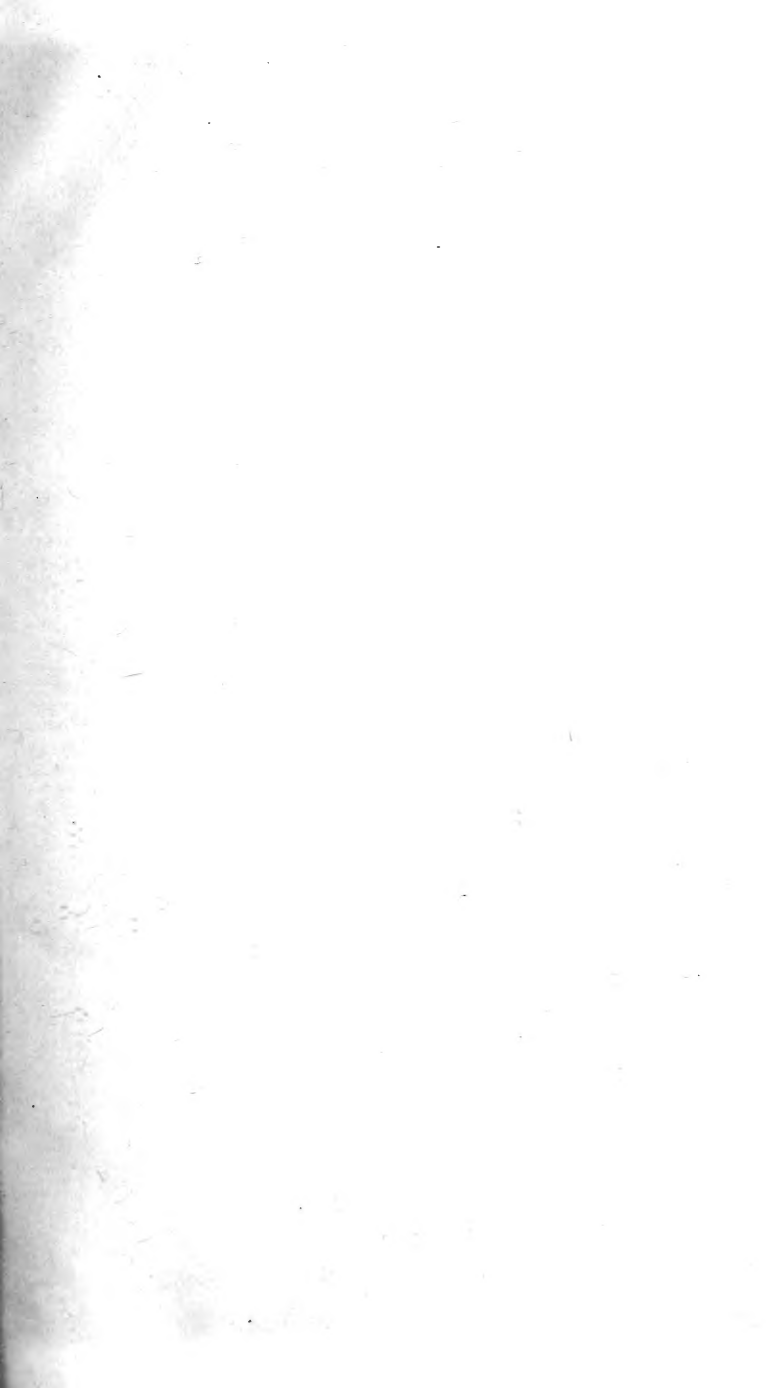


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THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.
MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.
COLLECTIONS FROM FOREIGN LITERATURE.
POETRY.
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL
PROEMIUM.
THEATRICAL REPORT.
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER
OF THE COUNTIES.



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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 413.]

AUGUST 1, 1825.

[Price 2s.

REMARKS ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP *TAMAR*; *in a Voyage from ENGLAND to PORT PRAIA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES, and from thence along the Coast of AUSTRALIA, to PORT ESSINGTON, in the COBOURG PENINSULA, and from thence to BATHURST and MELVILLE ISLANDS, APSLEY'S STRAITS, between 27th February and the 13th November 1824; and continued in the Ship COUNTESS OF HARCOURT, to the ISLE OF FRANCE, to 7th January 1825.*

HIS Majesty's ship *Tamar* was re-commissioned at Deptford on the 20th September 1823, and ordered to be fitted for the North American station; but, on being equipped, and ready for sea, was directed to proceed to Plymouth, from thence was ordered on secret service; Captain Bremer being selected to carry the service, whatever it might be, into execution.

On the 24th Feb. 1824, we received thirty additional marines, to be borne over and above our complement, commanded by Lieut. C. C. Williamson; and finally sailed from England on the 27th of that month—our destination still a secret. On the 6th March made Porto Santo (Madeira), and passed the Deserters, on the 8th, and on the 9th boarded a French brig from Bourdeaux, bound to Senegal; on the 10th made the south end of Palma, distance about six leagues; and on Monday, March 15th, anchored in Porto Praya Roads, St. Jago, in nine fathoms, east fort bearing north-east by east, west fort south-west, and by west three-quarters west, outer points from east and by south half-south to south-west, and by west half-west; sandy, hard bottom.

The appearance of the country, as far as could be seen from the ship, was hot, sterile and apparently very unproductive. The town of Porto Praya is nothing more than a few scattered huts; the Portuguese troops we saw were a ragged, half-starved looking set; miserably accoutred and armed: the forts, if in good condition, and well manned, would be capable of great re-

sistance; the place is, however, improving, and a British Consul (Mr. Clark) being lately appointed, will be the means of further improvement. The island produces the usual tropical fruits; their pumpkins are of the very best description; beef is to be had in sufficient quantities, but is very bad; water is scarce, and in very dry seasons not to be got—the town, and the shipping that call here, being all supplied from one well, the water from which is obtained with a great deal of difficulty. They raise some cotton, and gather the fruit of a shrub which is useful in dyeing scarlet; it is supposed that the trade in the latter article might be much improved, by cultivating the plant.

By observations made during our stay here, we found the anchorage sheltered from every wind, except from the south-east, to south-west and by west, which seldom blows, but there is a constant swell from the south-east; it is, on the whole, a safe good anchorage, but merchants' ships should never touch here, unless from dire necessity.

19th March.—Weighed and made sail for the Cape of Good Hope; crossed the line; on the 27th, long. $19^{\circ} 58'$ west, old father Neptune, and his motley train, paid us his usual visit on entering his dominions, and went through the usual ceremony of shaving, &c. &c.

5th April.—Spoke the Tuscan whaler, in lat. $7^{\circ} 23'$ south, and long. $24^{\circ} 45'$ west, Martimass rocks south 14° west, distance 810 miles.

12th April.—Spoke the Competitor, from Sydney, New South Wales, to London, in lat. $24^{\circ} 25'$ south, and long. $29^{\circ} 40'$ west: 28th, crossed the meridian of Greenwich.

3d May.—Spoke the American ship City of New York, from Canton; Cape of Good Hope south 88° , distance 116 miles.

5th May.—Saw the land, bearing south-east; worked into False Bay, and made the signal for a pilot, at 6.40. shortened sail, and came to in Simon's Bay. Found lying here the Dutch frigate *Dagaraad*, a whaler and free trader; at 6. moored ship; signal staff, south-east half-south,

B

Noah's

Noah's Ark rock, on with the extremes of the point, south-east and by east; Roman rocks, east one quarter south, the easternmost point north-east, and the jetty at the dock-yard west three-quarters south.

Sunday, 9th. — At half-past twelve, A.M., heard the report of a gun, as from a ship in distress; burned blue lights and fired rockets. At day-light, saw a ship on shore, at the bottom of False Bay, with ensign downwards: sent our own and the dock-yard boats to her assistance. She proved to be the *Lady Nugent*, from Calcutta and Madras, bound to Gibraltar and London: our people employed endeavouring to get her off. On the 15th, sailed the *Hope*, for England, and arrived the *Lady Campbell*, free trader, from Madras, bound to London.

16th May. — After much toil and difficulty towed the *Lady Nugent* to the proper anchorage, having with the greatest exertions of the officers and men, saved her from being totally wrecked, it being the middle of the winter, and blowing very hard, with heavy squalls, the greater part of the time.

23d. — Sent officers and parties of men, with anchors, cables, &c., to the assistance of the *Potton*, East-Indiaman, which had carried away the flukes of her anchor the preceding night, and was nearly driven on shore in the gale.

26th. — The *Neptune*, *Potton* and *Lady Campbell*, free-traders, sailed for England. Ship's company daily employed making good defects in the hull and rigging, and preparing for sea. On the 28th, H. M.'s ship *Arachne* arrived from England, with despatches for the Isle of France and India.

Simon's Town consists chiefly of a single street, running parallel with the shore; the houses are neat and clean, and have all the exterior of comfort: it affords two good inns, and abundance of livery-stables; immediately behind the houses, the hills take their rise, and reach a very considerable elevation. The sides of these mountains are clothed with the utmost profusion of rhododendrons, dwarf bays and other lovely evergreens. The soil is thin and sandy; the rocks are universally horizontal strata, and enormous masses of isolated granite are every where to be seen. The soil in the interior is, I believe, deeper and more productive, and the climate more uniform than on the coast: yet, from every information, this country does not hold out very flattering prospects to the emigrant: for

though to the horticulturist it affords delightful flowers, and curious bulbous roots, yet these are not staple commodities; and to the settler, plentiful crops of grain are far more important, and these, I am sorry to say, too frequently fail.

We were much amused by the Dutch boor's waggons; they are clumsily built, and not unfrequently drawn by from eight to twenty oxen, in pairs, in much the same manner as four-in-hand is in England. One person holds the reins—another drives with a whip of enormous length and power: the hides of oxen, long driven in this way, become perfectly useless; they are so cut up by those whips, which, wielded by a dextrous Malay, are, indeed, tremendous instruments of punishment.

The church is a small neat building; the naval hospital is on a very respectable footing, and is kept in excellent order. The dock-yard is on a small scale, but is in very good condition, and is sufficiently large for all the purposes of the station, or for refitting such of his Majesty's ships as may have occasion to call there.

The inhabitants of Simon's Town are English and Dutch, in pretty nearly equal numbers. The lower orders are a heterogeneous mixture of Malays, Bengalese, reclaimed Negroes and Afri-candas. It must be highly gratifying to every one to learn, that a considerable number of recaptured slaves have been emancipated, and afford another undeniable proof of their capability to receive instruction and improvement. Those I saw had comfortable houses; are sober, industrious, quiet people. One of them was pointed out to me as having realized four hundred, and another three hundred rix-dollars.

On the 19th, we started for Cape Town, where we arrived in the evening; the roads to which are tolerably good, except for a few miles from Simon's Town. The approach to the Cape is highly pleasant—indeed it might be called delightful; the hedge-rows are well kept, and flanked by tall elegant trees, which refresh by their verdure, and the shade they afford. After dinner we strolled out to see the town: but being ignorant of the Dutch custom of retiring early from business, were disappointed—all was dark and quiet. Next day we got acquainted with some Dutch merchants, who shewed us much politeness and kindness. They regaled us after the manner of their country, with

with gin and tobacco; and, notwithstanding their frigidity and *nonchalance*, we were much pleased. They appear to be a sincere and highly hospitable people. Cape Town is a fine, large, regularly built town; the magnificent Table mountain towering in the clouds behind, and the splendid bay of the same name spreading before it. The Dutch houses are large beautiful mansions, and nothing can exceed the cleanliness, order and decency of their interior. We returned on the 21st by Newlands, the seat of Lord Charles Somerset, the present governor.

Much has been said about Cape sheep. They are of two sorts, the large and the small size. The small sort are remarkably fine and well tasted; the larger much coarser, and certainly not so good. The tail is one solid lump of hard fat; and is not fit to be used in any other way than pie-crusts, frying, &c. &c., for which purposes it is considered vastly superior to butter. It generally weighs from seven to sixteen pounds: I have seen one of the latter weight, and was told it was one of the largest.

The Cape horses are beautiful lively animals, and, although of small size, are admirably adapted for light draught, or saddle; it is quite common to drive six, eight, ten or twelve-in-hand, and at an amazingly quick pace (what would our Four-in-hand Club think of this?)—but it is singular enough, that a Malay, without shoes or stockings, will drive in this way much better than his European master.

Vegetables, oranges, &c., notwithstanding its being the middle of the winter, were in abundance; but owing to an unusual number of ships having arrived in the bay, were dear for this place. Beef and mutton did not exceed threepence, or fourpence per pound, and yet after all, it is not a desirable place to live in.

Friday, June 11th.—The necessary repairs of the ship being completed, and having received water, provisions, and victualling stores for twelve weeks, we sailed from Simon's Bay for Port Jackson, New South Wales, the object of our voyage being still a secret.

12th June.—Cape de Aguiilas bore east quarter south, distance about eight leagues. From the 13th to the 18th we had strong gales and very heavy squalls, which carried away the wheel ropes. Edward Lovett, seaman, whilst securing the main-top-gallant backstay, was

washed from the main-chains and drowned.

Saturday, 19th June.—His Majesty's ship *Arachne* parted company, and hove in sight again on the 23d; exchanged signals, and again parted company, Cape Lewin north, 87° east, distance 312 miles.

Wednesday, 7th July.—Passed several patches of sea-weed. 13th.—Had a severe gale of wind, which continued until the 17th.—At the commencement of the gale, Cape Lewin bore north, 68° east, distance 480 miles, and on its termination we were $37^{\circ} 40'$ south, and long. $105^{\circ} 47'$ east, King's Island, south, $88^{\circ} 30'$ east, distance 110 miles.

Friday 23d July.—Made King's Island, the north point of which bore south and by east, distance six leagues. Nothing could be more delightful than the appearance of this island, rising from the bosom of the deep to a noble height, covered with lofty trees and beautiful flowering shrubs. There is a small establishment here for the purpose of procuring oil and seal-skins, at the proper seasons; and it is the entrance of Bass's Straits, which divide Australia from Van Diemen's Land, Curtis's Island north-east and by north, three leagues; Hogan's Group west and by south quarter south, distance five leagues; Kent's Group south-west three quarters west, five or six leagues. Kept Burt's patent sounding-machine constantly going. These groups are nothing more than a parcel of misshapen barren rocks, rising abruptly from the sea to a great height, with very little vegetation, and generally of a most grotesque appearance.

25th—Boarded the *Nereus* brig, from Port Jackson to Port Dalrymple, Van Diemen's Land. Saw the land of New Holland; the high round hill at the back of Cape House, north-west and by west quarter west, fifteen leagues. Running down the coast until the 28th, when we entered the harbour of Port Jackson.

This harbour is certainly amongst the finest I ever saw. It is about seven miles in length, completely landlocked, and secured from every wind. It is not strongly defended; but is capable of being rendered almost impregnable.

The surrounding country is beautiful in the extreme; the hills rising gently from the water's edge, covered with full-grown timber, and delightful shrubs, interspersed with cultivated and cleared land, for pasture, give it a picturesque

and interesting appearance, not easily to be described.

There are several remarkably handsome private seats and public buildings, on the rising grounds on the approach to Sydney, which have a very grand and imposing effect.

On the 29th July, we moored in Sydney Cove, and were at length made acquainted with our final destination, which was, to proceed to the north coast of Australia, and take possession of all the islands and territories comprized between longitude 129° and 135°, including Apsley and Clarence Straits, Melville and Bathurst Islands, and Port Essington, in the Cobourg Peninsula; and to form a new settlement, on the most eligible of any of those places. The next day the ship Countess of Harcourt was chartered, and the brig Lady Nelson purchased by the Colonial Government, for the purpose of conveying troops, stores, provisions, convicts, &c. &c.; in short, every thing necessary for the use, or comfort of those who were to embark in the expedition. From this day forward all was bustle, anxiety and eagerness to carry into effect the necessary repairs and equipment of the ship. So great were the exertions of the officers in their respective departments, that all the defects were made good, the water, provisions and victualling stores, &c. completed, and the Tamar fully ready for sea by the 12th of August; the Countess of Harcourt and Lady Nelson by the 18th; troops, convicts, &c. embarked by the 21st; and on the 24th we sailed from Port Jackson, the ships Countess of Harcourt and Lady Nelson in company—(the latter in tow)—in execution of our orders, and through passages hitherto very little known, and which had never been navigated except by two or three small vessels—the Tamar being considerably the largest ship that ever attempted it.

The town of Sydney presents the most convincing proofs of the talent and proud superiority of our countrymen. It has hardly existed thirty years, and is now a large, flourishing, well-built town, occupying the sloping sides of two gentle hills, with the intervening valley. The streets are rectangular; the houses, many of them, are elegant, and all are neat, and have the exterior of comfort. The public buildings are superb, and would do credit to the British metropolis—and evince the taste and splendid ideas of the late Governor Macquarrie.

The climate of New South Wales is delightful. Sydney may safely be reckoned the Montpellier of the East. The soil is deep and highly fertile, producing every thing in abundance that is to be found in England, and the greater part of all tropical fruits. The necessary articles of life, such as beef, mutton, poultry, &c. are extremely good, and at moderate prices; and, were I to form the resolution of emigrating, I certainly would become an Australian, in preference to the adoption of any other place I ever saw:—as the rapid advancement of Sydney may be taken as the sure earnest of the immense importance this vast and highly interesting colony is destined to attain.

During our stay at Sydney, we visited a tribe of Aborigines who had taken up their quarters on the opposite shore—(this was King Bungaree's, and were found here when the place was first settled). We found them naked, starving wretches, huddled indiscriminately together round a large fire. At first, they were indifferent to our being present, and appeared unwilling to be roused from their lowly repose: however, by giving them rum and tobacco, of which they are immoderately fond, they were induced to dance, and exhibit themselves. The dance was savage, licentious and disgusting; but the most rigid puritan could not take offence, as it was not promiscuous. The men alone danced, whilst the females sung a wild and monotonous ditty during the performance. It is not known that these wretches venerate any object of worship whatever; and they have not the most distant idea of a future state. Thirty years' intercourse with Europeans has not effected the slightest change in their habits or pursuits; as they seem to consider the superior enjoyments of civilized life a poor compensation for the loss of any part of their natural liberty. Political association, the first step in emerging from barbarism, they know nothing of, beyond the mere congregation of families. Though living, perhaps, in the finest climate and most fertile soil under the sun, they derive no other sustenance from it than fern roots, and a few bulbs; and are often driven, from the failure of their precarious resource—fish, to the most revolting food, as frogs, lizards, and larvae of insects.—What an afflicting contrast does the melancholy truth of this description draw between man in his natural and civilized state!

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE on the STRUCTURE and OFFICES of the ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS, and the FORMATION of LITERAL ELEMENTS.

Distinction of Voice and Enunciation—Vocal Organs alone could not produce Speech—Perfection of these in Singing Birds, &c. — General Confusion of Language in this respect — Itard's "Savage of Aveyron." Enunciative Organs defined—Sub-division of Active and Passive Organs. Definition and Offices of the Organs, and Anatomy of the Elementary Sounds of the English Language. The Tongue—its Structure and Offices. The Gums—The Teeth—Lingua-Palatial and Lingua-Dental Sounds. The Uvula—Guttural Elements—Formation and Qualities of the Elements—G hard, and K; Prosodial Observations; extensible and non-extensible Consonants. The Lips: peculiar Structure and Sensibility of these in the Human Subject; Important Consequences—Massive Insensibility of the Lips of Inferior Animals—Imperfect Mimicry of Loquacious Birds. Anatomy of the English Vowels—Labial Consonants.

I. COMPLICATION OF SPEECH:

—Speech is a phenomenon so familiar to us, and the process of its attainment has begun so early, that we are seldom led to analyze it, or inquire into the nature of the actions, or the complication of the organs by which it is produced. Add to which, the space of time usually occupied by the pronunciation of its distinguishable parts is so small (about three syllables in ordinary discourse being pronounced in a second); that the mind seems scarcely to have time to detect its component nature, or resolve it into its actual elements. But if, instead of hastily regarding syllables as simple efforts of utterance, we proceed to analysis from the first impulses of aspiration to the final production of verbal utterance, we shall soon discover a degree of complication in these supposed simple impulses, that will remove, at once, all our astonishment at the difficulty which is sometimes found in the attainment. Thus, for example, the syllable MAN, when well pronounced, comes upon the ear in such a state of uninterrupted entireness, that it is generally regarded and received as a simple constantaneous impression. A moment's recollection

will, however, enable us to discover that neither the impulse nor the impression is simple or constantaneous; that it is composed of three elements, *m—a—n*,* melted into, and mingling with each other, it is true, like the prismatic colours of the rainbow, at their initial and terminative extremities, but each of them capable of a separate duration, and demanding, under whatever combination, during some part of their continuity, a full and unmingled contradistinctness and identity.

FORMATION OF SIMPLE ELEMENTS.—But this is not all: each one of these elements requires for its pronunciation a complication of constantaneous actions; and produces upon the ear a complicated, though constantaneous impression. Thus, for example, each of them requires, in the first instance, a certain modification of the outflowing breath, by the action of the respiratory organs; which, however, of themselves (though a necessary basis of both) can produce neither enunciation nor cognizable sound. To this, therefore, must be added a certain consentaneous action of the larynx (properly so called), which, without the co-action of the respiratory organs, could produce no audible effect; but which, with such co-operation, is competent to the production of a murmuring sound: which is, however, still incompetent to the purposes of syllabic or enunciative expression, without the superaddition of that specific action of the cartilages surrounding

* Here, as in so many other instances, we have to lament the inadequacy of graphic language, to the full illustration of the principles of this science. The enunciative elements have no other symbols, and can have no other, than the forms of the letters by which they are arbitrarily represented: and, unfortunately, from our absurd methods of initiating youth into the rudiments of literature, these letters are known, in their individual state, not by their elemental sounds, but only by their names; and if the reader should, in the present instance, pronounce these separated letters, by their nominal indications, instead of their elemental sounds, the demonstration will be imperfect: *em—ay—en*, do not spell man, but *emayen*: not one syllable, but three. Considering the manner in which the alphabet, the first initiatory, and all the spelling lessons are taught, instead of its being extraordinary that nineteen people out of every twenty should read so badly as they do,—the only wonder is, that children ever learn at all either to read or spell.

surrounding the larynx, hereafter to be particularly described.*

(TONE, WHISPERING, AND OPEN SPEECH.)—For the formation of an element of speech,† there is still requisite a further action of another distinct class of organs, (to be treated of at large in the present lecture, under the title of *Enunciative Organs*): that is to say, for the vowel, a certain modification of aperture or cavity, or both, by varied position of the moveable and flexible parts of the mouth; and for the liquid, or any other consonant, a specific *modification of contact* (with vibration for the liquids and semi-liquids, and without vibration for the mutes), of some two, or some pair (a distinction which will hereafter appear not to be futile) of such organs of enunciation. The specific action of the respiratory organs, in concert with that of the larynx, will produce vocal sound, which, by co-operation of the cartilages that surround the larynx, and, without enunciative action, may be measured and modified into the *intervals* of that species of tune which belongs to song, or into those *slides*, or *accidental inflections*, which constitute the tune of speech: so that the tune of speech may be produced without enunciation, or verbal or syllabic utterance, as completely as the tune of song without the enunciation of accompanying words. The specific action of the same respiratory organs, together with that of the surrounding cartilage, will give (unassisted by the tuning power of the larynx—that is, without vocal action) the bases of whispered syllables. Co-add to these the proper actions and positions of the enunciative organs of the mouth (which, separately, can produce no audible effect whatever), and you have audible whispering. Superadd, in consentaneous action with all the rest, the tunable murmurs of the larynx, and you have the complete utterance either of speech or song, according as your discretion shall measure out that tune by obvious intervals, or by such rapid

and minute transitions as have the effect of slides.

COMPLICATED VIBRATION.—Thus, then, it appears, from what has been here said, together with what has been insisted upon in the former lectures, that the original sounds of the voice, or sonorous vibrations of the larynx, are varied and modified by several circumstances of organic co-operation; either constantaneous with the impulses of the primary organ, or so immediately successive as to produce, apparently, a constantaneous or homogeneous effect.

These modifying circumstances are, in the first place, the responses, or sympathetic vibrations of the secondary organs; already described, the different portions of which are brought into unison with the larynx; and, in the second place, the co-operation, or superaddition of certain more minute and specific impulses, originating in the positions and actions of certain portions of the mouth, and which, also, diffusing themselves in immediate or apparent combination with the impulses of tone and tune, constitute the specific phenomena of human speech.

Voice alone, therefore, is not speech; nor are the vocal organs, alone, competent to the purposes of speech. For these are possessed, in considerable perfection, by the songster of the grove; and, to a certain degree at least, by all the more perfect animals: that is to say, by all those which, having warm blood, are accommodated with the consequent apparatus of lungs, for the revivification of that blood.

There is, in this respect, a general confusion of language which is exceedingly inconvenient. Thus one of the translators of Aristotle's *Poetics* informs us, that “Suidas relates that Aristotle had a *lisp*ing voice;” and Shakspeare makes Lady Percy say, speaking of the defect of Hotspur's enunciation, that “*speaking thick*, which nature meant a blemish, became the *accents* of the valiant.”

The error, however (as, in parallel instances, is frequently the case) is not merely in the language; it is a radical mistake of the mind, not sufficiently discriminating the objects of its investigation. Thus Dr. Itard (who ought to have been sufficiently aware of the distinction between voice and enunciation), in his interesting account of the *Savage of Aveyron*, informs us (p. 42) that he expressed his melancholy feelings “by feeble and plaintive sounds”—his
lively

* In the lectures, these and the ensuing propositions were all successively demonstrated to the eye and to the ear: an advantage which cannot be preserved in the transcript.

† It must never be lost sight of by the reader, who shall expect any practical instruction from these discourses, that by *element* is, universally, intended the *sound*, not the *name*, of the letter.

lively emotions, "by shouts," "by cries of joy," "by thundering peals of laughter," (pp. 38, 39 and 55); and yet he thinks it necessary gravely to examine, whether "the *vocal organs* exhibited, in their exterior conformation, any mark of imperfection?" and whether "there was any reason to suspect it in their internal structure?" And he thinks it necessary to assume the hypothesis of the speedy cure of a wound, which the savage had evidently received in the neck, in order to prove that "the muscular and cartilaginous parts belonging to the *organ of voice* had not been divided," p. 88.* If they had been so divided, the phenomena above noticed never could have occurred.

In order to account, therefore, in detail, for those phenomena, the general theory of that distinct class of organs, to which we are indebted for the distinguishing attribute of our species, the power of communicating our ideas by verbal language.

II. CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANS OF ENUNCIATION, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE FUNCTIONS.

THE ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS consist of *those portions and members of the human mouth, by the motions, positions, and contact of which, the elementary character of literal sound is superadded to the impulses of voice.*

These are, in reality, the proper organs of speech; the organs—on the delicate structure and skilful management of which depend the exclusive privilege of intellectual culture and progressive improbability in the human race. By these it is, that those contradistinct and specific elements are eventually formed, which, being blended into syllables and articulated into words, become capable of the current impress of general assent and compact; so as to be converted into definite and communicable signs, even of the most abstract and complicated ideas, as well as of the simplest perceptions of sense and appetite.

They may be considered (independently of the lower jaw) as five in num-

ber (though three of them are duplicated, or pairs). Three are active (the tongue, the uvula, and the lips), performing their functions by their own proper motion; and two (the teeth, and the upper gums, or front ridge of the mouth connecting the teeth and palate, or roof) are passive; having the elements formed upon them by the action of the other organs.†

THE TONGUE. Of these active organs, the tongue seems to demand the first attention, from its almost universal employment in the formation of the elements.

By its elongations and contractions, and the alternate thickening and flattening of its respective parts, and by their approximation to the other portions of the mouth, it imparts the first characteristic or *enunciative* impulse to almost every element, or literal sound, of which verbal language is composed.

For the performance of these functions, it has, as far as I have been able to observe (notwithstanding some minute differences in length, in thickness, and in ligature), a structure *almost* universally complete and favourable: competent to every purpose, where the will is sufficiently active, and improper habits have not been contracted from negligence or imitation. It has extreme flexibility; it is acutely sensitive; ductile to almost all conceivable modifications of form and attitude; and, finally (if the physical fact may be stated without assuming the appearance of more levity than is consonant with philosophical disquisition), it may be added, that it is indefatigable. Occasionally, indeed, the tongue tires every thing else; but it is never tired.

But, extensive as are its functions in the formation of speech, none of them are independent. Without co-operation of the other organs, the tongue forms not a single element. The *vowelative* impulses (which it primarily affects, in concert with the moveable part of the fleshy palate, by enlarging, contracting, and modifying the cavity of the mouth),

† Wilkins' (Essay towards a Real Character) omits the uvula in his enumeration. According to him, the organs by which the elements are framed, are—

ACTIVE.		PASSIVE.
Tongue.	Root acting upon	The innermost Palate.
	Top acting upon	Foremost Palate, or Roof of the Mouth.
One Lip.	Acting against	The other Lip, or Tops of the Teeth.

* The work never having fallen into my hands, in the original form, I have been under the necessity of quoting from the translation.

mouth), acquire their ultimate contradistinctness from the precise positions of the LIPS. In the *guttural*, if not nearly passive to the action of the *uvula* and *velum palati*, it has, at least (where those organs are perfectly formed) only a common share in the action. Its liquid, semi-liquid, and consonant impulses are produced by contact with

The Passive Organs—the Gums and the Teeth.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

ALLOW me to submit to the consideration of your readers some brief observations, relative to your critical remarks on certain passages contained in a letter signed "James Leigh, Chelsea."

When, I ask, have "men that have ascended the highest mountains experienced the gratification of having a part of the load they endured in the valley, removed?"—it is replied:—"Certainly they have: it is a notorious fact, that the atmosphere is there less dense, the respiration more free, and animal circulation more accelerated," &c.—Now, I am well aware that these exhilarating sensations *have* been experienced by persons that have ascended mountains, both great and small; but am not conscious that they have been attributable to a *perceptible diminution of perpendicular pressure*. Unless the objection made demonstrates that these effects are equivalent, or similar in their operation, to a diminution of superincumbent weight, it is no objection to my question whatever.

It is next observed, that "this, however, makes nothing to the question at issue. The water is not, in this respect, like the air. At least, it has not yet been shewn that it is more dense fifty fathoms deep than near the surface; or, if it be (for that may be a disputed point), the exhaustion or sense of oppression may be attributable to that *density*, and not necessarily to superincumbent weight or perpendicular pressure."—I am quite at a loss to imagine how the increased *density* of the fluid (assuming this as a fact, which, by the way, is surely quite incontrovertible) in which the whale at the bottom of the ocean is immersed, can possibly be considered as the cause of oppression or distress, unless the water were respired by the whale,* which it

is not, at least, by fish of the cetaceous genus, the circulation of *their* blood being very similar to that of other mammalia, and, consequently, they are soon suffocated, when attempting to respire under the water. The excitement from the harpoon quickly produces an expenditure of that portion of air, which the whale carries down with it.

On my allusion to the cylindrical vacuum in support of my argument, it is objected, "But the glass top of the cylinder is here supposed to be a flat surface—it is, therefore, not equally surrounded, but has to sustain a superincumbent pressure only. The experiment of the vacuum, therefore, to refute or support the argument of our correspondent, should be made with a sphere or hemisphere, and the glass should be every where of equal thickness."—Yet, if I have been unlucky in the choice of my simile, surely it must be acknowledged that you have been equally so: for if a whale be not of a *cylindrical*, it is certainly not of a *spherical* form, and it is only necessary to refer to a *simile*. The fact is, that a parallelogramical vacuum ought to have been alluded to, and then it could not have been denied, that the one is "as equally surrounded by the same element" as the other—both having a superincumbent and (if I may be allowed the liberty of coining a word particularly appropriate, for the occasion) a *subterincumbent* pressure to resist, that is, supposing for a fair trial that the vitreous parallelogram be suspended above the earth's surface.

When I maintain that "the whale, at the surface of the water, is as much pressed (*i.e.* distressingly) as the whale at the bottom," I do so on this ground, that if fluids *press* in every direction, then whatever comes into contact with them must evidently be *pressed*, although not in an equal degree, for, at the bottom, the natural pressure is acting in conjunction with, and, at the top, the natural pressure is acting in opposition to, the specific gravity of the fluid. But whether the incumbent weight be great or small, it is alike unproductive of any exhaustion to the first, so long as the *vis ponderis* is not *spent* in its body, but is transmitted through it to the ground.

JAMES LEIGH.

May 10, 1825.

understood, that there is no more resistance in a dense than in a rarefied medium?—that motion or exhaustion would be just as easy in the one as in the other?

* Does our correspondent mean to be

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECOVERY of the FRAGMENTS of
CICERO.

THE works of Cicero are insensibly perfected under our eyes, without, in general, attracting much attention: in many of the cities of Europe, the ancient mutilated editions are reprinted with astonishing indifference, as if, in the course of the last ten years, many happy chances had not made important additions to the treasures of antiquity.

Without, on the present occasion, noticing other writers, whose works have been published and republished in our days, Cicero, it will perhaps appear, has gained most by recent acquisitions. The restorations, &c. which M. Angelo Mai and Niebuhr effected, both in the *republic* and the *orations* of this great ornament of the Roman bar, have been long before the public; and we now solicit the attention of our readers to the discovery of further fragments, which, after long promise, were published at the end of the year 1824, by M. Amédée Peyron, friend of M. Mai's, after a *palimpseste* manuscript, in the library of the university of Turin (*library mark D.IV.22*), and which belonged, like many rare monuments of antiquity, to the monastery of St. Colomban de Bobbio.

The text of Cicero is here new-modelled from that of a treatise of St. Augustin, comprized in the 8th volume of his works—*Collatio cum Maximino, Arianorum Episcopo*. In these writings, which appear to be of the twelfth century, M. Peyron has discovered the traces of the ancient text, divided into two columns; and going back to the third or fourth centuries. He has given several passages which relate to the fragments, to which additions have already been made by M. Mai; of the orations for Tullius, and for Scaurus, and an oration pronounced in the senate against Clodius.

We now have the exordium of the oration for Tullius almost entire. Upon the disputed *Unde ei*, and the meaning of *dolo malo* in the *Prætorian formula*, there are some observations and distinctions, which cannot fail to interest those who wish to dissipate the obscurity of Roman jurisprudence. The new parts of the oration against Clodius, though much less full of interest, have, nevertheless, the advantage of

completing and explaining the scattered remains in the Ambrosian Scholiast; our regrets are increased concerning the lost details of that political altercation of which we have only in an abridged account in the *Letters to Atticus* (I. 16), where indignant hatred, and the gravity of senatorial discussion, often give place to gaiety and raillery, and pointed irony, with which the vengeance of Cicero was satisfied.

The portions added to the oration for Scaurus (already known by the commentaries of Asconius, and by the fragments which we owe to M. Mai) well merit the attention of the learned. The Turin manuscript fully confirms the conjectures of M. Niebuhr, as to the manner of placing the pages of that of Milan; it also makes us acquainted with a very fine *Peroration*, of which the grammarians have only preserved a few words, and which, although mutilated, is yet distinguished by a great deal of philosophy and eloquence. Let us not be too much grieved at finding four gaps, occasioned by the loss of seven lines, containing twelve or fifteen letters each, which do not make more than two ordinary pages. In order to change the size of the book, the sheet of parchment has been cut down, and thus the *Peroration* has been shortened by four columns.

The curiosity of all those who have studied the ancients, will be particularly excited by the two fragments which M. Peyron has added to the twelfth and thirteenth chapters of the celebrated oration for Milo.

B. Weiske, in an edition of some chosen orations (*Leipsic*, 1807), had already thought he perceived an hiatus in this beautiful work; but he considered it to be in the tenth chapter. Editors, however, differ as to the division of chapters.

The position of the second fragment, extracted by M. Peyron from the Turin manuscript, is clearly indicated, since in the same line, though very short, are several letters of the text with which we are acquainted, and also of the new text; and I confess that it appears difficult not to admit the authenticity of them: but I shall not here examine either this question or those that follow. Whence comes it that, up to the present time, this passage has not been found in any manuscript, even in those of the most ancient date? Could the author have

given different editions of this as he has done of other works? Might not this fragment belong to the first oration for Milo, the only one which was pronounced, which the short-hand writers have handed down, and which existed in the time of Asconius and Quintilian? And as the manuscript proves that this new passage is very similar to the old, may we not consider that this page was nearly the same in the two orations? Many other questions present themselves, but we must leave it to those that have more time to draw conclusions.*

* This is the restored passage, in the thirteenth chapter, in some copies, the eighth, of the oration pro Milone, after these words of the ancient text, "*irasci certe non debeo.*" The first four words, and half of the fifth, are restored by conjecture: "*Audistis, iudices, quantum Clodio pro-fuerit occidi Milonem; convertite animos nunc vicissim ad Milonem. Quid Milonis intererat interfici Clodium? quid erat, cur Milo, non dicam, admitteret, sed optaret? Obstabat in spe consulatus Miloni Clodius. At eo repugnante fiebat; imo vero eo fiebat magis; nec me suffragatore meliore utebatur, quam Clodio. Valebat apud vos, iudices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meritorum memoria; valebant preces et lacrymæ nostræ, quibus ego tum vos mirificè moveri sentiebam; sed plus multo valebat periculum impendens timor. Quis enim erat civium, qui sibi solutam P. Clodii præturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis.*"

[Ye have heard, O judges, how advantageous to Clodius would have been the death of Milo: now, again, turn your attention to Milo. Of what profit could it be to Milo that Clodius should be slain? Why should he, I will not say, commit, but why should he desire the deed? Clodius was an obstacle to Milo in his hope of obtaining the consulship. Yet, in spite of him, this would be accomplished; yea, truly, through him, it would have been accomplished; nor, in my judgment, could he have had a more able auxiliary than that same Clodius.—The recollection, judges, of Milo's good offices towards me, and towards the commonwealth, was of weight with you; our prayers and tears (by which I, at that time, perceived that ye were greatly moved) prevailed somewhat with you; but much more the fear of impending dangers. For what citizen was there, who held out to himself the prospect of Publius Clodius being prætor, without the greatest apprehension of commotion? But ye saw it would be thus accomplished, &c.] The rest as in former editions.

I think the other fragment will meet with more opposition. M. Peyron has compounded it of several different parts from Quintilian, and a scholiast, to whom we owe some parts of an oration (for a long time unknown) on the debts of Milo. This is certainly an unfavourable presumption; and, to say the truth, I should not dare to introduce a doubtful text into the magnificent pleading of Cicero, and which would still leave the passage imperfect. However, as I invite the learned to pronounce judgment in this case, it should be mentioned that M. Peyron wrote from Turin, the 6th February 1825, in order to explain how M. Mai, who supplied the oration on the debts of Milo, could mistake a passage from the note of a scholiast for one of the text.

"You must consider the Ambrosian commentary of Milan as the confused opposition (adversaria) of some grammarian, who has concluded too hastily, and who has hardly marked the first and last words of the quotation—" *Atque per... de nostr... omni*," &c. intending afterwards to insert the entire passage, when he more elaborately compiled those pages, which he has here written without order or method."

These remarks are valuable; but the text appears too uncertain, too conjectural, not to leave a wish for further information.

Nevertheless every friend of letters must applaud the noble efforts of those diligent investigators, who seek to fertilize the learned dust of Rome, of Florence, of Milan, of Padua, of Verona and Turin; and let us hope that Italy, so rich in ancient spoils, may yet afford some forgotten memorials of the lapse of ages, that will diffuse new brilliancy on the splendid annals of her ancient glory.

A translation of the new peroration for Scaurus shall terminate this imperfect notice; in which I shall endeavour to fill up, either according to conjecture, or by the aid of words, which ancients have quoted, those gaps and hiatuses, which time or carelessness have left. The orator says:

"To whatever side I turn my eyes, I find materials for the defence of Marcus Scaurus. The palace which you see will ever recal the virtues of his father, chief of the senate;* and it may be said, that L. Metellus

* He, whose name was first entered in the censor's book, was called *Princeps Senatus*:—this dignity, though conferring

Metellus himself, his maternal grandfather, only placed these most august divinities before you, in this temple, to obtain, by their intercession, the safety of his grandson, particularly as these very divinities have often protected the unhappy, who implored their succour. This capitol, dignified by three temples—these magnificent offerings, with which the father and the son have ornamented the entrance to the sanctuary of the king of gods, of Juno and Minerva, will defend Scæurus. He is, also, defended by the recollection of the high-priest Metellus, who, at the burning of the temple, precipitated himself into the midst of the flames; and thus saved this palladium, confided to the mysterious guardianship of Vesta, as the pledge of an immortal empire: O that he could be reborn at this instant! assuredly he would rescue this scion of his illustrious race from the dangers that surround him—he, who rescued from devouring flames the sacred image of our Pallas. And thee, M. Scæurus—I have seen thee—I still see thee; it is not only thy remembered image that I have before me, it is thyself—whose noble aspect saddens and afflicts me, when my eyes are witness to the misery of thy son. O that thou couldest, after having been present to my thoughts during this whole proceeding, also fill the minds of our judges, and descend to the bottom of their souls! Yes, thy image alone would be eloquent for thy son; and thy name, which all have heard so oft, would, as a sacred canopy, avert the threatened danger. Even those who had never seen thee, acknowledged thee to be the noblest citizen of Rome.—By what name shall I invoke thee? Must I reckon thee as man? But thou art not with us—thou art among those who are no more: nay, but thou livest, pure and incorruptible thou livest; in the heart—before the eyes—of every Roman. The soul has nothing mortal—thy body alone could die. In whatsoever place thou art, cast a tutelary glance upon thy son, inspire his judges with the moderation that enhanced thy glory—preserve to our allies a faithful protector, to our senate one of its most illustrious members, and to Rome a noble citizen.”

Here, indeed, are beautiful fragments. Let us again express our hopes, that the Italian literati will pursue, with even more success and unquenched zeal, their wonderful discoveries, and augment the number of those new-found monuments of ancient Rome, which, being restored, never again will perish; which need no longer fear the darkness by which they have been so long surrounded—and which seem, even under our eyes, to recommence an immortality.

no authority, or command, was esteemed the very highest.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE love of power being inherent in the human race, we cannot wonder that the superiors in the established church should generally manifest a fondness for it, and sometimes aim at its extension. Still, however, there ought to be bounds, even to episcopal domination.

A case lately occurred in my neighbourhood, wherein the Bishop of the diocese chose to go, I think, beyond the law. Allow me to ask some of the learned readers of your valuable miscellany, whether or not I am right.

By 57 Geo. III. section 54, Bishops are limited in their power of fixing the stipend of a curate, in all churches which the incumbents held previous to 1813, to £75, and the possession of the parsonage as the maximum.

Now, a worthy clergyman in my neighbourhood, who is burthened with a large family, has held a small perpetual curacy about thirty years: but because, for some reason or other, he was re-appointed to it since the year 1813, the Bishop of the diocese is alienating nearly the whole of the income from him, in order that he may enlarge the salary of the curate!

This appears to be inconsistent with both equity and humanity: and some of your correspondents learned in the law will perhaps have the goodness to inform us, whether the *second licensing*, or re-appointment to the chapel, authorizes the Bishop thus to act. CARO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN your number for June last, which I have just met with, I find a letter “On the Remains of Popery at Oxford.” However this may be, I beg leave to observe—

First, That a less portion of sagacity than Detector affects, would never have confounded the litany of the English church with the Romish masses for the dead;

Secondly, That it is very unkind to grudge us the valuable profits of the annual fine of sixty-three pence; and,

Lastly, That he is peculiarly unfortunate in the time of his remarks, since the ceremony of *Dies Scholastica* no longer exists, having been abolished by convocation in February last.

OXONIENSIS A.M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN your Review of literature in the M.M. for January last, p. 541, you summed up pretty briefly the angry controversy excited by Mr. Bowles' edition and life of Pope; and, by the manner in which you dismissed the subject, seemed to think that it was high time that the word *finis* were affixed to the dispute. As far as relates to the merits or demerits of Mr. Bowles, and some of his antagonists in that controversy, this is perhaps the case; but as far as relates to Pope himself, and the genuine characteristics of the higher or highest order of poetry, the question may nod awhile, amid the buzz and hum of more local, or temporary themes, but it will not so soon sink into eternal slumber. And yet there seems to be some sort of peril in awakening it again: for what a heat and hectoring hath there been about it—what tomes of dogmatic logic and infuriate declamation hath the press groaned withal, upon a difference of opinion, which, fume and wrangle as long as we will, can depend alone upon taste and feeling, and different susceptibilities of poetic impression; and which, therefore, can never be brought to the decision of logical demonstration—nor ever needs to be. What occasion there was to make it a theme for factious heart-burnings, and critical (or rather anti-critical) virulence and recrimination (as fierce as if Arius and St. Athanasius were again together by the ears about the salvation of souls, or Whig and Tory for the monopoly of places and pensions), I confess I could never understand. Was there any thing so new and unheard-of,—so monstrously strange and unprecedentedly heretical in the opinions of poor master Bowles, that his cassock should have been torn to rags, and his backfront as much bescourged, as if he had been exorcised by a catholic flagellation, or an Irish picquetting?

The rank to which Pope is entitled, on the rolls of poetic record, has surely never been regarded as one of the most settled and incontestible points of literary faith. His claim to be considered as a poet of the very first order, has indeed been frequently asserted; but has never been undisputed; and, from the very nature of those perceptions from which poetic predilections are derived, I will venture to prophesy that it never will. Even Dr. Johnson

(the critical oracle of the servitors of the Row)—and, according to the Grub-street conversations of Medwin, of Lord Byron himself—though he be not mine (by doubts whether to give the palm to him or Dryden—about whom we have ceased to make an equal fuss! and, perhaps, the very circumstance of so protracted a dispute many not be unanimous of the ultimate decision of more remote posterity. But what was there in the very matter of this diversity of judgment to provoke all the rancour of personality, or to justify the wrangling tenacity which has been vented upon it? What if Mr. Bowles be of opinion (or if you and I should be so too?) that Mr. Pope, instead of belonging to the very first order of poets—joint heir with Homer, Milton, Shakspeare, &c., to the highest honours of Fame's loftiest temple—is only to be reckoned among the foremost of those secondary favourites who throng the vestibule, or gather round the steps of her high altar?—Is this a sentiment too impiously demoralizing to be suffered to be promulgated?—must there be a society for the suppression of poetical heresy also?—a Bridge-street gang of critical inquisitors, to prosecute and hunt us down, because our Parnassian creed does not happen to square with the assumed orthodoxy of those who choose to make of Milton, Pope and Shakspeare, or of Shakspeare, Pope, and Spenser (for even orthodoxy itself seems to waver on this point), the trinity of anglo-poetic adoration?

But the curiosity in this controversy was, to mark, in certain of its individualities, the array of the *pros* and *cons*; and to compare the characteristics of the combatants with those of the respective causes in which they engaged. That Mr. Roscoe, indeed, should uphold the supremacy of Pope, is natural enough, because it is evident, from all his writings, that he has never aspired to the meditation of any other model;—I never indulged in any of those daring bursts of energy, which evinced a taste or susceptibility, inconsistent with the polished elaboration which was at once, perhaps, the mean by which Pope attained his elevation; and the cause why he climbed no higher. But that Lord Byron, with a mind according with that of Pope in nothing but irascibility,—who was all excursive vividness and daring eccentricity—whose force and whose splendour were the results of spontaneous impulse—not of elaboration—

tion—and who never, in any one instance, except in his *“English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,”* made the bard of Twickenham the model by which he wrought;—that he, who, in fact, belonged to no school at all, and least of all to that of Pope, should have fumed and kindled to such a degree, when the supremacy of Pope was questioned, is not a little extraordinary: for if Pope’s be admitted to be the best and highest order of poetry, most assuredly it will result, as a conclusion, that Lord Byron’s is not. Nor is it less extraordinary to find, as the champion of more daring energies—of the high and towering sublimities of a Milton, of the daring and vigorous irregularities of a Shakspeare, of the imaginative luxuriandy of a Spenser,—to find as the champion of these, and the maintainer of the dogma, that where these qualities, and the selection of subjects, and the habits of thought and illustration to which they naturally impel, are not, there the claims of the highest and first order of poesy cannot be admitted,—to find, as championing all this, the smooth and gentle sonneteer, Mr. Bowles!—that identical Mr. Bowles, who, in all his ministrations to the muses, has shewn his invariable propensity to sweeten cream and water with sugar-candy, and call it the stream of Helicon.

But whatever may be thought of these discrepancies—or how lowly soever we may rate the poetry of Mr. Bowles, I cannot but agree with you, in acknowledging him triumphant in the controversy which he so stoutly maintained against such apparent odds. Not that he has settled beyond all further dispute the question at issue, about the rank to which Pope is entitled in poetic estimation.—That is a point upon which there will still continue different opinions: for it is a matter, as I have already insisted, not so much of critical demonstration, as of presentiment and susceptibility: and not only must the poet write, but the critic judge, according to his constitution.

That of a *class of poets*, wherever that “*class*” may be placed in the generic order, Pope is the very first, no critic since the days of *Dunce Dennis*, I believe, has questioned. And to those whose perceptions are more alive to the graces of polished terseness than to the expressive varieties of discursive

harmony, his versification will appear the very model of perfection. Nor is it less natural, that to those whose susceptibilities are more alive to the keenness of polished wit, and the *semblances* of ethereal dignity and intellectuality, than to the vividness of creative imagination, and the towering sublimities of invention and emotion, his poetry altogether should appear to be of the very highest order: for it is of the highest order which they can comprehend. But by such I must be permitted to wonder, how Shakspeare and Milton, or Shakspeare and Spenser should be joined with their idol poet in one triumvirate. It would appear to me, that their admiration of these other mighty names must be either affected, or, at best, traditionary: for I cannot readily comprehend how those critics, who can enter completely into the beauties and sublimities of Milton,—in particular, the impassioned energies of Shakspeare, and the imaginative creativeness of Spenser, can place the bard of Twickenham near the chair of either.

To those, on the contrary, with whom wit is not poetry, ethics are not the inspirations of genius, nor the coruscations of fancy the sunshine of imagination—to those, whose susceptibilities crave and admire the more magnificent impressions of the creative and the sublime,—who look in poetry for that daring grasp of thought which bodies forth original conceptions, gives them apparent versimilitude, and combines them in one comprehensive action; which harmonizes diversity into consistence, and makes fiction itself an efficient reality;—to such as are susceptible of the poetry which comprehends all this, and the mastery of which must, of necessity, depend not so much on the elaboration of features and the polishing of parts, as on the grand effects of one mighty and consistent whole—a created world, not a finely-finished landscape!—to such Pope will always appear as a master-poet only of the *second order*; and some of those very particulars, which command the admiration of his followers, may, perhaps, be regarded even among the blemishes which preclude his admission into the more exalted class.

Not that Pope can justly be considered as absolutely deficient in all the higher requisites above-enumerated. His *Rape of the Lock* evinces an imagination at once brilliant and coherent.

His sylphs and gnomes have all the verisimilitude which poetry requires. The attributes belong to the beings, and the beings to the world he has created; and their functions seem so necessary to the conduct of the story, that one wonders how the action could ever have moved on without them. In short, though it is a nature (as it ought to be) of the poet's own creation, yet all is natural; and the entire poem, with the exception only of a few filthy and licentious lines, is a perfect sample of the *beau idéal*—the very perfection of the mock heroic: coherently fanciful and elegantly ludicrous!

But though there are passages of high poetic beauty in his *Essay on Man*, and some even that would be no unfit *accompaniments* for the highest description of poetic composition; yet we look in vain through all his works for any evidence of a capability of soaring from the playful and elegant to the grand and sublime of imaginative creation: which, if it existed in him, must somewhere or other, one would think, have occasionally peeped forth. No where have we the semblance even of that grasp and comprehension of mind, which could have sustained the characters, or conceived and conducted the extended and important action of the epopee.

The *Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard* breathes also a strain of passion truly poetical: that is to say, passion, in its intensity, such as souls of the most exquisite sensibility alone can feel, and intellects of the highest capabilities of excitement can alone express. But it is passion only of one description—passion that is mingled with voluptuous feeling: and although this, in the particular poem, is the very reverse of a defect, yet it is the only passion of which Pope has any where shewn himself to be a master. When he would touch a string of more pure and simple pathos, and would awaken sympathy without inflaming desire (as in his *Elegy on an unfortunate Young Lady*), he comparatively fails; and in his impotent effort to rival Dryden in an "Ode for Music," his Orpheus and Euridice do not even exact a sigh. In short, his genius seems to have been as little dramatic as it was epic; and the reason, perhaps, after all, why he never commenced his long meditated, and often talked of Heroic Poem, was, that he felt himself incompetent to the task.

But there are those who have, in reality, no taste either for the lofty sublimity of the epic, or the genuine and impassioned energy of the drama: who admire, or think they admire, even Homer, only because they have been taught in their schools and colleges that he is admirable; and, because it is a feather in their caps to appear to understand him:—who prefer the declamation of Addison's Cato to the native passion and thrilling emotions of the Macbeth, the Othello, or the Lear of Shakspeare. By such will Pope ever continue to be regarded as a poet of the very first order.

But whatever the *Medwanean* conversations may have said for him; of this description, most assuredly, was not Lord Byron. There was no water-gruel in his composition; nor was the polish of art dearer to him than the vigour of nature. What then could it be that made him so hot a Pope-ite?—so hot, indeed, and so hasty, that he could not even look upon the opinion he controverted with discriminating eyes, and see it in its proper proportions.

The real question is not, whether images, derived from artificial objects, and the habitudes and accommodations of an artificial state of society, are totally unfit for poetry: but whether they were as fit for poetic theme and illustration, or capable of exciting as much poetic feeling, as natural objects and phenomena, and the unsophisticated passions and humours of human beings, unshackled by the trammels and limits of etiquette, or untamed by the monotony of civilization. Now, the negative of this question is so easily maintained, that the wonder is, it ever should have been made a question. We might add, that the whole life and writings of Lord Byron himself furnish a sufficient practical answer to his own position. How, upon what subjects, and under what circumstances, did his poetic faculties develop themselves to that brilliant energy which they acquired? Upon what food did they feed? Upon what subjects were they employed? By what habits were they fostered? and with what description of images did he embellish them? Were his heroes and his heroines selected from the groups of dinner parties and drawing-rooms? Were

In some parts of his *Don Juan*, indeed, he

his metaphors derived from doctors and apothecaries? from leather, and prunello, &c. ? Were his images from carpentry and the trowel? Were his associations in the routine of courts and ceremonies? What comparison is there between the productions of his muse before and after he had burst away, or been driven away, from all these associations?—before and after he had ceased to commune with all the objects and all the subjects to which Pope and his writings were in so considerable a degree confined?

Nor is the question so much What subjects can be poetically treated?—especially if by subject is to be understood the mere object which is to give title to the poem—though there may be something even in this;—as What is the most poetical manner in which it can be treated? Not merely whether the subject proposed should be an in-doors or an out-of-doors object—a thing of art and mechanism, or a scene of nature? but, whether the thoughts, in treating such subject and illustrating it, shall be confined to the chamber, the shop? and manufactory? or shall walk abroad among the elements and their phenomena, and gather illustration, and indulge digression among woods and rocks—by the ocean and the brooks—from the song of birds—the motions of animals—the feelings, the vicissitudes, the sorrows, the joys, and the emotions of human beings?—Whether the heart can best be touched with passions or by joint stools?—whether the splendour of the drawing-room, and the glitter of chandeliers, can vie in inspiration with the humid light of the morning, and the glowing farewell of the evening sun; the span of the aerial arch, and the boundless spread of the eternal ocean? AVONIAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN common, I dare say, with many others, I read with much pleasure "An Essay on the Improvement of Medical and Surgical Science," commencing at p. 500. of your July number; and was very glad to find it called

and leads us for awhile into such associations. But, even in those passages, he betrays his propensity to more imaginative scenes, and mingles the romance of imagery and incident with the satiric delineations of modern character and manners.

"Essay I;" for that being the case, it will, of course, be followed up by the same writer. I thank him heartily for the entertainment he has afforded me, but cannot resist mentioning one *fascinating delusion*, in which not only "the illiterate and simple natives of this great and enlightened kingdom repose all necessary faith"—but to which some may, from his having overlooked so obvious an instance, think the essayist himself inclined to give serious credence. I allude to the *charming away of warts*—a ceremony which is performed in various ways, and, of course, with various success: though the faith of the tyro is only "tried and purified" by a ceaseless iteration of the complete and wonderful efficacy of this or that magical ceremony, or mystic preparation: from the neglect or mistake of some of which preliminaries, failures, after all, are occasionally to be accounted for: as—"The *Black-a-moor's tooth* was, in that instance, pounded FIRST; whereas it should have been baked or boiled first; then pounded, and made up into a precious cataplasm." Precious, indeed! Or, the ring (the *wedding-ring*) was tarnished; and thus

"The charm was broke, the spells retire;
And so the warts grow higher still, and higher."

But, Sir, I might (as who might not?) mention an instance, and not a solitary one, in which, to my own knowledge, after an "inly-muttered spell," the horrible excrescence has disappeared in the course of a few days, weeks, or months. Yet I am so fully persuaded of the depth to which *Prospero* sunk his wand, that, with perfect satisfaction, I can refer these events to the mysterious and unknown operation of some natural or physical cause: or to that wonder-working fact to which you, Mr. Editor, allude, when you say (in a note), "The charm [i.e. the belief in it] does, sometimes, effect the cure."

Perhaps, Sir, I have dwelt too long on this, by no means, single instance of *superstition*, apparently thus far overlooked by your facetious correspondent. In order, therefore, not to incur further blame on this head, I shall merely venture to surmise, that probably some of your contributors will furnish you with English Traditions and Superstitions, which may prove nearly as entertaining as the Danish.—Your's, &c. S.

London, July 4, 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.
ON HYBERNATION; or, the DORMITORY
SUSPENSION OF ANIMAL LIFE.

THIS is a truly interesting subject; and we trust that the various interesting facts connected with it, will be more diligently observed by naturalists. It may be said that there are four species of Hybernation:—1. In the case of animals which change their coverings; 2. Of those that lay up food; 3. Of those that migrate; 4. Of those that remain torpid during the winter months. It has been defined—continuance of life under the appearance of death; a loss of sensibility and of voluntary motion; a suspension of those functions most essential to the preservation of the animal economy; “these constitute,” says Dr. Reeves, “one of the most singular problems in the whole range of natural philosophy.” Looking on this subject, the philosophic mind is struck with astonishment at the wonderful compensation made to animals not having the power of locomotion, and which are so situated as to be deprived of food by the approach of severe cold; it cannot explain their adaptation to such situation. It would appear that cold was necessary to produce this state—but this is not always the case. The *tanric caudatus*, an inhabitant of India and Madagascar, becomes torpid, and continues so nearly six months; while the *dippus sagitta* is equally torpid in Siberia and Egypt; but nature is not unvarying in this respect, for many animals that become torpid in Pennsylvania, are not so in the Carolinas. The number of animals that hybernate is greater than is generally imagined; and when the thermometer sinks to about 50°, these animals retire to their hiding-places in trees, rocks, and the earth, wherever they may be most secure from the assaults of enemies. Spallanzani never found the temperature of torpid animals below 36°, although exposed to much more severe cold. Sir J. Hunter introduced worms, &c. into the stomachs of lizards, and, on examination, during winter, found the food unchanged; and those that were kept till spring voided it unchanged. Professor Carlisle states “that all hybernating mammalia possess a peculiar structure of the heart and its principal veins: the superior *cava* divides into two trunks; the left, passing over the left auricle of the heart, opens into the inferior part of the right auricle.”

It is necessary to guard against mistaking suspended animation for hybernation. Spallanzani resuscitated animalculæ that had been in a dry state for twenty-seven years, by putting water to them. He also found that some torpid bats lived seven minutes in an exhausted receiver, while another died in three minutes. In another experiment, a bird and a rat did not live one minute in carbonic acid gas, yet a torpid marmot remained an hour, and then recovered, on being exposed to the warm air.

Gen. Davis, in the Linnæan Society Transactions of America, has given a description of a torpid *dippus canadensis*, which was completely deprived of air; he says, “It was discovered enclosed in a ball of clay, about the size of a cricket-ball, perfectly smooth within, about twenty inches under-ground. The man who first discovered it, not knowing what it was, struck the ball with his spade, by which it was broken to pieces, or the ball would have been presented to me. How long it had been under ground, it is impossible to say; but as I never could observe any of these animals after September, I conceive they lay themselves up some time in that month, or at the beginning of October, when the frost becomes sharp; nor did I ever see them again before the last week of May or the beginning of June. From their being enveloped in clay, without any appearance of food, I conceive they sleep during the winter, and remain, for that term, without sustenance.” This countenances the frequently-asserted fact of live toads having been found imbedded in sand-stone, &c. Further, Spallanzani preserved frogs and serpents alive for three years and a half, in the temperature of 38° and 39°. Fat has been found not so necessary, as was supposed, to the preservation of animals in this state. Torpor assails some when their food fails.

Mr. Gough preserved a large garden snail, in a perforated box, three years, without food: it was revived by putting it into water at 70°. The same gentleman relates an experiment, which clearly proves that the comfortable warmth of a fire will revive the cricket, and induce him to leave his winter retreat. “The crickets,” says he, “were brought from a distance, and let go, in the room, in the beginning of September 1806; here they increased considerably in the course of two months, but were neither seen nor heard after the

the fire was removed. Their disappearance led me to conclude that the cold had killed them; but in this I was mistaken, for a brisk fire being kept up for a whole day, in the winter, the warmth of it invited my colony from their hiding-place, but not before evening; after which they continued to skip about and chirp the greater part of the following day, when they were compelled, by the returning cold, to take refuge in their former retreats. They left the chimney corner on the 28th of May 1807, after a continuance of hot weather, and revisited their winter residence on the 31st of August."

The precautions taken by animals when about to enter into the torpid state, indicate the power of instinct. The frogs sink deep into the mud, to avoid the frost; the dipper wraps itself in a clay cloak; the land testacea, the helix, pupæ, &c. retire into crevices, and form an operculum to exclude the air.

An animal reviving from a torpid state is an interesting object. When the hamster passes from his torpid state, he exhibits several curious appearances—he first loses the rigidity of his members, and then makes profound respirations, but at long intervals; his legs begin to move, he opens his mouth, and utters rattling and disagreeable sounds. After continuing this operation for some time, he opens his eyes, and endeavours to raise himself on his legs. All these movements are still unsteady and reeling, like those of a man in a state of intoxication; but he repeats his efforts till he acquires the use of his limbs. He then remains in that attitude for some time, as if to reconnoitre, and rest himself after his fatigue. His passage from a torpid to a natural state is more or less quick, according to the temperature.

The migration of birds was noticed by the earliest naturalists, and the remarkable precision and order of their flights have long been sources of wonder and delight to casual observers. In ornithology, no individual member of the family has excited more interest or more discussion than the swallow. Its immersion beneath the icy wave, in winter, was first asserted by the Archbishop of Upsala; and, though much that he has said on the subject is just as true as his description of "*showers of mice*," the idea has found many supporters, and as many antagonists. Linnæus was of opinion, that chimney-

swallows and martins immersed themselves; but that swifts, or common European swallows, passed the winter in church-towers, &c. Many other naturalists have maintained the same opinion. But can it be upheld by one well-attested fact?

If we examine the common swallow, we find it every where particularly fitted for flight, and it is certainly one of the most rapid of birds. Having, then, such immense powers of locomotion, why should it be thought to leave its native air, and sportive joyous circumvolutions for a seven-months' sojourn in a muddy, watery hole? It has been urged that their flight is unseen; but the minute observer is not less sure of their emigration. At the approach of cold, the swallow skims the fields in such multitudes that hundreds have been counted in a minute; and the difficulties of distance soon vanish when the rapidity of the flight of birds is considered. "A falcon, belonging to Henry IV. of France, escaped from Fontainebleau, and in four-and-twenty hours was found at Malta, a computed distance of 1,350 miles; supposing, therefore, that the falcon was on wing the whole time, the velocity averages upwards of fifty-six miles an hour: but such birds never fly at night, wherefore, taking the longest day, the flight seems to have equalled seventy-five miles an hour!" If we calculate that the flight of the swallow equals the rapidity of the falcon, is it marvellous that the bird, which in the morning bade adieu to its summer nest within our barns, should, in the evening, rest his weary wing far, far beyond our ken?

If, however, the swallow, emerged from a watery bed, in spring, its resuscitation would be governed as the thermometer; but this is not the case. Foster says—"I have sometimes seen them as early as April 2d, when the mercury, in the thermometer, has been below the freezing point. On the other hand, I have often taken notice, that, during a continuance of mild weather, for the space of a fortnight, in the month of April, not so much as one swallow has appeared."—*Foster on the Swallow*. But why should not this bird hybernate, as has been frequently asserted? Its specific gravity is not sufficient to sink it in water; and it disappears before cold could produce torpidity, and it can hardly be voluntary; when animals become torpid, it is because food can no longer be procured, and they

are so by necessity; but it is not the same with the swallow: it loves soft and genial breezes; and almost the first sharp northern blast reminds it of its equinoctial haunts. Adamson, in his voyage to Senegal, states that four swallows alighted on his vessel in October, when fifty leagues from the destined coast; and that they winter in Senegal, where they roost on the sands, but never build. Sir C. Mager relates, that on entering the soundings of the British channel, a large flock of swallows covered every rope of his vessel, and appeared "spent and famished." Many similar instances could be related, were it necessary; but the fact of migration seems to be already sufficiently proven. The point of their migration may be concluded to be so far south as to be beyond the reach of cold. Captain Henderson, of the British army, relates that, in Honduras (where they remain from October to February) he saw myriads. They roost in the marshes, and rising spirally, in the morning, to great heights, they disperse to seek their food; when rising thus, he says, they resemble large columns of smoke.

In the South of France, it is said, they have been seen in December, where they are likewise stated to remain all the winter.

Mr. Pearson, some years since, took great pains to ascertain if the swallow became torpid. For this purpose, he confined some in a cage, where, for three or four years, they remained in a perfectly healthful state,—when they died for want of attention during his illness.

Various ridiculous assertions have been made, too, respecting other birds. The *Rallus Carolinus*, it has been asserted, becomes a *frog*:—and a farmer of Maryland, in Virginia, has affirmed that he found one, and showed it to one of his labourers, in the very act of transformation:—but this does not *prove the fact*. Upon the whole, it is not, perhaps, too much to conclude, that a torpid swallow never yet has had existence.

THERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

NOTWITHSTANDING the "information" which your correspondent S.R.M. "takes the liberty" of giving me, through the medium of your Miscellany for this month (vol. lix., p. 512), on the subject of the Armorial

Bearings of England, I venture to restate the opinion, nay, to assert it as a fact, that the ancient banner of this nation bore not *Lions*, but *Leopards*.

I am the more emboldened to do this, as I find myself countenanced in the statement by so acknowledged an adept in antiquarian research and the olden customs of this our island, military and civil, as Sir Walter Scott. In his recent romance, "*The Talisman*," (the second of his collection, called the "*Crusaders*,") he presents us with the following curious conversation, on the express subject of armorial symbols, at the table of the Archduke of Austria.

"The eagle," said the expounder of dark sayings, 'is the cognizance of our noble lord the Archduke—of his royal grace, I would say; and the eagle flies the highest and nearest to the sun of all the feathered creation.'

"The lion hath taken a spring above the eagle," said Conrade, carelessly.

"The Archduke reddened, and fixed his eyes on the speaker, while the *spruch-sprecher* answered, after a minute's consideration, 'The Lord Marquis will pardon me—a lion cannot fly above an eagle, because no lion hath got wings.'

"Except the lion of Saint Mark," said the jester.

"That is the Venetian's banner," said the Duke; 'but, assuredly, that amphibious race, half nobles, half merchants, will not dare to place their rank in comparison with ours.'

"Nay, it was not of the Venetian lion that I spoke," said the Marquis of Montserrat; 'but of the three lions passant of England—formerly, it is said, they were *leopards*, but now they are become *lions*, at all points, and must take precedence of beast, fish, or fowl, or woe worth the gainstander.'

By the way, I am even disposed to doubt whether Sir Walter hath not, in this instance, taken a little purposed liberty with heraldic chronology. I cannot find that the exact point of time has been ascertained, when the herald's wand transformed the *leopards* into *lions*; but I much doubt whether the English banner, floating in the camp of the Crusaders, did not still display the former of these animals; though it is not, perhaps, an improbable conjecture, that the change might have taken place in compliment to Richard's legendary exploit of vanquishing the king of beasts in combat; and that the *lion-hearted* king gave the lion to his country's shield. I wish some of your correspondents, familiar with

with black-letter erudition and ancient records, would take upon themselves to illustrate this question, by quotations (if any such can be met with) from obsolete records and authentic archives. In the mean time, I have no difficulty in re-asserting my position, that the Leopard was our ancient bearing: although I am but A TYRO IN HERALDICS.

July, 20th, 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

[Though our correspondent has assumed the editorial tone, and it is our wish to preserve the line of discrimination distinct between what we are editorially responsible for, and what we only give currency to as the sentiments, statements and opinions of others; yet, in the present instance, we do not think it necessary either to alter the pronoun, or require a signature. We have no objection to being considered as adopting, in this case, what we had not the merit of originating.]

A LETTER has appeared in some of the papers, which was written a short time since, by Mr. Huskisson, to a gentleman at Liverpool, concerning the objects of these institutions, which appears to us to demand some notice. In this letter Mr. Huskisson says,

"I have no difficulty in stating, that I consider institutions of this nature as likely to be attended with beneficial results, both to artizans and to the public, if properly regulated, and directed to those objects to which such institutions ought, in my opinion, to be limited; I mean, to the teaching of such branches of science as will be of use to mechanics and artizans in the exercise of their respective trades."

Now, how much soever we may be disposed to applaud such institutions, for directing their efforts to the improvement of such branches of science as will be of use to mechanics and artizans in the exercise of their respective trades, Mr. Huskisson must pardon us for saying, that unless, at the same time, the means shall be applied for enlarging and perfecting, or, at least, improving the human character by the introduction of *general knowledge*, so far from these institutions being a benefit, they will, most probably, be a curse to the society in which they are established: for, by Mr. Huskisson's limitation, they must inevitably tend to separate mankind into more distinct *castes* and classes, and render those so separated less able to perform their duties as citizens, and as members of the body politic. Thanks, however, to

the spirit which is abroad, the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade is not very likely to be implicitly followed: for we find, in the establishment of the *Mechanics and Apprentices' Library at Liverpool*, more liberal notions have prevailed.

"The books chiefly desirable are those on science and mechanics, history, biography, voyages and travels, elementary works, polite literature, and moral and religious pieces. Controversial divinity and party politics are expressly excluded; but standard works on religion, sermons or essays, and approved writings on political economy and legislation, not bearing this character, are admissible. But extravagant romances, and novels calculated to vitiate the minds of youth, are rejected. If any works of fancy be admitted, the committee will be especially vigilant that they shall not be injurious to the mind."

Now, even here, would be caution and exclusiveness enough. But, no: our worthy President does not, it seems, desire the general melioration and enlargement of the understanding of the mechanic population by means of such institutions; they should be limited to the mere instruction and improvement of each particular craft. And this is the doctrine of a British statesman in the nineteenth century! O ye halcyon days of Galileo, when will ye return?

We confess that we are not a little surprised and grieved at this declaration of Mr. Huskisson. We had hoped that the reign of exclusion and of select interests approached its downfall: but, alas! we are woefully disappointed. We had, indeed, given the President of the Board of Trade credit for more liberality than he is willing to accept; we had indeed hoped, that, with a more enlarged foreign policy, our domestic policy would share the same renovating and stimulating excitement. But, somehow or another, it does unfortunately happen, with budding promises on one hand, on the other is held up something to dash them to the earth. The members of the present ministry take occasional opportunities to blast, or to confound many of our most pleasing anticipations; they seem determined to undeceive us, and to set bounds to our commendation; they seem determined to tell us that they are not the liberal men we supposed them to be; and that, in our exultation at their freedom from prejudice and from fetters, they will still occasionally hold up their hands, and rejoice in their manacles and their bonds.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

THE preservation of the copper sheathing of vessels having recently become an object of peculiar interest to the public, from the valuable experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, with a view of preventing the corrosion of copper by sea-water; and the doubt which yet exists in the minds of many nautical and mercantile men, as to the efficacy of the mode recommended by Sir Humphrey, when submitted to the test of experiment during long voyages; I must beg a column or two of your valuable journal to offer a few remarks on the subject; accompanied by some recent facts, of the operation of iron in preventing the oxidation of copper by sea-water.

It is not necessary, Mr. Editor, to acquaint your mercantile readers, that the destruction of the copper sheathing of shipping forms a very large item in the expenditure of ship-owners; more especially in such ships as are employed in navigating the tropical seas—the corrosion of the copper being greatly accelerated by increase of temperature. Indeed, a single voyage to India or the South Seas is all that can be performed with any degree of safety, without renewing the copper of a ship's bottom.

Neither is it necessary, here, to state any thing more than the result of the experiments of the President of the Royal Society; undertaken with the view of discovering the law by which the destruction of copper by sea-water is governed; and, if possible, to prevent or neutralize its chemical agency. These experiments are given in detail by their author, in the two last volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society, to which I beg to recommend such of your readers as may be desirous of following this illustrious chemist through his ingenious and profound researches.

The results of these experiments are nearly as follows:—If a polished surface of sheet copper or copper sheathing be suffered to remain in sea-water, even for a few hours, it soon acquires a yellow tarnish, and the water becomes clouded, of a greenish-white, and afterwards green. Within twenty-four hours, the copper assumes a greenish hue near the surface, but reddish below, whilst a blue green precipitate is deposited at the bottom of the liquid, which goes on increasing, if the sea-water be renewed continually (as in the passage of a vessel through the water, or in a current);

but this chemical agency, of course, decreases, if the experiment be made in a limited quantity of sea-water, in proportion as the water becomes less saline; by its muriatic acid uniting with the copper, forming a sub-muriate of copper; or, as Sir H. Davy calls it, “a hydrated sub-muriate.” But the presence of atmospheric air seems to be essential in this case; for, when copper was placed in sea-water which has been deprived of air by boiling, and placed in an exhausted receiver, it underwent no change whatever.

Now, in order to neutralize this agency of sea-water on copper (or, more accurately, the decomposing action of copper on sea-water), this eminent philosopher suggested the application of electro-chemical agency, or, in other words, of presenting other substances in contact with the copper, which have a greater attraction than copper for the saline matter of sea-water. Zinc and iron were the metals which offered the best probability of success for this object, from their powerful attraction to oxygen. The price of zinc, however, forms an objection to its being employed on a large scale; and, consequently, the experiments of Sir Humphrey were chiefly directed to the application of iron to the surface of the sheathing of ships, so as to destroy, or rather to neutralize, the action of sea-water.

The most extraordinary fact resulting from these experiments is, the small extent of surface of iron which is sufficient to protect a given surface of copper. In the earlier experiments of Sir Humphrey, he allowed too great an extent of the protecting surfaces of iron or zinc; amounting to from one-twentieth to one-fiftieth of that of the surface of copper employed. The object of these electro-chemical experiments was simply that of rendering the copper into a *negative* state, as compared with the sea-water (it being slightly *positive* in its ordinary state): the smallest quantity of iron or zinc that would accomplish this purpose was found ultimately to be the best. For it was observed, that in some of the boats and smaller vessels, besides the Comet, steam-boat, which had been protected by these ribs or bars of iron (carried along the copper from head to stern), though the copper was not perceptibly corroded after some months' voyage, yet an evil occurred of scarcely less magnitude, so far as the sailing of the

the vessel was concerned. The copper became covered with barnacles and other marine animalculæ, in a greater degree than vessels which have the copper undefended.

The fact seems to be, that the oxidation of the copper, in the ordinary way, prevents the adhesion of these animalculæ, probably from its poisonous properties, and also from its resisting the deposit of any calcareous or other earthy matter. But when this oxide of copper is no longer formed, the surface of the sheathing affords what may be called a *neutral ground* for the resting-place of those marine fungi and animalculæ, which abound to such a great extent in all the seas of warm latitudes. It has been thought advisable, therefore, from the practical observations which have been made, on the agency of these protecting bars of iron to a ship's bottom, to proportion their extent of surface (compared with that of the copper), so as not entirely to neutralize the chemical agency of the copper on the water, but to allow a slight or partial oxidation, so as to repel the adhesion of barnacles, &c. in some degree.

In consequence of this adhesion of marine animalculæ and weeds to the bottom of such vessels as have been protected, many persons who have either a prejudice against all improvement, or are probably interested in "the old state of things," have not hesitated to deny the efficacy altogether of the method recommended by Sir H. Davy, for preventing the destruction of copper sheathing. But, whatever doubt may have been thrown on the advantages of the proposed method previously, must be nearly, if not altogether removed, by the contents of a paper in the July number of the "*Annals of Philosophy*," from the reports of two gentlemen whose statements cannot admit of a suspicion of want of accuracy.

It is stated, that "the *Carne Brea Castle*," one of the East-India Company's ships, which has just returned from Calcutta, having been brought into a dry dock, was examined by the proprietors, Messrs. Wigram, Sir H. Davy, and other gentlemen; when every part of her bottom was found to be bright, and free from adhesions of every kind. The copper was apparently very little, if at all corroded; while the iron bands, which are about an inch-and-half thick, are not so much corroded but that they will serve for one or two more voyages.

The proportion of the iron surface to that of the copper on this ship was from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$.

A yacht belonging to Lord Darnley was also protected by iron, in the proportion of to $\frac{1}{15}$ the surface of copper, in the month of May 1824. And after being employed in sailing during the whole summer, her bottom was found to be free from any kind of adhesions, and the copper apparently untouched. A few barnacles had attached themselves to the iron bars, which were, however, easily rubbed off: but the copper was in the same state as when the vessel left the dock.

A West-India-man, belonging to Mr. Horsfall of Liverpool, which had been protected by $\frac{1}{80}$ part of iron, fastened by copper bolts on each side her keel, was found, on examination, after a voyage to Demerara and back, to be "perfectly free from any foulness on the copper, though she lay many weeks in a river remarkably favourable to the adhesion of parasitical animalculæ and weeds."

Another large ship, belonging to Mr. Sandbach of Liverpool, which had wrought-iron bars, fastened by iron spikes, on each side the keel, was overhauled. After two voyages to Demerara, her copper was found perfectly free from corrosion, and there were scarcely any substances adhering to it, except a very few minute barnacles, near the keel, fore and aft. The iron spikes were, however, so much corroded, as to endanger the falling off of the iron bars; consequently, copper bolts would be preferable for this purpose.

The *Dorothy*, another Liverpool ship, having made one voyage to Bombay and back, the owners had bars of iron, four inches broad and one inch thick, placed along her keel, covering about one-seventieth of the surface of the copper, in order to try the experiment whether the copper would bear a second voyage to India; which can seldom be hazarded in the ordinary way. The ship returned from her second voyage in May last, and, on examination, her copper was found to be little further reduced than at the end of the former voyage; whilst the iron bars were reduced about three-fourths of an inch in breadth, and from one-fourth to one-half inch in thickness, though most reduced within a few feet of the extremities of the keel. The copper and iron are however considered to be capable

of sustaining another voyage without renewal. But the flat part of the *bottom of this ship from end to end, and from six to eight feet in breadth, was covered with "fleshy barnacles" of uncommon length, and a few of the large hard shell species—*balanus tintinabulum*.*

Now it is worthy of remark, that the *Carne Brea Castle*, before-mentioned, was protected by iron bars amounting only to about $\frac{1}{100}$ of the area of the copper; while the *Dorothy* had about one-seventieth of iron; and as the bottom of the former ship was found to be perfectly clean, while the latter (though scarcely corroded by the action of sea-water) was covered with marine animalculæ, after making voyages of nearly similar duration, to the same quarter of the globe,—it is fair to conclude that the *Dorothy* was *over-protected*, or, in other words, the electro-chemical agency was so far neutralized, as to enable these parasitical animals to attach themselves with impunity to the copper, and build up their calcareous shells; or houses, with as much safety as on the rocks of the sea-shore. On the other hand, if there be still allowed a small degree of chemical action to take place between the copper and sea-water, so as to produce a very slight poisonous oxidation on the surface, though not sufficient to corrode the copper in any serious degree, it seems to be fully sufficient to prevent the attachment of these minute animals. From the instances above-mentioned (and which deserve the fullest confidence from the respectable authorities in question), it appears that the protecting bars of iron should not form more than about $\frac{1}{100}$ of the ship's sheathing, otherwise it will be liable to facilitate the deposit of fungi and animalculæ; and on the other hand, if the iron forms much less than $\frac{1}{150}$, it is scarcely sufficient to protect the surface of the copper from corrosion.

It is possible, however, that the exact proportions, which would be most efficient under all circumstances, can only be determined by future and repeated observation, by intelligent ship-owners and commanders, after each voyage. For it may be justly inferred, that different proportions of protection would be advisable, whether a ship be destined to the north seas, or to the tropical seas, where the chemical action between copper and sea-water, as well as the production of marine animal

vegetable life, is so greatly accelerated by climate. A considerable period may therefore elapse before the subject shall be thoroughly understood and adopted by practical men; but, if that be the case, it cannot prevent the researches of the illustrious chemist at the head of the Royal Society, from being considered as among the most valuable discoveries of science, applicable to the useful arts, which the present age can boast. A.A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IT is perhaps not generally known, that, among the very few of the arts of civilization adopted by the Turks, since their establishment in Europe, is the art of printing. It was introduced into their capital between the years 1726 and 1727; and the first works that issued from the government press of Constantinople were, *A History of the Maritime Wars of the Ottomans*, by Hadji Khalfa, and the well-known *Arabo-Turkish Dictionary*, by Vancouli; both published in 1141 of the Hejira, or 1728, A.C. Four other works were published in the following year; two in 1730; two in 1731; one in 1732; one in 1733; one in 1734; two in 1740; one in 1741; one in 1742, and one in 1755-56—in all eighteen works, forming twenty-five volumes, for the most part treating on history and philology, and translated, or compiled from the Arabic, French, or Latin; the latter, of course, by Europeans. Feeble, however, as were these first efforts of an infant press to spread information among a barbarous race, they were put a stop to about this period; not, as was then generally reported in Europe, in consequence of a revolt of the copyists of the capital, but owing to the death of the director of the establishment, Ibrahim, and of his pupil, Cazi Ibrahim, and the events of the war, among which it was lost sight of.

However, the noble art was neglected for the space of forty-three years, till it was established by an ordinance of the Sultan Abdul-Hamed. A commission was appointed, in the year 1783; and under their management, and that of their successors, no more than *fifty* works were published in the space of *thirty-six* years, viz. from 1784 to 1820. Of these, twenty-one are grammars, dictionaries, and other philological

gical works; three historical; five on geometry, geography and general science; eight on fortification, &c.; two on law; and eight on religious subjects. Eight or ten of them are translations from the French, and one is a translation of Mr. Bonnycastle's *Principles of Geometry*.

The last of the works I have here enumerated, and which was published in 1820, is on Anatomy and Medicine, and entitled, *The Mirror of Bodies in the Anatomy of Man*." This is the first work on this subject ever printed, or, perhaps, published in Turkey; their apathy, and religious prejudices of predestination, and the law which prohibits the opening of the human body, and the coming in contact with blood, having, till now, formed an insurmountable barrier to the Turks devoting themselves to the cultivation of this science. But the irresistible force of improvement, which is the grand characteristic of the age, seems, at last, to have gained some influence with this proud and obstinate people, the Turks—an influence which cannot be small, since the author was permitted to infringe upon a positive injunction of the Koran, by accompanying his work by a set of representations of the human frame, in fifty-six plates, rather badly engraved. The author of this work (a large folio of 800 pages), *Chani Zadeh, Mehmed Alaoollah*, a member of the body of *Oolemas*, is said to be a son of a *hekim bashi*, or first physician of the empire, and had been sent by his father to study in Italy, where he seems to have collected the materials for his *mirror*.

Supposing that your readers might not dislike to see a few specimens of Turkish style and reasoning, I subjoin a part of *Chani Zadeh's* preface, as translated into French by M. Bianchi, one of the interpreters of the French embassy at Constantinople, without attempting to alter the wording or style.

"Medicine and anatomy are elementary sciences, and the object of studies in general. These sciences are those of the learned, of corporations, and religions. Not only the wise, and people of a sound judgment, have recognized that it was nothing but the search after truth; but, even in the earliest ages, they have always been considered by the best informed men as a precious and honourable knowledge. The advantages resulting from it are not merely confined to the human species; but, according to the testimony of the learned, their influence embraces equally all the worshippers of

God, and all (other) created beings. It is, especially, modern medicine, the benefits of which are proved, and anatomy, grounded on attention and exactness, which, according to the true assertion of physicians, are brought to such a degree of perfection, that all which (at the present day) concerns the treatment of internal diseases, the dressing of wounds and ulcerations, and the healing of infirmities, by an admirable and incomparable disposition (of the rules of the art), is free from doubt, and exempt from danger, for those who are called to the practice of these sciences."

A glorious confusion, indeed! But let us follow the author in his detail of the reception his work received from the monarch to whom he dedicated it; and here, I hope, our authors will take a hint for their future dedications.

"The judge *par excellence* (says our Mohammedan Hippocrates)—he who is the regulator of the laws of the state—the Plato of the empire and the caliphate—the sovereign to whom fate has revealed science and wisdom—the Sultan of sultans, endowed with the virtue of Solomon—the monarch whose glory calls to recollection the time of Cosroes—the King of kings, invested with the power of the age of Djemshid—the sultan and sultan's son—the valorous Sultan Mahmoud; Khan, son of the glorious Sultan Abdul-Hamed-Khan (may the sun of his power not cease to shine upon the course of his victories and his glorious enterprises); his Majesty, our Lord, in short, having deigned, for several days, to examine and investigate, himself, with a clear discernment, all the truths contained in the above books, acknowledged that, independently of the great utility it might be to the Ottoman Empire (which will last for ever), and for the Muslims, it had not yet been preceded by any work the advantage of which could be compared to it; and that, as such, it was worthy of being reckoned among the precious and innumerable productions that have illustrated his fortunate reign—H.M. after these motives of general good, attached, from that moment, the greatest importance to the work, being printed and published under his supreme protection. This determination fully justifies the precept, that *kings are inspired*."

The printing was then begun, after the director of the establishment had piously ejaculated his *bismillah* (in the name of God, &c.), without which a Mohamedan never enters upon a task of any importance; and the author concludes his preface by expressing his pride, that, with the help of God, the engravings were completed without foreign aid. Your's, &c. Y.Z.

the *Monthly Magazine*.

1596 SHENSTONE and the LEASOWES.

THE pages of the *Monthly Magazine*, ever open to scientific and literary inquiry, have seldom offered a greater treat to the lovers of true genius and poetry than was contained in the last communication of Mr. James Luckcock, on "Shenstone" and the "Leasowes."

I had nearly given up all hope of a communication on the subject, satisfying myself that the last-mentioned gentleman had either gone off the stage of life, left Birmingham, or had a disinclination to pursue the inquiry. The reverse being the case, the disappointment was a pleasurable one.

The great literary Hercules, Johnson, visited Shenstone at the Leasowes, and wrote him several letters, to one of which the latter alludes, when, writing to his friend Graves, he says, "Did I tell you I had a letter from Johnson, enclosing Vernon's Parish-Clerk?"—Having previously commented on *Raselas*, then just published, by saying, "It has a few refined sentiments, thinly scattered; but is, upon the whole, below Mr. Johnson;" who can wonder, then, that the great biographer, reading remarks like these in Shenstone's posthumous correspondence, should be a little soured, and did not forget him when writing his life? Who once offended him never escaped his censure; and, I think, Gray himself is treated with undeserved severity.

To avoid a reference to the bottom of the page, permit me to ask here, Who was Vernon?—what were the merits of his "Parish-Clerk?"—who published it? &c. Perhaps Mr. Luckcock, or some of the correspondents of the *Monthly Magazine*, may furnish some interesting particulars of the life of the man, whose book is at least very scarce, as I have in vain sought for it for a considerable period.

I am led to believe that Shenstone did not know Gray personally, only as a literary character, through their mutual friend Dodsley. He once mentions him in his *Essays*, and, I think, not disrespectfully. In attempting to establish the position, that "effeminacy of appearance, in the general run, is esteemed a symptom of irresolution," he instances the well-known intrepidity of Lord Mark Kerr, "whose happiness seemed to turn on a snuff-box hinge, rendered invisible, which might, never-

theless, be clouded by a speck of dirt, or wounded by a hole in the heel of his stocking." He then says—"What shall we say, then, of Mr. Gray? Of manners very delicate, yet possessed of a poetical vein, fraught with the noblest and sublimest images, and of a mind remarkably well stored with the more masculine parts of learning."

That Shenstone rivalled Gray as a poet, few will attempt to deny; and that this rivalry produced all the spleen of Gray, is equally evident. Great men are ever jealous of the nearest approaches to their greatness. It is a sort of weakness that even great parts cannot exempt them from; and we need not offend the living, when we may select examples from among the dead, by instancing the great Johnson himself, Garrick, and others. Gray could not have seen the above quotation, because the *Essays* did not meet the public eye till after Shenstone's death. Yet, in a letter to Dr. Wharton, in 1758, speaking of and preferring the four first volumes of Dodsley's *Miscellany* to the two last, he says, tauntingly, "But, then, there is Mr. Shenstone, who trusts to nature and simple sentiment—why does he do no better? He goes hopping along his own gravel-walks, and never deviates from the beaten paths, for fear of being lost."

The only existing embellishment that I know of, and which is very scarce, is a view of that part of the Leasowes called "Virgil's Grove"—the most beautiful scene, according to Dodsley, of the whole. Of this print I have a copy, tolerably well executed, in oil. Shenstone's portrait is not uncommon; but a view of the house, if sketched, was never published.

Shenstone's "Schoolmistress" is an excellent performance, and would hand his name down to posterity, if he had written nothing beside; but his fame certainly rests on his *Elegies*, *Ballads*, and *Odes*. Of these, "The African Slave," commencing at the fifth stanza of the twentieth *Elegy*, is a beautiful appeal to humanity in favour of that persecuted race, which might fire with zeal

* We should say, that, in the present day, few will admit it. The highest praise that criticism can assign to Shenstone is (his pure morality excepted), that he was a pretty poet. No one, even of those who may admit that Gray has sometimes been over-estimated, will think of placing him so near the scale of mediocrity.—EDW.

zeal even the bosom of a Wilberforce. Shenstone, then, was one of injured Africa's earliest advocates: yet, in a collection of poems, beautifully illustrated, on the Slave-trade, published a few years ago, his was omitted.

The delightful rural poet, Bloomfield, struck with the beauty of "The Dying Kid," tells us, in his "Remains," while noticing the similarity of thought expressed by different authors, "That he was ashamed of his own performance on that subject." And, at the same time, acknowledging that he had not read the author's poems before; which may be true, and accountable for only by the desire which some have expressed to avoid imitation, as he must have heard of them again and again—especially as the remark occurs towards the close of his life.

Lord Bolingbroke's sister, Lady Luxborough, in one of her letters to Shenstone, confirms Johnson's going to the Leasowes, by saying, "No enemy to you shall ever find sanctuary in my house; therefore I sent the *Abyssinian hero*, whom you conquered, to remain your captive," &c.—"And his *faithful, harmless companion* accompanies him, hoping, with his musical instrument, to lull your anger to sleep."—*Query*: Is not this faithful, harmless companion, with his musical instrument, Dr. Goldsmith himself?

I have a query or two more, and I will then relinquish the occupation of the time and space of your valuable journal, which may be more agreeably taken up by abler hands. May not one, or more respectable friends, making a pilgrimage from London to Halesowen, find ready access to the gardens and grounds of the Leasowes? And if so, are there any of the numerous seats, inscriptions, urns, obelisks and ornaments, that are not entirely obliterated or destroyed, by wantonness and time, remaining to add to the enjoyment of such enchanted ground?

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Whitechapel, May 28, 1825.

[To the last inquiry of our correspondent we will reply, that, when we were last in that part of the country, and visited the Leasowes, we found little left that could reward attention, or that could illustrate the fine picturesque taste of Shenstone. We understand that there is now much less: the hammer and the forge of Vulcan, have chased Pan and the Nymphs from "the once-sweet shades of Arcady."

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The Naiads now feed muddy canals, and listen to the heavy creaking of locks and cranes, and the blustering oaths of boatmen, instead of brawling and sparkling over pebbled beds, and with congenial "murmuring" the enamoured nightingale.
EDIT.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOLLY and STUPIDITY.

THESE terms, although frequently confounded, are by no means synonymous. A blockhead is preferable to a fool, and a fool is not always a blockhead.

Narrowness of intellect; protracted childishness of mind; the total absence of ideas, or of the gift of classing them: this we call stupidity.

Folly, on the contrary, is the perversity of a vain-glorious mind; the foppery that would pass for grace; the ponderosity that will be thought light; the superciliousness and presumption that decide upon every thing, without being at the pains to understand it.

Fools amuse us, but it is at their own expense: we humiliate them, and deliver them over, without pity, to the lash of ridicule. Blockheads also afford us entertainment, but they are neither despised nor humiliated; and we are as little tempted to reproach them with their idiotism, as we are to upbraid a deaf or blind man for the infirmity under which he labours.

Father Bandory, a learned Jesuit, used frequently to amuse himself with the porter of his college, a man notorious for obtuseness of intellect—and often said, "I never met with genius so attractive as the stupidity of this man." "Sit opposite to me and talk," said Mirabeau to one of his secretaries, "and I shall have no occasion to think." Madame de Crequy used to say of a certain Baron, "He is not a blockhead—he is only a fool."

We sometimes hear foolish sayings that amuse us almost as much as witticisms. "When will your lady be confined?" inquired Louis XIV. of a courtier. "Sire, as soon as your Majesty pleases!" replied the courtier—whose title to stupidity surely none will dispute. A foreign princess, not very conversant with the French language, once inquired whether she ought to say *naval* or *naveau* (naval). "I believe, Madam," replied a *petit-maitre*, with great self-sufficiency, "we say *navets* (turnips)."
E

(turnips)." This was the answer of a fool.

The generality of blockheads utter only common-place *bêtises*, but some have occasionally let fall very piquant absurdities, which have been thought worthy of being recorded. After Racine's death, somebody remarked that, in his will, he had expressed a desire to be buried in Port Royal. "That he would never have desired during his lifetime!" exclaimed an idiot, with the utmost gravity. A wit might have said the same thing, but he would have said it with a different accent: and, in a thing of this kind, certainly,

"C'est la façon de la faire
Que fait tout."

The question, "What is the difference between a fool and a blockhead?" was once introduced in a company of wits and blue-stockings. Various opinions were given, but none that met with general approbation, until a charming lady, who had the misfortune to be united to a finished fool, furnished the solution of the problem, with the peculiar felicity which is the characteristic of female wit. "A blockhead," said she, "may sometimes be tolerated, but a fool never: we sometimes pity the idiot, but we always make ourselves merry at the expense of the fool:—the former sometimes amuses with his *naïveté*, but the latter always disgusts with his impertinence. You may rely on what I tell you; for, since I have been compelled to live with a fool, I have learnt duly to appreciate the value of a blockhead."

It is one distinguishing mark of stupidity, that it admires every thing. This is a quality offensive to none, but agreeable to many—and, indeed, a forlorn hope to thousands, who seek in vain for the admiration of "the discerning few."

A presumptive evidence of folly is the lavishing of admiration and censure always *mal à propos*—a quality by no means so amiable as the former, as being too apt to clash with our favourite opinions and darling conceits.

A blockhead pretends to nothing more than he is. Not so the fool:—he puts forth claims, and sometimes the most ridiculous of claims.

And what moral shall we draw from all this? Let us court the society of the man of sense, tolerate the idiot, and avoid the fool.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

OBSERVING, in the last Magazine, p. 555, that a chartered company is about to be formed for raising silk in this country, I trouble you with the following observations. They are, it is true, in substance, stated in my *Family Cyclopædia*, article *Silk-worm*; but, as that work might not be in the hands of many of your readers, a re-statement here may be of some importance.

About ten years since, a friend of mine went to reside for some time at Marseilles, in the south of France; and while there, I requested him to obtain for me some silk-worms' eggs. These he procured, and they were sent on paper, enclosed in a letter, by the post. I lived then in Somersetshire; and it so happened that the eggs were placed in a small room on the first floor of my house, having a large window and a southern aspect. The room was, therefore, a warm one; and, long before any mulberry-leaves could be obtained, the young Frenchmen became animated, and anxious, of course, for food. The only succedaneum for the leaves of the mulberry which we could find was *lettuce* leaves; but these did not supply the absence of their natural food successfully, and, in consequence, before mulberry-leaves could be obtained, many of the worms died; but a considerable number, notwithstanding, did survive, and, when supplied with mulberry-leaves, ultimately became some of the finest worms which I ever saw, and in due course spun fine cocoons accordingly; but the products of this generation were, the next year, by no means such fine worms: and, hence, I concluded, that the silk-worm degenerates in this country, owing chiefly, if not entirely, to the deficiency of mulberry-leaves in the early part of its' existence. As I do not believe that the lettuce is a good succedaneum for the mulberry as food for silk-worms, the only chance of success with them, in this country, appears to me, to keep the eggs in a place so cool as to prevent their being hatched till the mulberry-leaves are sufficiently developed to supply them with food; and if this can be done, as I presume it can, there will be then, I think, some probability that silk may be profitably produced in England. At any rate, it is worth the trial; but whether it can be worth the while of a company

company to enter into such a speculation, is a question which I will not pretend to decide.—Your's, &c.

JAMES JENNINGS.

London, July 4, 1825.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have read it to a lady, who has very often kept silk-worms for her amusement; and she thinks that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the hatching of the worms at the usual period of their active animation.

PROPAGATION of APPLE-TREES by SLIPS.

In p. 511, allusion is made to the propagation of apple-trees by slips. It is certainly not, in *Somersetshire*, a usual method of propagation, the *codling* excepted, which is, I believe, invariably propagated by slips. I am disposed to attribute the ready propagation of the *codling* by slips to the singular quality of its branches, they having very often about them *knotty protuberances*, which, when surrounded with earth, readily give out roots: if other apple-trees should possess the same indications, I should be disposed to think that they also might be propagated by slips.

J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LATE DR. PARR.

THE following anecdotes of the late learned and estimable Dr. Parr, while he was master of the grammar school at Colchester, and of a contemporary of his, the Rev. Mr. Brockwell of facetious memory, and a man of a highly respectable share of classical erudition, have, since the decease of the former, occurred to my recollection. Many years since, Dr. Parr succeeded the Rev. and ancient Mr. Smythies, in the above mastership at Colchester, where several of the clergy and other learned gentlemen had an occasional meeting, or club for the discussion of literary subjects. The leading members were Dr. Parr, the Rev. Mr. Twining, Mr. Brockwell, and, I believe, Mr. Jones of Nayland. A dispute arose on the construction of an obscure passage in *Thucydides*. The members, in turn, gave their opinions, Dr. Parr last but not one, but none of them proved satisfactory. Mr. Brockwell brought up the rear, and afforded an instant solution of the difficulty, to the entire satisfaction of all present, on which

Mr. Twining exclaimed, Brockwell is above par!

This Brockwell, resident at Colchester, had the living of Abberton, near the former. I knew him personally, and met him sometimes at the house of a relative, about the year 1763. In character, he was somewhat *Swiftian* and eccentric, and a certain Sunday freak intitled him to the agnomen of *pelt 'em*—he was dubbed Parson Pelt 'em to the end of his days. The occasion was this. During a deep snow, he rode to Abberton, to perform the usual forenoon service. The bell had tolled in nearly an hour, and the congregation were waiting in anxious expectation of their priest, and in no very good humour from the severity of the weather, when a man arrived with the news that he had just passed the object of their solicitude, sitting upon his horse, and looking with great apparent gratification, at two boys who were pelting each other with snow-balls, the reverend occasionally clapping his hands and exclaiming, "Pelt him, boy, pelt him!" This probably occurred about the year 1756, and as I know on the best authority, is really authentic.

For the following, I cannot vouch with so much confidence. However, the *jeu d'esprit* was generally attributed to Brockwell. Colchester has two foundation schools, near each other; one as above, and one for writing and arithmetic. Of this last, old Barnaby Redding, a severe flogger, had been master, and being deceased, was succeeded by his son, young Barnaby, who was a game chicken, noted for his proficiency in the athletic sports. On the occasion of his succeeding as master of the school, the following couplets appeared, were handed about the town, and continued many years in remembrance of the inhabitants:

Barnaby Redding,
Was born of good breeding,
For he could both fight and wrestle;
He stood by John Blyth's,
And he cock'd both his eyes,
And threw a stone over the castle.

This John Blyth, a barber, I remember having a shop at the corner of the lane, leading from the high street to the castle; and if Barnaby really did, or could throw a stone to the distance specified, he might have passed muster among the slingers of Israel. He was a little man, however, as well as David, and having something of a *strabismus*, really did "cock both his eyes."

COLONTENSIS SENEX.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW of the GRADATION which EXISTS
in the SCALE of UNIVERSAL BEING.

Say, first, of God above, or man below,
What can we reason—but from what we know?
Thro' worlds unnumber'd tho' the God be known,
Tis ours, to trace him only in our own.
He, who thro' vast immensity can pierce,
Sees worlds on worlds compose one universe;
Observes how system into system runs,
What other planets circle other suns;
What varied being peoples every star,
May tell why heaven has made us as we are.
But of this frame, the bearings and the ties,
The strong connexions, nice dependencies—
Gradations just—has thy pervading soul
Look'd through?—or can a part contain the whole?
Is the great chain, that draws all to agree—
And drawn, supports—upheld by God, or thee?

Pope.

ONE of the most beautiful facts in the walks of nature is the Gradation which exists among created beings, from the highest to the lowest, and which, while it displays the supreme wisdom and power of the Creator, is certainly a bright and impressive ornament in his mighty and magnificent works. To every contemplative mind, the investigation of this subject—so varied, extensive and interesting as it is—must be a source of the purest and most exalted gratification. In pursuing the inquiry from man—the proud, the intellectual, and the lordly—to the simplest flowers which adorn the verdant meadow, we are astonished at the regular and beautiful arrangement of the principles by which every species of the animal and vegetable kingdom live, flourish and multiply. We perceive, also, how different and peculiar are the degrees of excellence in each particular kind. In the first of all terrestrial beings—Man—we observe, that it is not beauty, nor strength, nor stature, which elevate him above his fellows: but wholly and purely the powers of his mind, the extent of his knowledge, and the depth and intensity of his intellectual endowments. In the beasts of the woods and deserts, qualities, neither so lofty, nor so complicated, confer value or distinction upon the different species. Thus, one kind is eminent for its strength—another for its beauty—another for its swiftness—another for its ferocity—another for its docility—and another for its sagacity or instinct. In considering the varieties of the feathered race, we find that the same, or nearly the same qualities (with

the addition, indeed, of their astonishing power of articulating sounds) divide this department of the animal kingdom into numberless tribes. The same remarks, subject to certain modifications, are applicable to the remaining varieties of animals, and, in some measure, to those of vegetables: the whole being connected by a chain, too subtle for actual definition, and only to be accurately understood by a careful and minute examination of the surpassing construction of them all.

But, although the links which compose this chain are so finely wrought, that they are scarcely perceptible, yet the manner by which the consummate wisdom of the Divine Artificer has formed the gradation—so extensive in the whole—so incomprehensible in its minute divisions—is sufficiently obvious. He constantly unites the highest degree of the qualities of each inferior order to the lowest degree of the qualities belonging to the order next above it: by which means, like the colours of a skilful painter, they are so blended together, that no line of distinction is any where to be seen. Thus, for instance, solidity, extension and gravity—the qualities of mere matter—being united with the lowest degree of vegetation, or the principles of spontaneous growth, compose a stone; from whence this vegetative power, ascending through an infinite variety of herbs, flowers, plants and trees, to its greatest perfection in the sensitive plant, joins there the lowest degree of animal life in the shell-fish which adheres to the wall; and it is difficult to distinguish which possesses the greatest share of animation, as the one shows its sensibility only by shrinking from the finger, and the other, by opening to receive the water which surrounds it. In the same manner, this animal life rises from this low beginning in the shell-fish, through innumerable species of insects, fishes, birds and beasts, to the confines of reason; where, in the dog, the monkey, and the chimpanzee or ape, it unites so closely with the lowest degree of that quality in man, that they cannot easily be distinguished from each other. From this lowest degree in the brutal Hottentot, reason, with the assistance of learning and science, advances through the various stages of human understanding, which rise above each other, till, in a Bacon, or a Newton, it attains the summit.—*Soame Jennings's Disquisitions.*

This

This may be partly illustrated by the following observations:—Among animated beings, bats are the link of beasts and birds; the numerous class of amphibia conjoin beasts and fishes; and lizards unite them with reptiles.* The humming bird ap-

As far as mechanism is concerned, we may find several illustrations of a regular scale of being in the reptile tribes. Thus the crocodile may be said to connect the viviparous and oviparous quadrupeds, as resembling, in external appearance, the genus manis, or scaly lizards; the turtles, especially those with soft coverings, may be considered as uniting the cetacea and reptiles; the flying lizards, or dragons, may be said to form the link of connexion between reptiles and birds; the *seps* and *chalcis* nearly resemble serpents; and the *siren* is so very near the fishes, that some naturalists still enumerate it among the finny tribes."—*Brewster's Encycloped., Art. Herpetology.*

[All this is very true, or at least very specious, as far as relates to links or shades of resemblance, and to approximation, at some point or other, between the respective classes or orders of existence, so as to constitute one consistent and coherent whole: but how does this constitute that whole a chain? The facts brought forward in illustration of Pope's darling hypothetical metaphor, to which the splendour of his reputation has attracted a degree of philosophical (or, rather, anti-philosophical) homage, suggest the idea, not of a simple series of progressive gradations, but a complicated series of ramifications; and a ramifying chain would be rather an odd sort of idea—if, indeed, an *idea* of such an object could be formed. A ramification of chains may indeed be conceived, and graphically illustrated: but it would not be an image of a graduated chain, with one beginning and one end, by whatever arrangement it might be shewn to implicate and cohere. It would not be an illustration of the idea (if here again a complication of well-chiming words has not been mistaken for an *idea*) of a series of gradations in which there was a midway link between nothing and infinitude.

"Midway from nothing to infinity!"

Why—is not every *thing* equally midway between these two incomprehensible extremes?—a mite as much so as a man?—a mole-hill as a world?—a grain of sand as a planetary system? What comparative proportion can there be between the smallest thing and nothing?—between the greatest and infinitude? What link so subtle as to adhere to the one?—so mighty as to approach the other? Poetry is never so unphilosophical as when it dabbles in systems of philosophy.—*EDIT.*]

proaches the nature of insects, and the flying fish that of birds. The polypus, the sea anemone, and the sea pen, though of animal origin, have more the habits of vegetables than of animals; while Venus's fly-trap (*dionaea muscipula*), the sensitive plant, and some other vegetable productions, by their spontaneous movements, or excessive sensibility, seem to participate more of animal origin. Corals and corallines, from the different forms they assume, may be more easily mistaken for mineral or vegetable than animal productions, to which class they are now unanimously referred by naturalists.† The truffle, though a vegetable, assumes rather the appearance of a mineral; and there is reason to believe that the anomalous substance called Peat, is actually a live vegetable, *sui generis*, rather than an earthy or mineral production, as has been often supposed.—*Anderson's Recreations*, 1—4.

But the gradation is not confined to the outward form, or to peculiarities of organization—the same concatenation is observable respecting mind, beginning with man, who forms the highest link of the chain, and descending from him, by an obvious diminution of mental powers, through an innumerable series of existences, till it terminates in mere animation alone, with an apparent privation of all mental perception.‡ The surly majesty of the lion, with the artful cunning of the other feline species, and the faithful sagacity of the canine race, to say nothing of the docility and instinct of the larger animals, surely evince some degree of approximation to the more noble attributes of man.

† Animal productions they are, but not animal existences, any more than the waxen hive of the bee. The coral may be formed, and apparently is so, by exudations or excretions of sea insects or animalcules rendered concrete, by the admixture of petrificative particles; while the cells of the hive are constructed of vegetable materials, collected by the bee, though mingled, perhaps, with some portion of animal cement in the operation; but neither the one, nor the other, when completely formed, has any pretension to animal existence.—*EDIT.*

‡ But do these descend in a graduated chain? Do not the examples that ensue shew that they rather diverge by complicated ramifications? These objections, however, are to the metaphor, not to the sentiment—to the illustration, not to the argument.—*EDIT.*

man. Who can behold the sedulous labour and anxiety of the little birds in spring, as they prepare, in ecstasy, for the propagation of their species, without being forcibly impressed with the wonderful instinct which actuates their operations? And who, that has seen the industrious and enduring ant, toiling, in methodical and unceasing activity, during the fruitful days of summer, to lay up its little stock of sustenance for the winter, does not think that man, were his powers as limited, could do no more?

Yet, notwithstanding the proximity, in this respect, of the higher orders of animals to the lowest of the human species, man is much farther exalted above them than they are above those animals which follow in the chain. For although many of the higher orders of brutes possess a kind of memory, and the faculty of reasoning to a certain extent—although “the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master’s crib,”—yet, unless it be in recollecting their dependence on others for food, and a few circumstances of a similar nature, tending chiefly to the preservation of existence—the intellectual powers of even the most sagacious of animals are extremely circumscribed. We could, indeed, adduce many instances of instinct in animals, which would lead one, at first sight, almost to imagine that the faculties of the mind are not peculiar to the human race; but we shall reserve further remarks on a subject so replete with interest and instruction, and direct our attention now to the consideration of the attributes of the most perfect, most elaborate, and most noble of God’s works—Man.

After the world had been formed, and beautified with beasts and birds, and “every thing that moveth,” a being, superior to all, and of the very form and type of the Deity, was created, to preside and rule in Paradise.

*“Sanctus his animal, mentisque capacius altæ
Deerat adhuc; et quod dominari in cætera posset,—
Natus HOMO est”*

*“Promague cum spectent animalia cætera terram
Oe homini sublime dedit, calumque tueri
Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollens vultus.”*

“A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanting yet, and then was Man design’d:
Conscious of thought—of more capacious breast—
For empire form’d, and fit to rule the rest.

Thus, while the brute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthy mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own hereditary skies.”

To this being, so full of power and wisdom, was entrusted the dominion “over all fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth on the face of the earth;” and, in his glory, he lived—a wise and majestic mortal. But this complete and absolute perfection was marred by the fall of our first parents. Yet he lost not his proud pre-eminence over all other animals—he still had dominion over the earth, and it was yet in his power to become supremely blessed, or irrevocably miserable.

It is natural to suppose, that to a being thus circumstanced, some pre-eminent excellence, some peculiar power was given, which elevated him so far above all the minor objects of the creation. This distinguishing inheritance, then, is two-fold—1st. Mind, with all its various intuitive powers; and, 2dly. The happy consciousness of a future state.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

TO my remarks in your Magazine for April last, p. 216, allow me to add the following, for the consideration of your numerous readers.—The rail-ways hitherto laid down have been constructed at the suggestion of individuals for their own private convenience, and with a view to economy in the expense of horses; for, by laying down the rails on inclined planes, the loaded waggons are easily run down, and the power required to return the empty ones is not considerable: but in the formation of rail-ways for national purposes, the engineer will not be required to act on the same parsimonious principle as the circumscribed limits of the trade or capital of an individual must necessarily dictate, or, as in a case where the trade is only in one direction, like that of the mining districts. No expense which might be incurred by forming the grand trunk rail-ways in direct lines and perfect levels could be felt, when we contemplate the millions of tons of merchandise, as well as the numerous vehicles for the daily conveyance of persons, which this improved method of internal conveyance would annually circulate, in each direction, through the very heart of the united kingdom.

The

The conflicting opinions of different engineers have, for a while, blinded the eyes of the public to the real benefits which this measure so obviously displays. These various reports may easily be traced as the only source of all the confusion which seems to beset some of the companies; it should, however, be observed, that engineers have given details of experiments made on rail-ways, differing with each other, both in the construction of rails and inclination of road, as well as in the locomotive engines and waggons used thereon; and, to complete the confusion attendant on such steps, *scientific* gentlemen are now springing up like mushrooms, to give abstruse formula on a subject which has long since been sufficiently defined by the practical experiments of our artizans—a far more useful class of society.

From these causes it would be extremely difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion; but, notwithstanding all the sophistry of those opposed to the measure, and the confusion introduced by different engineers, sufficient information may still be collected, to convince the impartial man of the vast superiority of rail-ways, even on their present defective construction, over all other modes of conveyance. If the public would but think for themselves, instead of blindly submitting to the perplexing opinions of interested engineers, they would easily come at the truth; there is nothing more simple in detail than a rail-way: and, in order to gain the requisite information, let any one take the trouble to examine the one at Leeds, under the management of Mr. Blenkinsop, one of our most experienced engineers, and who was the first to bring the locomotive engine into practical effect on rail-ways: the meanest mechanic employed on this rail-way would have been able to give every information to the public: but, instead of consulting men of this sort, information has been sought for from individuals less qualified to afford it.

Time and experience may get the better of public ignorance and prejudice, and teach those gentlemen, who are appointed to the management of rail-way companies, to follow common sense, and leave all *scientific* gentlemen (as they are styled) to amuse themselves with their specious theories.

No really satisfactory or efficient experiments can be made until some pub-

lic rail-way of considerable extent be laid down, so as to afford a fair trial of vehicles, both for the conveyance of persons and of goods of every description; surely it cannot be expected that the clumsy coal waggons in use, on the present imperfect rails, could yield experiments to satisfy the idle curiosity and impertinent questions of ignorant persons: it would be just as reasonable to expect that the conveyance of the inland mails could be effected by Thames-street carts and horses. It is equally inconsistent to suppose that private individuals should incur the expense of laying down proper rails, and of building proper carriages, for the conveyance of all descriptions of merchandize as well as of persons, without which no experiments can be made so as to give general satisfaction. The same lethargic indifference we witnessed in our government, before they ventured to second the persevering example of individuals in the establishment of steam-packets, will now be played over again with respect to this measure—what then? there never was any individual, in this or any other country, who could, *without particular influence over constituted authorities*, make the least impression upon a government, unless by the most provoking industry and incessant application.—It will hardly be credited, fifty years hence, that our statesmen could be so totally lost to the common occurrences of the day, and so careless of the inestimable treasure which our artizans have for many years presented to their view.

When the prejudiced opinions of those individuals who now oppose this scheme, shall be silenced by a cool reflection of its national importance, we shall find every class of society gradually incline towards it, till all become unanimous. The merchant, manufacturer and farmer, will each receive an additional power or means of conveyance, at a diminished expenditure; the convenience to the community will be so general and impartial, as to be felt from the cottage to the throne: and the statesman, who now, through ignorance, smiles at the measure as one of a speculative nature, will find it an inexhaustible source of revenue unparalleled in the history of man.

Your's, &c.

THOMAS GRAY.

Nottingham, 1st July 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESEARCHES in EGYPT.

A MORE wonderful country than Egypt never courted the attention of the traveller. Every step taken among its pyramidal mounds, its elaborately sculptured courts, its magnificent peristyles, and gigantic colonnades—every glimpse of the series of mighty ruins which bestride the valley of the Nile, from Meröe to the Delta, increase our admiration of the extraordinary people who raised them. It is as if we were looking on the deserted cities of the primitive giants—giants the builders certainly were, in mind, in energy and ambition. On all sides, we see the pictured memorials of extraordinary national vicissitudes, the history of which, if the hieroglyphical veil that covers them were lifted, would only be second, in importance and interest, to the Hebrew Scriptures. The eye, on all sides, falls on the evidences of inordinate wealth and prosperity, succeeded (according to the prophetic curse) by poverty, degradation and desolation. The iron “*arm of Pharaoh**” (a hieroglyphic we constantly meet with) *has been broken;*” and the *hand of the Lord has been shaken over Egypt. Amun No* (Amenophis or Memnon) *has been rent asunder.* The waters *have failed from the sea;* and the *river* (connecting the Nile with the Red Sea) *has been dried up.* The *heart of Egypt* (the national emblem) *has failed in the midst of it;* *fire has been set in Zoan* (Tanis), the seat of the solar fire worship; the *day* (the solar orb) *has been eclipsed at Tehapnehes* (Heliopolis); a *cloud has covered it;* and the *yokes* (of Apis) *have been broken.* The *multitude has been cut off from No* (Diospolis); and judgments (it was there the forty judges of Egypt assembled) have been executed there. *Pathros* (the Thebaid) *has been made desolate,* and Noph (Memphis) has had *distresses* (not the paraded distresses of her periodical lamentations for the dead) *daily.*

The late discoveries of the Phonetic System seem to connect the present day with the infancy of the world. The vast interval appears annihilated, as if by magic, and we stand in the presence of Egypt’s “wise and ancient kings.” We behold the sculptures superintended

by the heroic progeny of the world’s youth—the kings and demi-gods, as they were not outrageously called, who immediately succeeded Mizraim; who were contemporary with Moses and the Patriarchs; and who long preceded Homer, and those whom the classics have accustomed us to regard as the most ancient of historical personages. Those sculptures are, at this time, as fresh and angular as when the graving tool of the sculptor quitted his accomplished task 3000 years ago. We survey portraits, equally imperishable, of the same hero-kings; we are familiarized with their names; we witness their exploits; we behold their crests, devices and arms; we see the armorial bearings depicted on the shields and banners and chariots of that audacious Pharaoh (Thothmosis), who dared to set his decisions against those of the Almighty; we see the impresses of that standard, whose pompous blazonry, invested with the fiery pillar’s ominous radiance, shot terror from amidst the refluxing surges of the Red Sea, on the backward-looking gaze of flying Israel, till they beheld the daring king, and the glittering pageant of his “Memphian chivalry” swallowed up for ever; and saw,

“From the safe shore, their floating carcasses,
And broken chariot-wheels.”

In an Essay published by Mr. Salt, preceded by a dedication, and accompanied by some notes from the pen of Mr. Bankes, jun.; the former has avowed himself a convert to the Phonetic System; after confessing that he had, at first, a very decided prejudice against it. We have reviewed the subject in the article designated *Egyptian Researches*, and expressed our opinion in detail. That the theory is true, as applied to proper names, cannot be disputed. How far the practice is to be relied on, and wherein it is conjectural, we have endeavoured to show. Mr. Salt now comes forward to corroborate the theory from repeated ocular examination. The result, however, is that which we have predicted. To a great number of proper names, more especially of the Ptolemies and Roman Emperors, the Phonetic alphabet satisfactorily applies; but with respect to another large portion, generally speaking, of the early Pharaohs, it is perfectly abortive. The talisman no longer executes the interpreting will of the professor;

* Prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, concerning Egypt, passim.

obedient spirits of the sculptured amulet are invoked in vain; the guardian look refuses to admit the wizard key; and the chamber of mystery remains involved in silent solitude and impermeable gloom.

Mr. Salt has added the names of Arsinoë and Philip, the father of Alexander, to those before decyphered. He has also corrected the latitudinarian and conjectural range of Champollion's Alphabet, to which we have before objected.—Mons. C." says Mr. Salt, besides the Goose for A, has given the same hieroglyphic for Σ, and the Chicken for A; but for neither of these do I find any certain authority." Instead of a *goose*, Mr. C. adds, the final character for A is generally a *hawk* or a *crow*. The characters of the accompanying shield, to that of Alexander, though crested by the usual *goose* and *globe* (which, according to Dr. Young, means, "Son of," but which, as Mr. Salt suggests, is more probably "Son of the sun") are *inexplicable*. On another inscription, "*son*" is represented by a *goose* (as Horus Apollo intimates), and an *oblong square*; "*daughter*" being pressed by the addition of the female patronymic—a *half circle*.

Our own opinion, as we have before expressed (see *Researches in Egypt*, No. 409), is, that the accompanying shield (we adhere to the term *shield* instead of *ring*) represents the armorial bearings of the king's ancestor. One is the cognominal, the other the patronymic name. The *bee* and *plant* probably meant aboriginal or earth-born king. The bee, we know to be an emblem of the Pharaohs—and to mean king. In proof of the inference, we refer triumphantly to Mr. Banks's "Genealogical Table of Abydos," which forms the frontispiece of Mr. Salt's publication. In the lower compartment, a line of various kings is represented, as descended from one common stem; the shield, surmounted by the bee, always containing the same character; and the accompanying shield, surmounted by the goose, changing with every successive step of the descent. One shield was clearly the cognominal coat of arms, the other the patronymic.

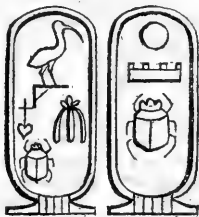
Mr. Salt has also added (bringing full proof of their claim to admission) two new Phonetic characters to the alphabet, viz. a *pair of tongs* for the letter T, and the *Soarabæe* for D, T, or Th.

The additions Mr. Salt has made to

previous collections of names of Roman Emperors are, Nero, Commodus, Adrian, Antoninus; and Domitian.

Among the names of the ancient kings of Egypt, he finds Misarte, the king who erected the obelisk now standing at Matarea, and Thothmosis. This Thothmosis was the same king, according to Josephus, who perished in the Red Sea. Manetho says that Thothmosis, the son of Misphragemuthosis, the founder of the dynasty ending with Belus, or Sethos Egyptus, and his brother Danaus (whom he expelled to Grecian Argos) besieged the Shepherds to the amount of 250,000, in Abaris; and that they went out of Egypt into the wilderness, and from thence into Judea, and founded Hierusalem. Charæmon adds, that they were leprous people, and that they departed under the conduct of Moses, an Egyptian Scribe, whose Egyptian name was Tisithen, and of Joseph, whose Egyptian name was Peteseph.

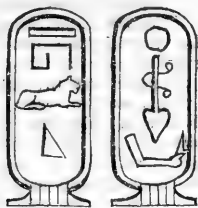
The shield of Thothmosis is thus charged with the Phonetic symbols of his name. The accompanying right shield contains the name of Rameses—the left, of Thothmosis. It is copied from Cleopatra's Needle.



On this sublime discovery, Mr. Salt may well congratulate himself. Two more equally sublime (we use the word advisedly—for the discovery is connected with the most lofty and important associations)—are also due to him.

At Medinet Abu, he found the name of Tirkaka, contemporary with Isaiah; whose existence many learned men have doubted, but of whom it is said in the *Book of Kings*—"Tirkaka, King of Ethiopia, came out to make war against Sennacherib, King of Assyria." He was, therefore, contemporary with Sethon, the second King of Egypt, who recorded, in Vulcan's temple at Sais, the destruction of Sennacherib's army in the night, and his own deliverance from it, by the emblematic figure of a mouse or rat. Destruction in the night could not be

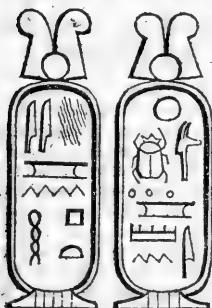
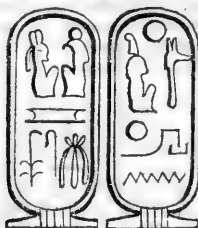
more correctly represented. Tirhaka's name (found at Birkel, Ethiopia) is thus heraldically represented:—



The other discovery of Mr. Salt is the name of Sabaco:—



To these may be added—which, though not discoveries, are scarcely of inferior consequence—the names of Rameses me Amun, and his son Amenoph, erroneously called Memnon.



The period at which they reigned seems to have formed the brightest period of the Egyptian monarchy. The

temples bearing the names of these kings, as well as those of Rameses Thothmosis, carry, in their appearance, most convincing proof of their antiquity. Ipsambul, Karnak, Medinet Abu, and the Memnonium, are glorious examples of the perfection to which Egyptian architecture attained. In short, the greater part of the older monuments existing are constructed by these two monarchs; and the tombs at † Biban El Moluch seem to have been exclusively possessed by their family.

We have stated, as one difficulty in the way of deciphering, that in order to arrive at a precise knowledge of the mode in which the names of Egyptian personages are written, it is necessary to be acquainted with the signs and figures of the deities, since human cognomens are commonly derived from their diviner names. On such occasions, it was customary to substitute the hieroglyphical character, in part, for the phonetic; and sometimes to add and mix the image of the deity among the characters. In order to correct the vagueness likely to result from this difficulty, Mr. Salt has been at the pains to collect the hieroglyphical and phonetic names of the principal Egyptian divinities, who, as we have remarked before, are reducible to eight (the eight caryatides of the courts of the temples): these are, Kneeph, Neith, Ptha, Amun, Phre, Athor, Buto, Mendes. There is nothing new in this collection: the characteristic symbols of the above deities have long been familiar to the Egyptian antiquarian. The collection is, however, useful.

Mr. Salt concludes with repeating, that the Phonetic System was in use in the early period of the Egyptian monarchy. This allegation we conceive to be perfectly established. He proceeds

† In two articles, entitled the “So called Tomb of Psammiss,” published in the Album, we endeavoured to shew that the tomb discovered by Belzoni, was not that of Psammiss, who was buried at Sais. The name has since been renounced by those who assigned it. We argued that it was the tomb of Sethos Egyptus (by some called Sesostris), the son of the famous Amenoph or Memnon, and grandson of Rameses Me Amun. To this opinion we adhere. The above testimony of Mr. Salt corroborates our inference. It may be said, indeed, to be proved by Mr. Bankes's *Table of Abydos*; the armorial bearings of the buried monarch standing next in succession to those of Memnon.

* In this case, the cognominal name is preceded by the patronymic:—the first shield bearing the father's arms; the second, the son's.

ceeds to add his belief, that its application will not be found confined to the names of gods, kings or places. He adds—

“Two demonstrative articles, ‘ta’ pa, masculine and feminine; *En*, the sign expressing of; and *Mi*, signifying appertaining to, have already been discovered; and I do not *hesitate to say*, that with a complete knowledge of Coptic, and a close application to the study in Egypt, a person may be able, in no long time, to decypher whole inscriptions.”

Here we join issue with Mr. Salt and his colleagues in opinion: we think his hope too sanguine; we should hesitate greatly in anticipating such a result; and we are of opinion that it will not be fulfilled. We have before expressed our views on this head in detail. A knowledge of Coptic may furnish a key to the sounds necessary to express names according to the Phonetic System: but how can it avail in the deciphering of images which express ideas and not sounds, as hieroglyphics must? To extend the Phonetic System further than names, were the same as denying the existence of a hieroglyphical language altogether. It would be, in other terms, asserting that the Egyptians had really no other than an alphabetical language,—and that language of the most vague, confused and complicated description—in which sounds were expressed, not by invariable representative characters, but by various and variable symbols. That “any great progress can only be the result of extreme patience and labour,” we believe; and we concur, also, with Mr. Salt’s other dictum, That it must be “by close application to the study in Egypt”—that is to say, on the spot.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE last Whitehaven gazette contains an account of the presentation of a silver cup, by a respectable party of gentlemen, to a surveyor of the turnpike roads in that neighbourhood; who it appears had been displaced through the influence of a certain powerful house, to make way for the great colossus of roads, Mr. MacAdam; contrary to general approbation.

A few words used by the superseded surveyor on receiving the cup, contains more solid reasoning than all the lengthy articles I have seen published on the subject. “Road making,” he says, “is something like agriculture.

There is no general rule for either, without exceptions:—Different parts of the road, like different soils, require different treatment; nor will theory alone ever find out the most judicious distinctions, until matured by *practical experience*.”

The value of well-broken stones upon a road has long been acknowledged; but the limited means possessed by many surveyors, has hitherto prevented their more extensive application. It is only to the mode of using them, without any other covering, that Mr. MacAdam can lay any claim to originality: and the obstinate adherence to this plan, in every situation, high and low, hard and soft, is too much like a panacea for every disorder of the human frame. After the irregularly broken stones have adapted their sides and angles to each other, in the most perfect manner their forms will admit of, still the mass is not without interstices; and those interstices will in time be filled, with mud, soil, dung, or such adventitious substances as are first presented; and in proportion to the nature of the sub-soil, and frequency of use, will this filling up be sooner or later effected. If the stones are laid in a low situation, on a soft bottom, and the road much used, the interstices will soon be filled up (principally from beneath), and the surface covered with a coat of mud. On the contrary, if they are laid upon a firm foundation, on a rising ground, and the road of little traffic, there they are not pressed down into the substratum, and the small quantity of soil deposited upon the surface, together with the clayey matter produced from the stones by attrition, is gradually washed away; and a portion of the broken stones are rolled about, till reduced into the form of water-worn pebbles. Now a light covering of fine gravel, or earthy matter, would prevent the abrasion of the stones, and bring them much sooner to a solid mass; and having once become fixed, all superfluous matter would soon be squeezed out; and I think that after two or three years’ wear, it would puzzle Mr. MacAdam himself to point out any defect arising from its being so treated. Mr. MacAdam is old, and no doubt incorrigible: but some of his pupils, when emancipated from the control of the old general, and his less experienced but not less assuming subalterns, may have sense to adapt their proceedings to circumstances.

Your’s, &c.

N. Y.

July 8th 1825

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For the Monthly Magazine.

PROGRAMME of the PRESENT STATE of
LITERATURE, ARTS, and SCIENCES in
the KINGDOM of NAPLES.

THE political events of the year 1799 form an era of disasters to the kingdom of Naples; from which literature has greatly suffered. The most distinguished men of talent have been either cut off by the hand of the executioner, destroyed by popular fury, or compelled to seek a miserable shelter in foreign lands.

In the first years of that terrible epoch, the simplest emanation of the mind was exposed to danger; the search of truth was, more or less, loudly stigmatized, as tending to innovation in the government; and the jealousy of power watched, with so *Vandal-like* a severity, over all the works of mind, that a high public functionary was known to take great umbrage at the name of *Galvanism*, thinking it synonymous with *Calvinism*; and another was filled with holy indignation, because a poet had dared to give to *love* the proscribed epithet of *tyrant*.

The nation still groaned under the fresh remembrance of the evils which had shaken her, when the events of the year 1806 re-awakened better hopes. The natural vivacity of the inhabitants, and their constant devotion to works of art, were first excited by the abolition of all restrictions on the introduction of foreign books. Then, as every one was permitted to inquire into the extent and progress of human knowledge throughout Europe, literature became free and honourable, and youth was eager for instruction. The memories of Vuo and Pontano, of Giannone and Genovesi, of Galiani and Palmieri, of Filangiere and Pagano, and of that crowd of great men, who, at different times, had graced this beautiful portion of Italy, arouse universal emulation. Some boasted of having had for their fellow-citizens Tasso and Sannazzaro—others remembered, with enthusiasm, that the Demosthenes and Pindar, of ancient Latium, had been born under the same sky: all felt, that, as heirs of such noble renown, it was their duty, to their utmost, to maintain it.

The French Government, whether from principle or policy, encouraged this disposition, by shewing confidence, and opening the path of power to all who were distinguished by knowledge and experience. And they rendered their conduct still more efficacious, by

instituting public meetings for those who had no means but their talent of making themselves known. Political science and economy, and, consequently, philosophy and morality, which form their basis, were then cultivated with equal ardour and success. The study of jurisprudence being rendered less intricate and less tedious by the introduction of a new civil code; youth had more time for the acquirement of all other kinds of social information; and the employments with which they were often entrusted, in the different branches of civil or financial administration, assisted the application, improvement, and extension of their theoretic knowledge, and induced that perspicuity which can only result from practice.

This change was prodigious, and spread rapidly through all classes of society, who, from that moment, seemed animated with new life. State questions, which, till then, were considered as mysteries, reserved for the comprehension of a few, were, more or less, discussed, and brought within the sphere of the most ordinary understanding. The nation, compelled to obey a government which, she could not always forget, was foreign, decided harshly on its proceedings, when they were in opposition to her own interests; and the overseer of a parish sometimes understood the subject more rationally than the minister.

Circumstances were no less favourable to natural science, which, rendered more free by the general impulse, and no longer fearing restraint from the suspicions of superstitious ignorance, aroused the noble ambition of their patrons. Antonio Semeatini, Andria, Petagna, Amantea, and Conigno, the old friend of Haller, still lived. The fame of these old oracles of medicine was great; but, enfeebled by age, they only shed a languid light, like the rays of the setting sun. Young men of great promise, many of whom had returned from painful exile, rose immediately under their eyes, ready to succeed them in the laudable task of supporting the glory of their country. Vincenzo Sementini published the splendid discoveries of Volta and Galvani, and shewed the wonders of chemical affinity in the decomposition and recomposition of bodies. Nanula and De Horatii gave new impulse to simple and comparative anatomy; shewing, by means of potent injections of mercury, the most hidden ramifications of the sanguine and lymphatic

lymphatic systems of the animal machine. Tenore, who had been appointed Director of the Botanical Garden, formed the noble plan of compiling a *Flora Napolitana*; and the reception of the first sheets fully proved the esteem which the public entertained of his great knowledge in these matters. Savaresi revived the school of Sarcone, and gave to light his profound medical observations, in the Antilles and in Egypt, relative to the yellow-fever and the plague. Stellati, by a series of repeated experiments, successfully opposed the theory of *contro-stimolo* (anti-stimulants), which the learned Italian translator of Darwin's *Zoonomia* had attempted to establish. Linguiti, appointed to re-organize a new hospital for the reception of the insane, published the first volume of his researches on this important subject, in which the generous views of a humane mind are even more conspicuous than his vast information. And, in fine, the *sale cliniche* were re-established under the superintendence of many learned professors of not less worth, who, inspiring youth with the love of knowledge, educated them in such a manner as to render them useful to their common country.

Nor were such noble works confined alone to the capital. The Agrarian Societies, which had been formed in the provinces, profiting by the progress of chemistry, proved its application to the practical parts of agriculture and pasturage. Geological and horticultural information was at the same time spread by the observations of many learned naturalists, and upheld by the high and merited reputation of Matteo Tondi.

In the same manner, geography, topography, and trigonometry prospered, by the learned labours of Galanti, Visconti, and Rosati; and the arts of industry, honoured in their theory by such names as Fergola and Flauti, were carefully studied in their application to the different wants of social life—since a society of able artizans, who traversed the different provinces by order of the Director of Streets and Bridges, had rendered architecture and hydraulics popular. The reports forwarded by them to government, concerning their observations, and the plans of public edifices, which they were deputed to propose, often evinced the noblest conceptions of art; and shewed the great progress of the nation in this most useful branch of physical knowledge.

The country of Mazzocchi was not likely to neglect the study of archæology; and many able young men applied themselves to enrich it with new and erudite researches. Among these were the learned Avellino, perpetual secretary to the most celebrated academy of this metropolis. The caves of Pompeii, which at that time employed many hundred men, afforded precious monuments, on which the research of Neapolitan antiquaries was honourably exercised.

Two collections of lyric poetry and elegies, by different authors; one published on the death of the celebrated Fantoni, and the other on that of the unhappy Rosina Scotti, depicted a series of splendid ideas, and proved with what success *poetic harmony* was cultivated. This may be proved by the numerous compositions of Ricci, which, though worthy of the neglect into which they have fallen, from their sentiments, only calculated to flatter the passions of the times, and the ambition of the ruling powers, are yet valuable for their purity of style, and the richness of their imagery. Next, Mazzarella published an ode to Mayer, who himself seems inspired with the soul of Parini, and who claims a part of the enthusiasm with which the Medea of that celebrated professor of music animated the public mind. The Marquis de Bianchi ventured to read, in literary societies, some fragments of his unpublished poem on *Lorenzo de Medici*, in which all admired the noble imagery and the ancient suavity of Italian eloquence. De Ritis made known to many his beautiful attempt at a new translation of Horace, which, for elegance, ingenuity and freshness of style, is hardly, if inferior, to the original. The Marquis Nicolai, also, contributed, in manuscript, to many of his most intimate friends, his wonderful *Poemeti*, breathing patriotism and liberty, which seem designed with the bold touch of Michel Angelo, and frequently coloured with the enchanting tints of Albani.

There had been formerly many rich monasteries, in whose churches it was the custom, at different times of the year, to celebrate religious fêtes, particularly renowned for the brilliancy and luxury of the music which was executed therein. Treasures were expended in procuring the most renowned masters, and the best instruments and singers; and it is easy to judge how much this contributed

contributed to the support of this important branch of the fine arts. Reason and policy soon required the abolition of these monasteries; but the government either could not, or would not, substitute new means of encouragement in place of those which the art of music had before received from the religious communities. Thus, no other field being left for music but the theatre, it lost some of its ancient splendour. The emulation of the youth, who had formerly devoted themselves to it, was extinguished, by the fruitless attempt of government to form the many *conservatorii*, which had before existed, into one; the superintendence of which was entrusted to men incapable of regulating it in all its parts. Thus, by one of those whimsical circumstances which sometimes throw ridicule over the most serious affairs, the country of Cimarosa and Paesello was condemned to see, at the head of musical instruction, an old secularized French capuchin, with a soul the most untuned to music of any Midas who has existed from the commencement of the world.

Some attempts were made to revive the art of painting: but they either failed, or had not sufficient time to produce effect. The nation, nevertheless, possessed a great miniature painter in the old Zuccari; and one of the first painters *à fresco* that Italy can boast of in the present day, in the person of Camarrano.

Public instruction, with respect to arts and literature, was, meanwhile, the object of general solicitude. Galdi and Coco were especially engrossed in proposing the means of rendering it conducive to general utility; one of these was celebrated as the author of a History of the Government of Holland, and the other as the author of the Travels of Plato in Italy, and a History of the Neapolitan Revolution of 1799. To sustain the public enthusiasm, a periodical work, entitled *Biblioteca Analitica di Scienze, Letteratura ed Arti*, was, for the first time, established in Naples, on a vast and judicious plan. This noble undertaking was afterwards abandoned, for reasons which it is useless here to state: but its first publications justly excited the applause of all men of information, since it was rich in learned articles, and elegant essays on all the branches of general science.

In the year 1815, the dynasty of the Bourbons regained the throne of Naples: and it must be confessed, that,

so far from arresting the progress of the nation in literature and scientific research, they sought to promote them by all the means in their power. They protected the academies, encouraged study, and permitted the importation of foreign books. The nation was, besides, enriched by the presence of Piazzini, Polli and Zingarelli, whom political changes had brought back to the theatre of their former glory.

The fruits of this liberal system were not slow in appearing. Galluppi published the first volumes of his "*Essays on Idealism and Kantism*." This work, though written without order, or much elegance of style, is nevertheless rich in profound meditation and accurate analysis; and shews its author to be a man versed in the study of classic metaphysics, and the deepest subjects of modern philosophy. Jannelli gave to light his "*Thoughts on the Philosophy of History*," in which the finest effusions of Vuo are, for the first time, divested of the obscurity of language in which that great man had clothed them;—and are set forth with clearness, discussed with subtlety, and urged with noble freedom. Delfico, the Nestor of Neapolitan literature, ever attentive to encourage knowledge by example and advice, published his *Nuove Ricerche sul Bello*, in which the principles of enlightened philosophy form, constantly, the basis for the solution of the most arduous questions of æstetich art.

The youth of Naples were ardently preparing many other works of different kinds, when the revolution of 1820 drew all talent from literary research, to concentrate it in politics; and to what a degree the people were absorbed in the various branches of social science may be shewn by the innumerable memoirs and periodical publications, breathing high thoughts, deep learning, and judicious criticism; and dictated by that pure and generous patriotism, which, full of hope for the future, disdains to shed insult and abuse over the disorders of the past.

But this picture cannot be continued. The events of 1821 again threw a veil over the moral state of the people. From that time, the historian feels a void he cannot fill: and constrained to pause by the eruptions of aggression and violence, dares hardly anticipate the possible results, or say to the insatiable thirst of dominion,

Tantum potuit suadere malorum.

THE LIVING SKELETON.

THE reports that have been circulated relative to this extraordinary phenomenon have staggered credulity; and even professional gentlemen of much anatomical experience, familiar, as they are, with the extraordinary caprices of nature, and with births of mal-conformation, have not scrupled to express their suspicions, that the whole story was a mere idle fabrication. We have, however, been favoured, by a gentleman of high respectability, by whom the phenomenon in question has been seen and examined, with the following authentic particulars; by which it will be seen, that even in the most incredible reports that have got abroad, there has been little exaggeration.

The subject of our description is a young man of twenty-eight years of age, who has for some time been exhibited from village to village in France, of which country he is native. The circumstance of his preternatural structure and appearance is accounted for by his mother, during her time of pregnancy, having been frightened by the sight of a skeleton. She died in child-birth; and her infant was brought into the world, though alive, with all the hideous appearances of the object of maternal terror.—A skeleton in appearance, though with all the organs of sense, he was found capable of nutrition, and progressive growth in stature; his faculties, in no respect, appearing, as he advanced in life; deficient; and, what is still more extraordinary, he is reported never to have had a day's illness in his life. A Colonel, or Major Williams (for our informant forgets which), hearing of the circumstances, and having ascertained their truth, engaged, as a speculation, with the father of this *lusus nature* of the human species, for a sum of money, to bring him over to England, for the purpose of being here exhibited; and, accompanied by the father and a female relation, he has actually arrived; having borne the fatigue of his journey, and the inconveniences of his voyage, without apparent injury or derangement of health. The following are the appearances described:—

His stature appears to be about five feet seven. His face is sallow and cadaverous, not entirely destitute of flesh; but such, in this respect, as is usually exhibited in the very last stage of consumption; and he has a strong black beard. The rest of his form, with some little exception as to his hands and knees, and a little more as to his feet

exhibits not the least appearance of muscle, but is that of a mere absolute skeleton, with a skin drawn tight over it; exhibiting otherwise, as in the completely dissected subject, the forms of the dry and naked bones. These are, however, in some respects, much distorted from the usual natural direction: The collar-bone rising up to the ears, and the shoulders, though of their customary breadth, hanging somewhat low. The form of the clavicles, or shoulder-bones, is distinctly visible, and touch each other behind. The upper arms are two inches only in circumference, the lower arms of corresponding thinness; but upon each of them may be seen the traces of a thin vein for the circulation of the blood; the hands, as already observed (like the other points of necessary exertion) exhibiting some appearance of flesh. The trunk, of the usual breadth, is in other respects exceedingly deranged in form. The sternum has entirely given way, and the long ribs have consequently sunk down towards the abdomen, so as to cover and entirely conceal the short ribs. This has produced so complete a flattening of the chest, that the depth from the ribs to the spine, at that part where the sternum should be, is not more than two inches and a-half. Sir Astley Cooper, who has seen him, thinks, we are informed, that it cannot be more than two inches. The hips and thighs, and the whole of the lower extremities, have the same naked skeleton-like appearance, with exception of the feet, which do not appear much smaller than those of other persons of the same stature. His motion is, as may be expected, exceedingly awkward, but not particularly feeble; and we need not say, that his whole appearance is horrible, beyond all that the monster-mongers of Der Frieschütz exhibitions have devised for the theatres.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

PERHAPS a more partial and unjust legislative enactment, in proportion to its limits, does not exist, than that which is contained in a clause of the new Retail Brewers' Act, which compels that class of tradesmen to shut up the places where they vend their beer, every evening, precisely at nine o'clock. I need not tell you, Sir, that instead of this said class of tradesmen, who are equally deserving of the protecting hand of the Legislature with their competitors who keep licensed public-houses, being put upon an equal footing and chance.

chance of gaining public favour with the latter, they are compelled, by this heavy restricting clause, to forego a great portion of the trade which would otherwise flow into their hands. And, any one who is acquainted with the nature of a populous working neighbourhood, where these retail brewers are mostly established, will see the full severity of the evil I am pointing out. Working families seldom get their supper beer, or recreative glass of John Barleycorn, till between the hours of nine and ten; and on Saturday night, which is worth all the week besides, on account of the labouring classes then receiving their wages, and being disposed to recreate a little, the above tradesmen are subject to the mortifying compulsion of closing their doors precisely at nine—and seeing, that very instant, the whole channel of trade revert into the hands of the publicans.

This is unfair: and, hoping you will consider the complaint I now urge, on behalf of these striving and industrious characters, worthy of a place in your widely-extended work, I remain your's, &c. ENORT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE following are extracts from Burnet's History of his Own Times, pp. 170 and 309* of the original edition; and from which I infer, that secret confession to a priest is a part of the doctrine of the Church of England, and has been actually practised, at least in one instance.

"She" (the Duchess of York, and daughter of the Chancellor Clarendon) "was bred to great strictness in religion, and practised secret confession. Morley (Bishop of Winchester) told me he was her confessor. She began at twelve years old, and continued under his direction, till, upon her father's disgrace, he was put from the court."

I shall be obliged by some one of your correspondents informing me, through your pages, if my inference is correct: and if so, to point out, to what extent does the church require the confession to be made? if absolution follows? and, generally, wherein this confession differs from the doctrine of the Church of Rome?—Your's, &c.

26th June 1825.

AN INQUIRER.

* We quote only the former of the two passages which our correspondent had transcribed, as being sufficient bases for the inquiry; and the book itself being of such easy access, as not to excuse more than necessary transcript in our contracted space.—EDIT.

TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

OPERA-HOUSE EXHIBITIONS.

WITH exception to the extreme heat of the weather for *six or seven successive days*, and the danger there was of its being fatal to Mr. Canning, we are aware of no occurrence that so well deserves to be regarded as the Topic of the Month, as the revival of a disgraceful species of exhibition at our Italian Opera House:—the *King's Theatre* it is called! but, to the honour of royalty, neither the King nor any of the Royal Family seem to have sanctioned the disgusting spectacle. But we will speak of it here, at once, as moral censors, and as theatrical critics, that we may not have to recur to it again in another place.

On the 30th of June, Rossi's heroic Opera, *Il Crociato in Egitto* (The Crusader in Egypt), with the music of Meyerbeer, was exhibited for the first time; and presented what may be called an accumulation of novelties—a new opera ushering in a new performer; with, still more new, a first appearance for the benefit of the *débutant*—and that *débutant* of a description to which even the license of our opera-stage has been so long estranged, that it has become a novelty also. The benefit part of the innovation was, however, judicious—if the experiment was to be tried: for there can be no doubt that English prejudice—or, as we should call it, honest *English feeling*, runs pretty high upon the subject; and there was, perhaps, no better expedient for disarming hostility, than that of enlisting compassion for the poor degraded being, who was to be exhibited on the behalf of such a *début*. Patronage (extended, in some instances, we are told, even to coercion, through the dependent circles), and a two-fold curiosity (Signor *non signor* Velluti, and the reception he was to meet with!) brought a thronged house, even before the rising of the curtain: a crowded pit—in which, however, to the credit of the middle class, there was a much smaller proportion of respectable females than we ever remember to have seen; and boxes, filled with all the splendour of fashion. Unblushing matrons of high rank, in all the pomp of feathers, tiaras and jewels, with an unusual display of high-born maidens in their teens, with wreathes of artificial flowers upon their heads, and flickering smiles, *sufficiently intelligent*, upon their lips, gave

to the circles, "tier above tier," the semblance of a gala triumph over the decency, taste, and humanity of the age.

The opera itself is a splendid spectacle, and was, unequivocally, well received—as, indeed, it merited: for it abounds with fine music—rich in expressive variety, in pathos, and in power, and in that thrilling depth of mysterious feeling which characterizes the German school. It was, also, well sustained. *Aladino*, the Sultan, Sig. Remorini; *Palamide*, Mmè. Caradori; *Osmine*, Sig. Crivelli; *Adriano*, Sig. Curioni; and *Felicia*, Signora García, wanted nothing to complete the vocal and dramatic corps, but a more natural substitute for the amorous and heroic Knight of Rhodes, *Armando*, than the tall and attenuate imbecility of *the Velluti*, with its helmet of steel tied under its chin, with a delicate bow of white satin ribbon—like a lady's morning-cap! There were also changes of novelty and scenic pomp, elegant groupings of dancers, and splendid arrays of military procession and manœuvre; and the drama itself, though the incidents are sufficiently incredible, not impeachable of absolute nonsense.

But all this was not, it seems, deemed sufficient to gratify the refinement of operatical eyes and ears. The taste of the English public was to be stigmatized, and its reputation stained; by the hideous imputation of reviving, by its patronage, an abhorrent practice, of which even the most effeminate and voluptuous nations of the Continent have become ashamed.

The first reception of Signor Velluti sufficiently evinced that, of this thronged assembly, all who came for his benefit, did not come with cordiality. Pity for the individual could not quite suppress the murmurs of dissatisfaction at the exhibition. The applause, however, as might be expected from the patronage exerted, was predominant; and, with indignant shame, we record that, among the most enthusiastic of the applauders, we observed a good many of those young ladies of fashion in the boxes, to whose appearance we have already referred. We do not know, indeed, when we have seen so many delicate hands beating their snow-white gloves to pieces in behalf of a new favourite upon the boards of any theatre. But what would these young creatures say, if the satirist should point them out by name, and delineate the tell-tale expressions of

countenance with which the plaudits of many of them were so significantly accompanied? What would they say to such a tale? Or, if it called up a blush of retrospection on their countenances, what would they have a right to say to the parents who took them there?—to those parents who intruded upon their young imaginations an exhibition which could not escape explanation, and which must unveil to the young mind disgusting mysteries, from the taint of which their imaginations ought to have been preserved? It might have been edifying to hear the dialogues, resulting from the interrogatories of some of the more innocent, between these young ladies and their mammas!

But, vehement, beyond the customary ardour of Opera-house decorum, as were the encouraging plaudits of the high fashionables, the wonderful tones of the Velluti, with all its science and execution, did not, any more than the undescribable peculiarity of its unerectable figure, conciliate all its auditors, or prevent the expression, sometimes of disgust, and sometimes of a sort of horror; or, at other times, repress the burst of laughter provoked by the contrast between the more than peacock scream of this hero *thing*, and the fine manly base of Sig. Remorini, in the Sultan. In short, there is a species of mournful mysticism—a something so unearthly, and still more remote from all that we conceive of heaven, in

"That preternatural alt—that piercing cry,
That shrilly wails its lost humanity."

which was calculated to excite a thrill very different from that of pleasure. If it "took the imprisoned soul," it did not lap it in Elysium. For us, we freely confess that the heart sickened, while the ear shrunk from the monstrosity of the tone, and the train of indignant reflections which it conjured up. Nor were we sorry to observe, that, notwithstanding all the efforts of patronage, the malcontents were sufficiently numerous to frustrate every attempt at an encore.

It is but candid to state, that no part of the dissatisfaction could be ascribed to any want of power or of skill in *the Velluti*, or in what is called execution—which was certainly, in some instances, what is meant (when we mean any thing) by the exclamation, "Astonishing!" and, to those whose ears or whose moral feelings can be reconciled to the species of voice, it might,

probably, be "very delightful!" The most astonishing of all was the part borne by this singer in the *finale*—particularly "Disarmi il suo adegno," and in the duetto, "Da questo istante;" on which the applause was very general.

It was an extraordinary sight, after the fall of the curtain, to see this mis-representative of the heroic Knight of Rhodes, in gorgeous panoply, led forward, by the hand, and under the *protection* of Mme. Caradori, to receive the suffrages of the auditors:—of which, by favour of such association, he *seemed*, at least, to have a large majority.

If the unfortunate being, who is the prominent subject of this criticism, were alone the object of consideration, the tone we have assumed might be regarded as austere and cynical. But we have an eye to posterity, and we have a feeling for the moral reputation of our country; and we call upon those persons of high rank and station, under whose patronage, and by whose invitation, this disgraceful exhibition has been made, to cast *their* glance, also, beyond the voluptuous gratification of the hour, and to participate in that feeling:—at least, to think again before they persevere in rendering the prospect of British remuneration a temptation to depraved Italian parents to immolate their future offspring to the vampire taste of a perverted sensuality—before they hold out the temptations of British opulence, and proffer the lavish remunerations of British prodigality, as bribes for the renewal of a detestable practice, from which decency revolts, and at which humanity shudders:—a practice (be it remembered) which, if British gold be not lavished to re-encourage, is likely never again to disgrace the European world. The Hero—as he is called—of Waterloo, is named among those who are most forward in the patronage we are reprobating. But let even him reflect whether the laurels he *claims*, as victor over Napoleon, will receive any additional lustre from the opposition in which this species of patronage would have a tendency to place his and Napoleon's name. Among the benefits which that Napoleon conferred upon Italy (and he did, in the midst of all his tyranny and despotic usurpations, confer many), was the discouragement and abolition of that worse than infanticidal practice, by which children were qualified for the Velluti scream. Must this detest-

able practice, as well as the *blessings* of Austrian dominion, Bourbon dynasties and Spanish Inquisitions, be restored?—and restored, also, by Wellington-influence, and by British gold? Are the ambition and the tyranny of Napoleon not completely vanquished, till every benefit with which he occasionally modified that tyranny, and atoned for that ambition, are obliterated, and every abuse he proscribed renewed?

But four, we are told, of that unfortunate choir of dishumanized squallers, heretofore so numerous in Italy, at this time survive. Shall we be the people to offer premiums to shameless parents to render them again as numerous as ever? Shall it be a part of our system of legitimacy, to renovate the hideous practice? Shall the screams of infants under barbarous immolation rise to heaven, in accusation of the seductive abuse of British wealth, and the unfeeling sensuality of British luxury?—and the maturer screams of the half-vital victims of that immolation record to future generations, that such were among the purposes for which Britain conquered, and to which British liberality was applied?

The subject has been much discussed during the present month. If we have taken it up upon somewhat broader grounds than have generally been assigned to it, and expressed our sentiments strongly, we trust we have placed it in no improper point of view, and that our zeal in the cause of insulted humanity may in some degree excuse, if not fully justify, some occasional warmth in the expression of our sentiments. —But, *warmth* did we say? No: we have been *cold*—we have been *coy*—we have been *reserved*! There is a part of the subject still more frightful, upon which we have not—upon which we cannot touch. There are vices which must remain unproved, lest the cheek of Innocence should be scorched by the very breath that diffuses the echo of the reproof. By the adepts in the science of sinning without shame, we shall be understood; and we wish not to unveil to the modest eye of morning, mysteries at which Cotytto herself would blush! There are reasons enough, in what has been already argued, why *the matrons and the maidens* of our isle should shrink from the imputation of countenancing, in public or in *private*, those squeaking things whom humanity, even while she pities, must yet disown.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HORACE—Book III. Ode 20.

TRANSLATED IN THE SAPPIC MEASURE OF THE ORIGINAL.

TO PHYRRUS.

Do not you see—more perilous a combat
Than of her young yon lioness to plunder,
Waits ye? Full soon your arrogance, dismay'd, will
Shun the destruction.

Thro' the surrounding populace she rushes,
Fierce to protect her elegant Neæra.
Long is your conflict, difficult the toil that
Yields her* to either.

She, the meanwhile—your recompense and umpire—
While ye send forth your javelins in combat,
Rends the light-blooming coronal, and smiling
Treads on the palm-branch;

Fans her soft ringlets, redolent of perfume,
While the fresh breeze plays amorous around her,
Fairer than wood-nymph, or the maid who smiles on
Jove with the nectar. A. S.

* The classical scholar will excuse—the English ear approve—the change of the pronoun here, and of the allusion in the last line.—*Edit.*

PHENOMENA.

HAST seen upon the mountain's height,

Where wintry snows were shining,

A rose-bud in its lustre bright,

As on a bed of pure delight,

With fragrant breath reclining?

“Dull bard!—the mountain's snowy height,

Were there the rose reclining,

Would chill the breath, the lustre blight—

Would quell the soul of gay delight,

On winter's lap repining.”

But I have seen as strange a sight:—

On wintry lap reclining,

A living rose, more sweet and bright,

Breathe forth the soul of pure delight,

Nor drooping, nor repining.

It sheds around a cheering light,

Bright as Aurora shining,—

The rear of darkness put to flight,

When Zephyrs with the Loves unite,

The wreaths of Flora twining.

The snows of age they are not cold,

The wintry hour not glooming,

Nor is the pulse of joy controll'd,

Where sympathies of mind unfold,

In Beauty's bosom blooming. J. T.

CURELESS GRIEF.

THERE is a grief which never dies—

A vulture preying on the heart:

In vain persuasive Reason tries,

Nor soothes Religion's balm the smart.

'Tis poison at the gushing spring,

That with the current must endure.

Reflection bears the adder's sting,

And more inflames—but cannot cure,

Blue-Anchor Road.

ENORT.

TRANQUILLITY:—

A RECOLLECTION OF MY FIRST APPROACH TO
CROMAC WATER, CUMBERLAND.

THE sun was on the wain—in the mid course
Between high noon and twilight—and o'er all
That lovely region shed a placid beam

Of mitigated splendour—suited well

Its pensive sequestration. Not a sound

Of voice or concourse—nor the low of herd,

Or bleat of grazing flock, was heard around,

Or tramp of steed. The sheep-bell on the hills

Was silent; and the very birds had ceas'd,

On wing or spray, their love-notes. All
around—

From earth and air and waters—there was
breath'd

A spirit of unmix'd tranquillity—

So still, that though no whisper of a breeze

Disturb'd the pendent foliage, you might hear

The motion of the elements—a song

Of silence, that dispos'd the listening soul

To meditative quietness; and lull'd

Not passions only, but the animal powers,

And all their violent feelings; even the pulse

Beat with a softer measure, and the breath

With a more gentle efflux ebb'd and flow'd,

With scarce perceptive impulse; so entire

Was the dominion of Tranquillity! J. T.

EPIGRAM.

To Ned, who late had lost his wife,

The cross-grain'd partner of his life;

Will, like true friend in need, appears,

And bids him dry grief's fruitless tears;

“For know,” he cries, “’tis all in vain—

You ne'er can fetch her back again.”

Quoth Ned, “Didst never hear, my lad,

That folks can weep when they are glad?”

ENORT.

HOLYROOD:—

SUGGESTED BY THE VIEW OF THAT RUIN AT
THE DIORAMA.

THOU mouldering pile, of hoar antiquity,
Whose sculptur'd walls, and proud-raised capitals,

Th' unsparing hand of Time has rude defac'd;
With awe and admiration do I gaze,
As thro' the broken arch the pale moon gleams,
And sheds a mournful radiance o'er the scene:
The sickly light, with melancholy beam,
Shines on the fallen shaft and marble tomb,
Richly emblazon'd with heraldic pomp—
The silent chamber of the kingly dead.
O! thou grey chronicler of other years!
What wonder-working changes hast thou wrought!

What silence and what desolation spread!
'Neath thy corroding touch the stately dome
Lies crumbling in the dust, yet lovely still;
For there's a beauty in thy moss-grown walls,
Thy cloister's gloom, that throws a dubious light,

More still and awful, as the shades prevail.
Is this the place where Mary held her court,
When, thrall'd by beauty, each devoted lord,
Low bending, dropp'd the knee?—in which
was born

The prince, foredoom'd to blend the rival
crowns?—

Where peal'd the anthem—the mask'd revel
reel'd?—

Where gleam'd the assassin-steel? I cannot
gaze

Upon thy prostrate palace-fane, Holyrood!
Without the thoughts of other days—tho' now
Far other sounds and other voices wake,
If voice be heard, thy echoes. Thro' thy aisles,
For madrigal and requiem, wails alone
The screeching owl: the leaden-winged bat
Now leads thy only dance; and yon pale moon,
And flickering lamp, that glimmers o'er the
grave,

Are all thy torches now. Yet soothing more
To Meditation's eye, than when thy pious
Made night outshine the day. 'Tis beautiful!
And I would rove amidst thy crumbling aisles,
But that I fear to startle from her dream
Of mournful musing, by my echoing step,
Yon vestal, watching o'er the funeral flame.

J. S. H.

SONNET TO THE SHADE OF BYRON.

THE heavens were in their glory—every star
Beam'd in its golden influence—the sky
Shone like a vault of gems—when, from afar,
One richer in all radiance woo'd my eye;
Deep in its bed of blue it glitter'd on,
Like woman deck'd in beauty's royalty!
Or, if in minds we seek comparison,
Who should it call to thought, great Bard!
but thee—

Byron! first star of that bright galaxy,
That sheds its light o'er every realm and clime,
And thro' the eternal void spreads gloriously
The lustre kindled in its nook of time!
For thou a world didst make of gardens bright,
Where flowers of every hue breathe lovely
on the sight.

ENORT.

Blue-Anchor Road.

IMITATED FROM ANACREON'S

EIS TO EAP—

ODE TO SPRING.

HAIL, fair returning Spring! thy charms
diffuse!

Ye blooming roses, all your sweets exhale!
Ye Graces, deck'd with flowers of varied hues,
Come haste, descend, and tread the enamell'd
vale!

See yonder wave, that whitens in the breeze,
Encircling oft the moss-grown rock above!
Hark! in yon verdant grove, the sheltering
trees

Resound the ringdove's strains of blissful love!
Now, soothing Zephyr glads the coming year;
Bright shines the genial sun's revolving rays;
In light fantastic forms the clouds appear,
And grateful mortals swell the choir of praise.

Haste, then, and bring the rosy sparkling wine;
Fill up the spacious bowl within the bow'r;
Let fruitful olive 'round the handles twine;
Alert and joyful, catch the fleeting hour!

Bucks, May 2, 1825.

G. F. H.

TO MY CHILD CECILIA, WHILST SLEEPING.

HAIL, infant-bud of innocence and health!
Enjoying now soft Slumber's kindest calm,
Thy pastime o'er. While Sleep, with gentlest
stealth,

On thy lull'd senses strews her dewy balm,
Bound in the soft enchantment of some dream,
Upon thy downy pillow thou dost lie;
Where soon thou'lt ope those "laughing
eyes," that beam

The mellow blueness of a summer's sky.
Sweet fondling! tho' thy vision's light be veil'd,
And still'd the artless music of thy tongue;
The perfume from those ruby lips exhal'd,
Thy vermil cheek, with dewy freshness hung,
Are light and song—while meekly heaves
that breast,

Light as young Zephyr's foot on breathing
violets prest.

ENORT.

Blue-Anchor Road.

SONG.

O'ER thy lip the young smile may enchant-
ingly play,

Like the first beam of morn on the rose;
And thine eye—oh! what ecstasies live in
its ray!—

The blue tints of heav'n may disclose.
But 'tis not mere beauty we prize in thy face:
No—the spell every bosom to bind
Is the light of the soul that illumines each
grace,

And the glance that discloses the mind.

Thy form is as lovely, as graceful and light,
As a fond poet's fancy can raise,
When he sinks into slumber, and dreams,
through the night,

Of the lov'd one that hallows his lays.
But 'tis not mere beauty of person or face
Whose spell my fond bosom can bind—
O no!—'tis the soul that illumines each grace,
And the glance that discloses the mind.

L. L. T.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *Southern Motion* of some of the *fixed Stars*, for which, as yet, no cause has been assigned by physical astronomers, is still contended for by Mr. Pond, notwithstanding the opposition his former statements, on this head, received from numerous astronomers; this he has lately done, by presenting to the Royal Society a table of Dr. Brinkley's (Dublin) observations on sixteen stars, near half of which shew, Mr. P. says, a greater annual deviation southward, than he (Mr. P.) contends for; and all but three of these stars either shew such deviation, or, at least, are not inconsistent with it; Dr. B.'s three other stars indicate a northern deviation.

On determining the *Direction of the Meridian* of observatories. Two papers have lately been read before the Royal Society: one by Professor Woodhouse, detailing the obstacles met with, and the mode of obviating them, occasioned by temporary expansion in the metallic supports of the transit instrument of the new Cambridge Observatory, whilst fixing its southern meridian mark on Granchester Steeple, about two miles distant; the other by Mr. Pond, who proposes a telescope mounted on a horizontal axis; or a transit instrument, to be, in the first instance, directed to the greatest elongation westward of the pole star; an artificial horizon to be, at the same time, ready for viewing the star, by reflection, through the telescope; and, also, at a proper and convenient distance, the farther off the better, a graduated horizontal bar, properly illuminated, to be temporarily fixed, in the telescope's field of view: then, immediately after observing the star's greatest elongation, the telescope is to be lowered to observe and note the graduation on the bar, and then further lowered to observe the reflected image of the star, as a check on the verticity of the plane, which the central wire has traversed, between the star and its image. When, by repeating these operations, a point is ascertained, and a staff erected in place of the graduated bar, the same is then to be removed (unless for greater expedition two such are used) to a convenient place in the vertical plane of the pole-star's greatest eastern elongation, and the same operations repeated as before; the middle point, then, between these two polar elongation-staves, will lie in the northern meridian of the telescope; and the latter distance may be bisected, by careful horizontal measurements between the staves, checked by angular measurements. It might be well that astronomers should ascertain, and permanently preserve elongation marks, as well as meridian marks, adapted to occa-

sional azimuthal checks on the positions of their instruments.

It is a point of great importance in conducting the trigonometrical survey of a country, to ascertain correctly the *direction of the meridian*, at each station: for which purpose this mode, suggested by Mr. P. seems very applicable; and, we venture to suggest, in the government survey, which is now commencing in Ireland, that, before the great Theodolite visits each station, to observe the horizontal angles, a good portable transit instrument, and party of surveyors, should, on the spot, select the site of the station, and fix up its *elongation staves*, at proper distances, northward, after very careful, and often-repeated observations, as above mentioned; in order that the bearings of these staves, may be settled by the great Theodolite, with equal accuracy as the surrounding stations. In England, a private of artillery, sent forwards on foot, with a small telescope in his pocket, selected the sites, and fixed up marks for most of the stations: whence delays and many inconveniences followed, which now may be avoided.

Whether the Earth possesses two or four *Magnetic Poles* is a disputed point, which Professor Hansteen proposes to clear up, by making a journey into Siberia, to search for, and ascertain the exact site of the magnetic pole, there alleged to be situated; or, at any rate, by a careful and extensive series of experiments on the variation and dip of the needle, and the magnetic intensity in that inhospitable region, to furnish useful data for magnetic investigations: also, by pendulum observations, combined with astronomical observations, to supply some much-wanted data, as to the figure of the earth, and the position of places thereon: the climate, natural productions, &c. not to be overlooked; the King of Sweden patronizes this journey, intended of two or three years' duration.

The *Local Magnetic Attraction in Steam-Vessels*, owing to the greater quantity of iron in their construction, and the different distribution thereof, from other vessels, in their boilers and engines below, and their iron chimnies for smoke and waste steam above the deck, has occasioned Government to employ Mr. Barlow, with the assistance of six of the most advanced of the pupils of the *Royal Naval Architectural College* at Portsmouth, to experiment fully on the deviations of compasses, differently situated, on board of the *Comet* steam-vessel (of 237 tons burthen, length 115 feet, and breadth twenty-one feet), with her head in all different positions, with respect to the magnetic meridian. The details of these interesting

interesting experiments are contained in three tables, printed in No. xxiv. of Jameson's *Edin. Phil. Journal*: from these it appears, that a compass fixed in the fore-part of the vessel, fifteen feet eight inches from the large chimney, when the vessel's head was N.E., shewed a deviation westward of $12^{\circ} 31'$, and when the head was nearly W. an eastward deviation of $15^{\circ} 50'$. Fortunately, however, it appeared, that, at the binnacle or place of the steering compass, the greatest deviations observed were, $3^{\circ} 55'$ westward, with the head near east, and $3^{\circ} 20'$ eastward, with her head nearly west. So accurately now is the principle of local attraction in a vessel known to Mr. Barlow, that he was able, before beginning to observe the compass's bearings, to select a spot on the deck, at seven feet eight inches distance from the binnacle, where the action of the iron below was so exactly balanced by that of the chimnies above, as to leave a standard compass erected on this spot, very nearly as correct in all its bearings, as if no causes of local attraction had been present.

The *Alteration in the Magnetism of an Iron Body, occasioned by Rotation on an Axis*, has been the subject of two elaborate series of experiments, communicated lately to the Royal Society, viz. by Mr. P. Barlow, who operated on a cast-iron shell, of considerable thickness, mounted on the maundrel of a lathe, and made to revolve on its axis; and by Mr. S. H. Christie, who caused an iron plate to revolve in its own plane; and in each instance, striking effects were noticed, on magnetic needles, different from what the same iron bodies in a state of rest would have occasioned, causing them to deviate from the magnetic meridian: according as the bodies revolved, towards or from the needles, the latter were attracted or repelled. The germs of some important discoveries relative to terrestrial magnetism seemed partially developed by these experiments; but very lately, Messrs. C. Babbage and J. F. Herschell have expressed an opinion to the Society, that the effects may be explained, by supposing, simply, that time is requisite, both for the development and the loss of magnetism: and from their own experiments, on setting in horizontal rotation a powerful horse-shoe magnet, and suspending freely over it, successively, masses of copper, zinc, silver, tin, lead, antimony, mercury (in a glass tube), gold, bismuth, and a metalloid of carbon, all of which were found to acquire motion, and to follow the magnet, they conclude, that different metals differ in respect, not only of the time they require, but in the intensity of the force ultimately producible in them. The brevity of the notices published, leave us to conjecture the influence which *currents of air*, generated by the revolving body or magnet, may or may not have had, in producing the effects noticed. Before our next publication, we hope these doubts

will be cleared up, by fuller statements, and by new and varied experiments.

An *Analogy between the Brain, Ova and Semen* of animals, has lately been shewn by Sir E. Home, aided by the acute eye, and delicate hand of Mr. Baucer, in that *freezing* and subsequent thawing these substances resolves them into apparently similar watery fluids and gelatinous matters.

The Dependence of Perceptions by the Senses on Muscular Exertion, particularly as concerns vision, has been the subject of several papers presented lately to the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, by Mr. C. Bell; who maintains, that not only are our ideas formed by a comparison of the different signs presented to us through the senses; but there is a power in the body, which, though not called a sense, is superior to all the senses, in the precision which it gives to our perceptions—bestowing on us accurate ideas of distance, of space, of form and substance;—that the muscular frame, and that sense which we possess of the muscular frame in action, gives us this power;—that the sense of vision in the eye is imperfect, until aided by muscular motion: as the sense of touch in the hand would inform us of nothing, without the motions of the hand;—that hardness, softness, smoothness and angularity are properties of matter, not known to us merely by the sense of touch, but by that sense, aided by the motions of the hand—of which motions we are sensible;—that the entire and complete exercise of the sense of touch comprehends a comparison of the exercise of the nerve of touch with the consciousness of, or the sensibility to, the muscular motion which accompanies it. On viewing an object which is very suddenly withdrawn, the image or phantom in the eye is stationary, whilst the eye-ball is at rest; but the slightest exertion of the voluntary muscles of the eye makes a change in the apparent position of that image, whilst actually it is fixed on the same spot of the retina. The eye, with its apparatus of muscles, has the power of conveying the idea of the phantom in different positions, according to the operations of its muscles, and independent of the motions of the head or body.

Seeing Objects under Water.—The controverted opinion, as to whether this is practicable or not, has been revived, in Jameson's *Journal*, without any new light being thrown upon it; although nothing is more easy or safe, than for any one to make the experiment for himself. Nearly fill a wash-hand basin with clear water, to which a small proportion of warm water may be added, if the weather be cold; and then, holding the breath, dip the face into the water, two or three inches deep, and hold it there, as long as the want of breathing will permit; when it will be found that the eyes can be opened and shut under water,

water, just as easily; and with no more pain, than in the air; and that the figures painted on the bottom of the basin, or pieces of money, small stones, &c. placed there, may be distinctly seen, and contemplated with the greatest ease. We recommend, that in this way young boys should exercise, and habituate themselves to the holding of their breath in water, before learning to swim and dive.

The Increase of Temperature of the Sea-Water at different Depths, in high northern latitudes, was, in May to July 1818, ascertained by Captain Franklin as follows, viz.

Depths, in Fathoms.	Latitudes.	Temp. of Sea-Water, at Surface.	Increase of Temp. below.
600	76° 48'	33° Fahr.	10°
331	80 26	32.5	3.5
285	80 27	34	1.5
235	80 22	32	3.5
233	80 26	32	3.5
19	79 56	30	1.0
17	79 51	34	-0
15	79 44	34	-0

Our space will not admit of stating the results of about twenty other trials, at depths from 193 to 21 fathoms: two of these differences amounted to 5°, viz. at 130, and at 103 fathoms of depth; and four of them to 4°, viz. at 198, 120, 119 and 83 fathoms. The first experiment, only, was tried with a bottle; and this may, perhaps, account for the greatness of its result—all the others with a leaden box, with valves, open as the box descended, but closed whilst it was being drawn up in the water.

That the Heat of Bodies which do not Shine, will not pass through Transparent Glass, has been shewn by Mr. Baden Powell; also, that such heat acts more on absorptive white surfaces exposed to its radiation than smooth black ones: but the radiant heat of shining hot bodies, part of it, penetrates and passes through glass and other transparent screens; and acts more on smooth surfaces than on absorptive white ones. The solar heat is of this latter transmissible kind.

Luminous Snow, owing, probably, to an excess of electricity in the atmosphere, was witnessed by some persons crossing Loch Awe, in Argyleshire, in a boat, a few years ago, after dark. The appearances lasted for twelve or fifteen minutes, and gradually subsided.

An *Hygrometer*, by Mr. T. Jones, has been contrived, as an improvement on Mr. Daniel's, whose principle is, to ascertain the temperature at which dew is deposited from the atmosphere. Mr. Jones's thermometer, graduated to Fahrenheit's scale, has its bulb of a flattened cylindrical form, of black glass, of considerable size; the lower end of which bulb turns up, and is exposed to the air whose degree of moisture is to be tried; but the rest of the bulb

is covered with muslin. To use the instrument, this latter is moistened with ether, the sudden evaporation of which cools the bulb and its contained mercury: so that, in a few seconds, dew begins to deposit on the exposed part, at which instant the degree of cold is read off, on the scale attached to the stem of the instrument.

The *Galvanizing of Fermentable Mixtures* has been found by M. Colin to promote the evolution of alcohol. Of a great variety of substances which this gentleman tried as ferments, he found none at all comparable with common yeast, except glairy albumen. *Ann. de Chim.*

A *Burying-place in Calcareous Tufa*, at Ahmedmygur, in Hindostan, was, in 1821, opened, in digging to repair the subterraneous part of an aqueduct, when several human skeletons were found, under circumstances less ambiguous, as to whether or not they were fossil or ante-Adamite skeletons, than the carib skeleton from the tufaceous burying-ground on the west coast of Guadeloupe, on which a keeper of the British Museum strove to raise so much of ignorant wonder, a few years ago.—See our 37th volume, page 23.

The *extinct large Elk of Ireland*, whose horns and bones are so commonly found under the peat in the bogs of that country, and mostly upon a shelly marl, have lately been shewn, by Mr. T. Weaver and the Rev. Mr. Maunsell, to have lived there in comparatively modern times; the latter gentleman, in examining the skeleton of an elk, before it was removed from its resting place under the bog of Rathcannon, in Limerick county, discovered that one of its ribs had, whilst yet the animal was living, been perforated by some sharp-pointed instrument; this, and other circumstances, observed by Mr. Weaver in Kilmeagan Bog, near Dundrum village, in Down county, seem to shew, that the early inhabitants of Ireland contributed towards, if they did not occasion, the extinction of this race of gigantic elks, by driving them into lakes, where they were drowned; such lakes having since been filled entirely up by the growth of peat, and become bogs. The term *fossil* should, therefore, no longer be applied to the animal's remains, or to those of any other animals which can be proved to have lived contemporaneously with man, or existing animals. The last of the tidal floods, whose enormous violence moved in or before them enormous masses of gravel and large blocks of stone, and left the same lodged on the sides and tops of hills, in every part of the world (see vol. lvi. pp. 440, 441), completed the extinction, and occasioned the burial of the last of those animals to which the term *fossil* should now be applied: otherwise, we might admit fossil human bones to have been dug out of a carib's burial-place, a barrow, or even a church-yard.*

A *Vegetable Tallow*, extracted by boiling from the fruit of the *Vateria Indica* tree, growing in Canara province and others on the western coast of the peninsula of India, which sells in Mangalore at about 2½d per lb., and is called by the natives piney tallow, though not used by them for affording light, but medicinally, in plasters, and as a substitute for tar in paying the bottoms of their boats, has lately been brought to London, in a very hard and tough cake, and examined and experimented upon by Dr. B. Babington, as related in Brande's "Journal of Science;" it is of a whitish yellow colour, and rather greasy to the touch, with some degree of waxiness, although when strongly pressed within several folds of blotting-paper, it communicated *elain* in a slight degree only to the innermost fold. At 60° Fahrenheit, the specific gravity of piney tallow is .9260, but at its melting point, 97½°, this is decreased, by the expansion of the mass, to .8965. It can, with facility, be made into mould candles, which afford as bright a light as the best animal tallow, and without any unpleasant smell, even when blown out. Finding this substance to mix readily with animal tallow, spermaceti, or wax, the doctor caused several candles to be cast in the same mould, and with similar wicks, of twelve threads, weighing about 775 grains each, on the average: these candles, in a still apartment, of the temperature 55°, were burned, without snuffing, during one hour, and the losses of weight, by combustion, were found to be as follow, viz.

152	grains, half spermaceti and half piney tallow.
151	..... spermaceti alone.
146	..... half wax and half spermaceti.
138	..... half wax and half piney tallow.
136	..... wax alone.
111	..... half tallow and half piney tallow.
104½	..... tallow alone (average of 7 exp.)
100	..... piney tallow alone.

That 23 per cent. more of wax than of animal tallow should, in the same time, be consumed in similar candles, seems an unexpected result. When the doctor used common-rolled wax candles, of the same diameter as the others, but with much smaller wicks, the average consumption was 122 grains, still giving a consumption of wax 10 per cent. greater than of tallow: but photometric measurements* are here wanted, for supplying the necessary data for useful economic deductions. The doctor's analysis of piney tallow, seems to shew its atoms to stand as follows, viz. ten of carbon, nine of hydrogen, and one of oxygen; in the latter particular, confirming Berzelius' hypothesis, as to organized substances containing always one of oxygen.

The *Snuffing of Candles*, although so essential to their yielding a proper portion of

light, is known to increase their rate of consumption; in order to determine the quantum of this increase, Dr. B. Babington lately experimented on six tallow candles, all of them having cotton wicks of twelve threads, from the same ball; and cast in one mould, from similar tallow; the six candles weighed at first 6728 lbs., or 9'61 of them went to a pound avoirdupoise: they were all of them lighted at the same time, and snuffed together every ten minutes during one hour, and then, being extinguished, 0891 lbs. of tallow were found to have been consumed; the same candles were then lighted again, and burnt during one hour without any snuffing, and, thereby, were found to have decreased in weight 0867 lbs.; the consumption, by snuffing, being increased about 27 per cent.; an increase so trifling, as not to be compared with the increase of light, and avoidance of the nuisance of smoke, which the snuffing occasions.

The preparation of *Potash from the green Stalks of Potatoes*, has been attempted in France by M. Mollerat; who, on cutting off the stalks immediately before flowering, and, on other plots, deferring the cutting off the stalks until two or three months after the flowering, found that the yield of subcarbonate of potash was, in the first instance, 3.5 times those of the latter cuttings; but the yield of potatoes were in the latter cases 9.7 times that of the first! M. Mollerat found powdered gypsum, used as a manure, considerably to increase the crop of roots, but animal manures principally increased the stalks of potatoes.

A *Substitute for Indian Ink*, equal to it in colour and goodness, may, Professor Jameson says, be prepared by dissolving six parts of good isinglass in twelve parts of boiling water; dissolve also one part of Spanish liquorice in two parts of hot water; mix the two liquors whilst warm, and gradually incorporate with them, by means of a wooden spatula, one part of the best ivory black, in very fine powder. Then heat the mixture in a water-bath, until the water be so nearly all evaporated, that the black paste can be made up into the requisite forms, and the drying thereof completed.

The *Electric Powers of Oxalate of Lime* seem, according to recent experiments by Mr. Faraday, to place this substance at the head of the list of all substances as yet tried, as to its power of becoming positively electrical by friction, although the oxalates of zinc and lead produce none of these effects.

Formic Acid, according to the recent experiments of M. Doberciner, may be regarded as constituted of one volume of the vapour of water, and two volumes of carbonic oxide gas; or, of two atoms of carbon, one of hydrogen, and three of oxygen.

* In the *Phil. Trans.* for 1825, p.2, also in Brande's *Jour. of Sci.*, Mr. W. Ritchie's new Photometer is described, and appears well adapted to its purposes.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society met on the 2d, 9th, and 16th of June; on the 2d, a paper by Sir E. Home, Bart., V.P.R.S., was read, containing microscopical observations on the materials of the brain, ova, and testicular secretions of animals; to shew the analogy that exists between them; and on the 9th, a description of a method of determining the direction of the meridian, by J. Pond, Esq., F.R.S. Ast. Roy.; and by Sir H. Davy, Bart. F.R.S., further researches on the preservation of metals, by electro-chemical means. At this meeting, M. M. Bessel, Encke, Chaptal, Fresnel and Brougniart were elected foreign members. On the 16th, a paper was read on some new compounds of carbon and hydrogen, and on certain other products obtained during the decomposition of oil by heat, by M. Faraday, F.R.S. On further experiments, in respect to M. Aragos' theory of Magnetism, by C. Babbage, Esq., F.R.S., and J. F. W. Herschel, Esq., F.R.S., and by S. H. Christie, Esq., F.R.S. On the annual variation of some principal fixed stars, by J. Pond, Esq. On an improved Hygrometer, by Mr. J. Jones, communicated by Captain Kater, F.R.S.; and on the functions of mortality, and a new mode of determining the value of life, and its contingencies, by B. Gompertz, Esq., F.R.S. After which the Society adjourned to the 17th of November.

LINNEÆAN SOCIETY.

On the 7th of June, some communications were read from Lieut. J. H. Davies and C. Wilcox Esq., relative to a species of *Mitylus* (*M. bidens*) found in great quantities, adhering to the bottom of H. M. ship Wellesley, built at Bombay, and which has been lying in Portsmouth harbour, ever since 1816. It seems to be quite naturalized there, and to propagate abundantly. On the 21st, was read a descriptive catalogue of the Australian birds in the cabinet of the Society, by T. Horsfield, M.D.F.L.S. and N. A. Vigors, Esq., F.L.S.; in which the writers express their confident expectation, that the deficiency of our knowledge of the habits of Australian birds will be in a great measure supplied by the exertions of Mr. M'Leay.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On the 3d of June a paper was read, entitled "Remarks on quadrupeds imbedded in recent alluvial strata," by C. Lyall, Esq. sec. G.S. In a former communication the author had stated the difficulty he found to explain the circumstances under which these remains were very generally found imbedded in the shell-marle in Scotland; often at considerable depths, and far from those lakes in the borders of which the marle is accumulated: he suggests that

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they were lost in attempting to cross the ice in winter, the water never freezing sufficiently hard above the springs to bear their weight. Cattle, which are lost in bogs and marshes, sink and die in an erect posture, and are often found with their heads only appearing above the surface of the ground; when, therefore, a lake in which marle is deposited, is shallow, the quadrupeds which fall through the ice, sink into the marle in the same manner, and perish in an upright posture; but when the lake is deep and the animals are dead before they reach the bottom, they become enveloped, in the marle, in any position rather than the vertical.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 3d, a paper was read on the construction of pine pits, worked by steam, by Mr. W. M'Murtrie.

May 17th, papers were read—On a grape-house, adapted for early forcing, by Mr. A. Wilson, on American fruit-trees which have been transmitted to the garden of the Society, by Mr. M. Floy, of New York. On the cultivation of strawberries, by the president.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

June 10th.—The reading of Mr. F. Bailey's introduction to his new tables, for determining the apparent places of about three thousand fixed stars, was resumed and completed. This copious introduction commences with an historic sketch of the most important tables hitherto published; after reading this elaborate and interesting paper, the society adjourned to Friday, the 11th of November next.

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

At a late sitting of this society, a letter was read from Mr. J. Fotheringham, giving a general account of the shower of small fishes, supposed to have fallen in the west of Fifeshire, in the summer of 1824. Mr. J. Deuchar communicated some observations on the practicability of applying Mr. Gordon's portable gas-lamp as a blow-pipe, and exhibiting the experiment of a column of condensed gas supporting a mahogany ball, though striking it at an angle with the horizon. Professor Jameson read an account of the recent discovery of a large portion of a tusk of the mammoth, or fossil British elephant, in a bed of old alluvium, containing also marine-shells, situate near Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire. The secretary read a report, by Mr. A. Blackadder, regarding the buried forest at Lawrence Park, near Linlithgo. A letter was also read from H. H. Drummond Esq., M.P., relative to a circular perforation existing in a very large stag's horn, discovered in the great Blair Drummond peat-moss, and to a plug of wood found fitted into it; circumstances which intimate that this kind of stag had been

been domesticated by the ancient inhabitants of this district of Scotland.

NORTHERN INSTITUTION.

A society has just been established at Inverness, for the promotion of science and literature, under the above name; the learning, zeal and activity of many of its members augur well for the cause of useful and ornamental literature in the north. The following are the office bearers. President, His Grace the Duke of Gordon. Non-resident Vice Presidents, Sir G. Mackenzie, of Coul, Bart.; W. Fraser Tytler Esq., Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart.—Resident Vice Presidents, J. Robertson Esq., M.D., J. Grant Esq., of Bught, Captain Fraser of Balnain. Mr. Reach, treasurer: Mr. G. Anderson, F.R.S.E., General secretary: Mr. Scott, Latin Secretary; Rev. D. Mackenzie, Gaelic secretary; Mr. Mackenzie, of Wood-side, Inspector of ancient manuscripts; Mr. Naughton, Curator of the museum. Council, Dr. J. J. Nicoll, Mr. Suter, Junr., Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Fraser Kirkhill, Rev. Mr. Fyvie, Mr. Macbean.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

June 4th.—The society received several donations, amongst which were two drawings from Sir W. Ouseley; one representing a Nepalese idol, or talisman; the other, a view of some caves in South Bahar. The secretary read a paper by Dr. W. Ainslie, on the disease *elephantiasis*, with reference to its present character in India; thanks were voted. Sir J. Philpot and A. Pearson, Esq. were elected members. 18th.—Donations were reported; from L'Abbé Dubois, a copy of his recent translation (French) of a work formerly published (though not entire) in English, now entitled "*Les Mœurs, Institutions, et Cérémonies des Peuples de l'Inde.*" From M. Von Klaproth, two foreign controversial works. A paper was read, entitled *Engraphia Sinensis*, written by J. F. Davis, Esq., of Canton, being a dissertation on Chinese calligraphy. The rules were illustrated by examples; and when printed, will serve as a useful guide to an art, the knowledge of which is of infinite importance to British interests in China. Mons. Cæsar Moreau and A. Reid Esq. were elected members. Col. Doyle communicated his wish to offer to the society a collection of curious arms, &c.; thanks were voted, and the Society adjourned until November 5th.

CORNISH MINES.

Mr. J. Taylor has published a plan for establishing a school in the mines of Cornwall; and having the mines properly wrought by intelligent and well instructed miners; to establish, at Redruth, three professors, to teach the arts and sciences connected with mining; and to collect the necessary funds, by an assessment of a penny per ton on the metals raised from the different mines.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Royal Academy of Sciences.—Baron de Humboldt (28th March) presented a specimen of meteoric iron, weighing 3,400 lbs., in the names of M. M. Næggerath and Bischof; it contains neither *chrome*, nor *carbon*, nor *manganese*; but nickel and sulphur, and was found on the summit of a hill at Bitburg, near Trèves (Germany). It is nearly pure iron, by no means brittle, but could only be separated from the mass in thin flakes. In the vicinity large arable fields were found, covered with *flags*; wherefore, perhaps, heretofore a smelting furnace, worked by wind, by horses, or by men (for no running water is to be found on the hill) existed on this spot, and thus this mass may have originated. But a late author says, "It is undoubtedly meteoric:" in which opinion he is joined, after various minute analyses, by the above-named gentlemen. It appears that when this mass, the largest hitherto found in Europe (though in America they have been met with, weighing 14,000, 30,000, and even 40,000 pounds), was first noticed, it excited little curiosity, and was bought, by a smith, for a trifling sum; who, with great labour and considerable expense, had it removed to his forge: the whole was melted and put under the hammer; when, to his great disappointment, it proved to be such miserable stuff, that, fearing to be seen using such an inferior article, he had it buried deep in earth, where, after considerable difficulty, Dr. Næggerath found it.

July 4th.—M. Thenard made a verbal report on the analysis of the mineral waters of Vichy, by M. Longchamp, the first of the series of analyses of the mineral waters of France, published by the author. It appears that the springs of Vichy contain a much larger proportion of silica than was imagined. In 1750 the temperature of the grand basin was found to be 48 degrees of Reaumur (140° Fahrenheit); in 1820 it was found to be 45° Reaumur (133° 25 Fahr.), and M. Longchamp only found the waters at 44° $\frac{1}{8}$.

M. de la Place interrogated M. Arago on this point, when he observed that the waters of Carlsbadt had not suffered any change in temperature for a much more distant period than 1750; as to those of Vichy, it is probable that the differences have arisen only from the imperfections of the instruments employed, especially those of 1750.

M. Arago communicated a letter from M. Couper, announcing that he was about to start for Siberia to make observations on the magnetic pole, which is supposed to exist in that part of the globe. Messrs. Ampère, Arago, and La Place, were appointed to confer with him.

M. Pouillet, in the first part of his memoir

moir on the causes of electricity in the atmosphere, has attempted to prove that all chemical combinations disengage electric matter, from whence he concluded that vegetation necessarily becomes a constant source of the electricity furnished to the atmosphere. In the second part he examines whether chemical decompositions do not also disengage the electric fluid; which is not a necessary consequence of the preceding, for the contact of two metals disengages electricity, while nothing of the kind is observable on their separation. M. Pouillet has particularly attended to the decompositions which are constantly taking place on the surface of the globe, from evaporation. He first examines the effect of simple evaporation. He employed an apparatus, in which the fluid to be evaporated is placed in a vessel of platina, and heated by a machine invented by M. Fresnel; and found, that perfectly pure water never disengages the least portion of electricity, whether it be evaporated slowly or quickly; but when the water is charged with particles of matter foreign to it, holding in solution strontian, chalk, and other solid alkalis, and a liquid alkali (ammonia), in whatever proportion, electricity was always disengaged during evaporation, with this difference, that the solid alkalis communicated to the apparatus vitreous electricity, and ammonia resinous electricity. Acetic acid, as well as all other acids, in a state of purity, do not disengage the slightest degree of electricity in evaporation; while a solution of these same acids always disengages electricity; a solution of sulphuric acid [one part, and water 99 parts] proves the fact very distinctly.

D. Costa read a memoir on the plague at Barcelona; he is an anti-contagionist, and he offers to have the clothes of a person who died of the yellow fever in the Havannah, or elsewhere, hermetically sealed up and sent to France; that he will put them on and wear them at a sitting of the Institute:—that learned body smiled, and politely declined such a proof of the non-contagion of the yellow fever.

Dr. Montegre, it is said, had a similar idea relative to contagion: he went to St. Domingo to prove it,—the same packet brought the news of his arrival and death.—[But this proves nothing—except the illogical inconsistency of Dr. M.—The result was equally probable, whether the infection were contagious or atmospheric. If the pestilence was spread by the impure impregnation of the atmosphere, the Dr. put himself in the way of breathing no other than the infected air; and, if the slightest predisposition existed in his constitution or state of health, the result was to be expected in one case as well as the other. This question is exceedingly embarrassed from

the want of attention to accurate definition. EDIT.]

Geographical Society of Paris, December 3, 1824.—A thousand francs (about £40. sterling) was offered to the first traveller who should penetrate to Tombuctou, by way of Senegal, and thereby produce positive and exact observations as to the position of that town, the course of the neighbouring rivers, and the commerce of which it is the centre; secondly, the most satisfactory and precise information with respect to the country comprehended between Tombuctou and Lake Tsaad, the direction and height of the mountains which form the basin of Soudan. Count Orloff consented that the gift of a thousand francs, which he had made to the society on the 26th of November 1824, for the encouragement of geographical discoveries, should be devoted to the same purpose. Count Chabrol de Crousoul, on the 15th of December following, subscribed a thousand francs for the same purpose, in the name of the administration of the marine; and in January last, the Baron de Damas subscribed two thousand francs in the name of the administration for foreign affairs; and on the 19th of March, the Count de Corbière a thousand francs in the name of the administration of the interior. Several other subscriptions have since been added. The Geographical Society has besides resolved to offer a gold medal of the value of two thousand francs, to the traveller who, independently of the conditions already mentioned, shall produce a manuscript narrative, with a geographical map, founded on celestial observations; study the country with a view to the various objects of physical geography; observe the nature of the soil, the depth of the wells, their temperature, and that of the springs; the size and rapidity of the rivers, the colour and clearness of their waters, and the productions of the countries which they irrigate; make his remarks on the climate, and, if possible, determine in different places the inclination of the compass; notice the breeds of animals, and make collections in natural history, especially of fossils, shells and plants; and, when he has arrived at Tombuctou, if he can advance no farther, obtain information as to the roads which lead to Kachnah, to Kaoussa, to Bournou and Lake Tsaad, to Walet, to Tishit, and to the coast of Guinea; collect the most exact itineraries he can procure, and consult the best informed inhabitants, with regard to that part of the Dialliba; which he may be unable to see himself; carefully examine the manners, ceremonies, costumes, arms, laws, religion, food, colour, shape, trades, &c. of the people; form vocabularies of their idioms, and, finally, sketch details of their dwellings, and plans of their towns, &c.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

[In pursuance of the design announced by the Compiler of this department of our Work, in vol. lviii. p. 241, and further explained in pages 244, 433, 533, &c., of making this as useful to our ingenious, mechanical and manufacturing readers, as the space we can possibly allot to it will permit,—we have to notice here, the commencement, on the 1st of July, of a *New Title and Series (the Third) of the Monthly Work*, chiefly on Patents, anonymously commenced in 1794, and ever since so continued. Instead of “*The Repertory of Arts*,” the same is now denominated “*The Repertory of Patent Inventions*,” which, besides inserting, as heretofore, verbatim (and with copies of all the drawings, in most cases), the Specifications of a limited number of the Patents, this Number has commenced the plan (heretofore almost exclusively followed by Mr. W. Newton, in his “*London Journal of Arts*”) of giving abstracts of recently-enrolled Specifications, and of their accompanying drawings: and also (which principally occasions our present notice), “*A Compendium of the Law of Patents*,” in Parts, separately paged, so as to admit of separate binding.—Reverting to the Abstracts, or “*Abridged Form of Specification*,” promised in this New Series, justice requires us to condemn the beginning made, by devoting seven and a half pages to discussion on, and to the representing as, “an extremely ingenious invention, the best for the purpose yet made public,” (p. 59), what appears to the writer hereof, the very wildest and most impracticable of loco-motive schemes—an associate, as this abstract informs us, of the noted Gas-vacuum Engine.]

To FRANCIS DEVEREUX, of Cheapside, London, for certain Improvements on the French Military Mill, used for grinding Wheat and other Articles.—8th January 1824.

THE principle of invention, here, consists in attaching the moveable steel plate, answering to the upper mill-stone, in a perfectly firm manner, to the axis on which it revolves; and yet so as to admit of the grinding-plates being set, to move nearer or further from each other, according to the fineness or the coarseness of the meal intended to be produced.

This the patentee effects, by affixing the vertically revolving plate to its horizontal axis or spindle, by means of a screw-box or nut, working in a fine screw, cut on the axis. This screw-box being prevented from turning, and altering the set distance of the plates, by means of a ratchet-wheel and its click or pall; which latter is lifted out of the teeth, whilst the distance of the plates is being adjusted. All the essential parts of one of these mills are enclosed in a strong rectangular iron box, to one of whose sides the fixed plate (answering to the bed-stone) is firmly attached, by screws, which also serve nicely to adjust this plate, at right-angles to the axis carrying the moveable plate; which axis works in crosses in the two opposite sides of the box, passes through a hole in the centre of the fixed plate, and extends sufficiently far through the sides of the box, for fixing on winch-handles, or otherwise applying the power which is to actuate the mill. The steel plates are cut with grooves, in the manner of mill-stones, and afterwards hardened. The corn to be ground descends gradually, from a hopper fixed over the space between the grinding-plate and the side of the box, and passes through a hole cut for this purpose through the plate above the axis, and so gets between the plates and is ground; and the meal, being collected by a hopper

within the box, falls out at the bottom thereof into a bag or sack, ready to pass to the bolting-mill, or meal-sieves.

To THOMAS MARSH, of Charlotte-street, Marylebone, Middlesex, for an Improvement in the Art of making Saddles.—20th May, 1824.

The principle of this improvement consists in giving greater elasticity to the seat of a riding saddle, by means of stretched spiral springs, concealed within its stuffing. Small wire-worm springs are to be extended from the front to the back of the saddle, upon the ordinary packing; by sewing their ends to the web, or other covering of the saddle-tree. A coating of cloth is to be put over the springs, left slack in the direction of their length, and, in that state, to be stitched through to the packing, in lines, so as to preserve each spring in its proper place, parallel to another; the usual covering of leather may be now applied, and the saddle finished in the ordinary way.

To JACOB PERKINS, of Fleet-street, London, for an improved Method of throwing Shells and other Projectiles.—12th May, 1824.

The principle of this invention is the enclosing, in a strong chamber of metal, which will bear a high temperature without melting, a quantity of water, perfectly filling the chamber, and secured therein by a plug of metal of greater fusibility; so that, on heating the chamber in a properly constructed furnace, the plug may melt or give way, and allow the highly-heated water to flash suddenly into steam, and, by its action on the atmosphere, to propel with great force the metallic chamber, and whatever else may be attached to it as a missile.

The particular case which the patentee has described, as an application of his principles above stated, is that of a rocket, or a cylinder of wrought iron, solid and pointed

at one end, and having a cylindrical hollow through the other part of its length; the open end of this rocket is tapped for a screw-plug of iron, having a small cylindrical hole through its length: into which small hole a fusible plug is driven. A part of the screw-plug projects, and on to it a short cylinder of iron is screwed, having attached to it two long slender iron rods, to act as guides to the motion of the rocket through the air. A furnace is described for heating and discharging these rockets, which has a straight cylinder of cast-iron, open at both its ends, a little larger within than the outside of the rocket, and passing through the hottest part of the fire, with such a degree of inclination upwards as the range of the missile may require: then, the fire being lighted, and the rocket placed within the heating cylinder, the discharge will take place at the instant when the small fusible plug gives way.

Novel, ingenious and important, as some may deem those and other applications of heated water in a confined state, on which Mr. Perkins says so much and does so little to any practical purposes, the writer cannot bring himself to view his throwing warlike missiles, by this means, in any other light than a retrograding from the unfortunately too well established trade of using gunpowder in propelling instruments of human destruction.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in August 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.

Aug. 3.—To P. DURARD, of Hoxton-square, Middlesex: for rendering the light of lamps soft and agreeable to the eye.

7.—To J. ASHLY, of Homerton, Middlesex: for an improved filtering-vessel, for water.

7.—To T. GILBERT, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk: for improved machinery for delivering bricks, tiles or pottery-ware from their moulds.

7.—To H. R. BROWN, of Edinburgh: for improved wheels, axles, boxes, and other parts of wheel carriages.

7.—To W. TAYLOR, of Gomersal, Yorkshire: for a check or stop for wheeled-carriages' motion, regulatable by the driver.

7.—To J. MALLONY, of London: for a shearing machine, for cutting the nap of woollen cloths.

7.—To W. DAVIS, of Bermondsey-street, Surrey: for a machine for chopping sausage-meat, and other like purposes.

20.—To J. S. JORDEN, of Birmingham, Warwickshire: for a new method of glazing hot-houses, green-houses, &c.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in May and June 1825.

May 31.—To W. H. JAMES, of Winson-green, near Birmingham: for improvements in apparatus for diving.—Six months.

31.—To J. H. SADLER, of Hoxton, Middlesex: for an improved power-loom for weaving silk, cotton, linen, &c.—Six months.

31.—To J. F. LEDSUM and B. COOK, both of Birmingham: for improvements in the production and purification of coal-gas.—Six months.

31.—To J. CROWDER, of New Badford, Nottingham: for improvements on the pusher bobbin-net machine.—Six months.

June 6.—To J. APSDEN, Leeds: for a new method of making lime.—Six months.

6.—To C. POWELL, Rochfield, Monmouth: for an improved blowing machine.—Six months.

7.—To A. BERNON, of Leicester-square: for improvements in fulling-mills.—Six months.

9.—To M. POOLE, Lincoln's-inn: for an invention for the preparation of certain substances for making candles, including a wick peculiarly constructed.—Six months.

9.—To J. BURRIDGE, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road: for improvements in brick houses, for their better ventilation.—Six months.

14.—To J. LINDSAY, of the Island of Henué, near Guernsey: for improvements in the construction of horse and carriage-wheels, and an addition to the wheels to be used thereon.—Six months.

14.—To W. H. JAMES, of Winson-green, Birmingham: for improvements in the construction of steam boilers, for steam engines.—Six months.

18.—To J. DOWNTON, Blackwall: for improvements in water-closets.—Six months.

18.—To W. MASON, Castle-street, Oxford-street: for improvements on axle-trees.—Six months.

18.—To C. PHILIPS, of Upnor, Kent: for improvements in the construction of a ship's compass.—Six months.

18.—To G. ATKINS, of Drury-lane, and H. MARRIOTT, of Fleet-street: for improvements on, and additions to, stoves or grates.—Six months.

18.—To E. JORDAN, Norwich: for a new mode of obtaining power, applicable to machinery.—Six months.

21.—To J. THOMPSON, of Vincent-square, Westminster, and J. BARR, of Halesowen, near Birmingham: for an improved mode of producing steam.—Six months.

21.—To T. WORTHINGTON, jun., and J. MULLINS, both of Manchester: for improvements in the loom used in weaving tape.—Six months.

21.—To R. CORBETT, of Glasgow: for a new step or steps for coaches and other carriages.—Six months.

21.—To P. BROOKS, of Shelton in the Potteries, Staffordshire: for an improved composition for making dies, moulds or matrices.—Six months.

21.—To J. F. SMITH, of Dunstan-hall, Chesterfield, Derby: for improvements in machinery for drawing, roving, spinning, and doubling cotton, wool, &c.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

HISTORY of the Conquest of England by the Normans: with its Causes, from the earliest Period, and its Consequences to the present Time. Translated from the French of A. THIERRY. 3 vols. 8vo.—We shall be happy to see the day, and we believe it is not distant, when English gentlemen will begin to study English history at the right end; and, when they are so disposed, here is something like a proper guide to assist them in commencing their researches. Materials, indeed, for such initiatory study have been, of late, fast accumulating; and the literary class have, evidently for some time been gradually awakening to the importance of the earlier periods of our annals. Not that even our pioneers into the antique lore, much less our historical students in general, are yet prepared for the hyperbole of the German critic, Schiller, that English history is not worth reading after the close of the Saxon epoch; but the time is, we think, approaching, when we may venture so far to qualify the paradox, as to lay it down as an educational axiom, that the more recent portions of our history are not worth opening till we have studied well the Saxon periods. Hitherto, we are aware, the maxim has been exactly the reverse. Even the most educated of our senators, in both houses, have not been ashamed to betray their total ignorance of the history of that ancient portion of the English race, from whom every thing valuable in our institutions, in spirit and essence, originally sprung; and to remain accordingly unacquainted with the sources and principles of that constitution which, nevertheless, they profess to guard, and presume to modify—ameliorate they, perhaps, would say: and, perhaps, with more accuracy of phraseology than they are themselves aware of. Every thing, by them, is referred to the Norman period. Now and then, perhaps, they may mention the name of Alfred; but it is the Alfred of romance, not the Alfred whom genuine historical research would place before them; and whose legislative institutions, in general, are as little understood, as are the limits of his dominion, and the facts, especially, of his early story. With the Norman Oppressor, and his legion of feudal robbers, their *History of England* begins: as if the nation had had no existence, or had existed without laws, government, principles, or institutions, till the bandits of the continent arrived—the captains of holds and fastnesses—“gentlemen of companies,” with their lawless band of depredators at their heels, and their captain of

captains at their head; and, first, with temporizing violence, and, afterwards, by the treacheries and cruelties of successive usurpations, seized upon the property of the land, reduced such of the original proprietors, as they did not mutilate, or murder, to a state of the most degraded slavery, and gave us the institutions of feudalism, and the law of the sword.

Such is the origin of our Norman constitution. If we would look for any thing better, we must turn (as the descendants of those very Normans, a few generations after, were, from time to time, even in their own defence, compelled to turn) to the Saxon epoch. For such direction of our studies, we have had, however, as already suggested, till lately, but very scanty means of easy or popular access. The second chapter of the second book of Campbell's “Political Survey,” [See vol. ii. p. 316, &c. 4to. 1774, “Of the State of this Country under the Saxons, and of their Constitution”] and the first book of Lord Littleton's *History of Henry II.*, with the invaluable notes appended, were—till the appearance of Mr. Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons* (a book, after all, of not very profound research)—almost the whole public stock of initiatory information upon the subject. They who wished for more extended information (if they had no access to hidden documents and antiquarian records), had to wade, for scattered and ambiguous scraps, through obscure and uninviting folios, frequently almost as fallacious in their references, as the book-making historians, by whom they have so frequently been mistranscribed, or, without consultation, misquoted from other loose quotations. What wonder, then, if the reader, in general, rested satisfied with the brief and flimsy, but eloquent romance of Hume; and continued to believe the Saxon period of our story to be as little worthy of attention, as the indolence and the prejudices of Hume seem to have induced him to regard it? Anglo-Saxon literature and antiquities have, however, at length become objects of study among the scholars of our Anglo-Saxon race. The “antiquities,” &c. of Strutt, though, from their extravagant price, rather books of luxury than of general use, had stimulated a curiosity, not eventually confined in its operation, to mere antiquaries:—for the knowledge, at first sequestered in the libraries and privacies of the learned few, finds its way, eventually, into the intellectual atmosphere of the age, and becomes participated by the many. The essence of the expensive

sive quarto impregnates the economical miscellany, and is breathed through the cheap compilation, and even through the columns of the diurnal sheet, which every man may read for his penny. It begins to be perceived that our Saxon ancestors were not altogether barbarians: that if they shared, with other nations, the rudeness and the violence, the ignorance and the superstition of the dark ages in which they flourished, they were, at any rate, not behind them in political wisdom, nor quite so destitute of arts and accommodations, as the desolation in which they were plunged by the savage ferocity of their Norman tyrants, during the centuries that succeeded their subjugation, seemed to exhibit them. In short, Anglo-Saxon history became a subject of literary investigation and curiosity. It commanded even the attention of our Universities. After a delay of seven years, from the time when the proposals for a subscription were first circulated, the Rev. Mr. Ingram, who had been an Anglo-Saxon professor in Oxford, sent abroad his invaluable edition of "*The Saxon Chronicle, with an English Translation, and Notes, critical and explanatory; a Short Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language,*" &c. &c. which has left, at least, no apology for continuing to retain, in the early sections of our popular English Histories, many of the absurd and baseless fables and misrepresentations with which, hitherto, they have been successively, and without exception, disgraced. Pending the preparation of this authentic and inestimable work, the first volumes of "*A History of England from the first Invasion by the Romans,*" [a misnomer, by the way, for there was no *England* prior to the establishment of the Saxons in the island!] had appeared—a continuation of which we shall presently have to notice:—a work evidently written, as history should be written, from original research, and reference to primitive documents, and the earliest accessible authorities; and in which will be found the only tolerably-accurate and authentic sketch of the Saxon period which, hitherto, we have met with in any thing bearing the name of History of England, and calculated for general perusal.

The work of M. Thierry, now before us, and from which we may seem so widely to have digressed, though bearing the mere modest title of "History" (not "*a History,*" as claiming unity or entirety; or "*the History,*" as pretending to specific importance and pre-eminence; but aspiring only to be regarded as a fragment or portion of history relative to the period it treats of), is, with respect to that period, a still more important compilation than even that which we have just commended; and not the less valuable for coming from a foreign pen, and, therefore, less liable to the prejudices of prepossession and national partialities. Brief as is the sketch

of the Saxon period, it shews (as, indeed, does every part of the work) the depth and accuracy of a very extended research; and breathes throughout not only a learned, but a philosophic spirit, that may justly rank it with the most approved productions of the author's countryman, Vertot, with a pregnancy of allusion, and even, occasionally, a poignancy of sarcasm, that approximates to the style and pertinency of our unrivalled Gibbon. M. Thierry is evidently familiar with many authorities, which our vernacular historians have either overlooked or purposely disregarded; and if he has not disdained occasionally to seek for materials of history in the traditions of bards and minstrels, he has used them as the philosophical historian should use such documents, not to dogmatize on the dates and facts they profess to record, but to illustrate what is obscure in other, not always, perhaps, more authentic records, and present a more lively picture of the habits and sentiments of the people, and the condition of society in the ages to which they refer.

As the object of the author is to trace the causes, and develop the consequences, as well as to record the events of the Norman Conquest, he, very properly, does not confine himself to the mere occurrences of the conflict, the preparations for the invasion, and the struggle through which the conquest was achieved; nor does he, in his introductory chapters, attach his narrative merely to the soil of England. The Normans are as much a portion of his subject as the Anglo-Saxons, and the tribes or nations commingled with them in the composite population of the country. He traces, therefore, with a like discerning spirit, the rise and progress of the Gallo-Norman colony and power; and marks also, with a clearness, in which our historians, in general, have been censurably deficient, the circumstances which had introduced, and progressively extended, Norman influence and Norman innovation into this island, prior to the invasion, and prepared, thereby, the way for that conquest which the arms of William had, otherwise, been inadequate to achieve.

Our limits do not permit us to enter even into the most brief analysis of these important volumes; to follow the author through his philosophical survey of the rise and progress of the contending nations, the causes which prepared and gave success to the invasion—"the last territorial conquest that has taken place in the western part of Europe;" or much less to pursue the narrative through the five epochs of that conquest, from the battle of Hastings, in 1066, to the early part of the thirteenth century, when "Normandy itself, the country of the kings, the nobles, and the military population of England, was separated, by conquest, from the country, to whose conquerors it had given birth." Nor can we even be permitted to do justice to the

eight and twenty introductory pages, further than to say, that they contain one of the most beautiful specimens of historical disquisition which we ever remember to have seen compressed within so small a compass. We have quoted one short passage from this introduction in our Supplement (see commencement of the article on "the Greek Klephtai," vol. lix., p. 608); and we are free to confess that, if the work had come into our hands before so large a portion of that Supplement had been printed off, we should have devoted to it several pages.

The translator seems to have done justice to his author. The style is elegant, without affectation of superfluous ornament; and, what can rarely be said of modern translations from the French, is pure and genuine English, both in language and construction—unpolluted with gallic phraseology or gallic idiom: a praise which cannot always be given even to the elegant Gibbon.

A History of England, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Commonwealth. By JOHN LINGARD, D.D. Vol. VI. 4to., containing the Reigns of James I. and Charles I.—This is another of those works whose tardy appearance we lament; as in the Supplement we might have given it a much larger consideration than is practicable in our monthly number. Here we can do little more than announce its appearance, and bear our testimony that, to the extent to which we have been enabled to carry our examinations, it appears to be written in the same temperate and candid spirit with the preceding volumes, and with the same apparent diligence in the quest of original documents and authorities. We see no reason to withhold our credit from the assertion, when the author says, in the prefixed advertisement to these sheets—

In composing them, the writer has scrupulously adhered to his former plan, joining the same distrust of modern, with the same attention to original, authorities. It has also been his endeavour to hold, with a steady hand, the balance between the contending parties, and to delineate, with equal fidelity, the virtues and vices of the principal actors, whether they supported the pretensions of the crown, or fought for the liberties of the people. Having no political partialities to gratify, he knows not of any temptation, which was likely, in this respect, to seduce him from the straight line of his duty.

In repelling the jealousy "that he may occasionally be swayed by religious prepossessions," he appeals to the unsatisfactory result of Mr. Todd's attempt to rescue the memory of Archbishop Cranmer; and we confess ourselves to be of opinion, that few of the hot, or of the politic polemic and theologians of those times, of either party, will be much exalted in estimation, by the severity of a scrupulous appeal to authentic documents. The contests of theology are little calculated, we

fear, to fortify integrity, or amend the hearts and morals of those who engage in them. And though, in reading history, even where, as in the pages of Dr. Lingard, we see no reason to impeach the moral candour of the writer, we have always an eye, not only to those inevitable partialities with which a man, even unconsciously, inclines his belief to those of his own party and persuasion, but also to the circumstance, that the documents most favourable to that party are, also, generally speaking, most accessible to the writer; and therefore we do not, upon all points, go all the length with Dr. Lingard; any more than with any other historian; nor can we yet persuade ourselves, that all his extenuations on one side, or his less favourable colourings on the other, are so completely accurate as he himself, we doubt not, believes them to be; yet, we must say, that we have found much more reason to be satisfied with his representations, in general, of these matters, than we have usually been with those of the generality of our previous, though Protestant, historians. In the history of the Gunpowder-plot, for example, in the present volume (a tempting theme for Catholic partiality), we discover no cloven foot; and, assuredly, much less appearance of "extenuating any thing," than we do in other accounts of "setting down much in malice."

Dr. Lingard, naturally enough, gives more credit than we should do to the autobiography of a Jesuit's Journal; as he had before to the extenuations of Dunstan, in the story of Edwy and Elgiva; but we assure him he does not give a whit less to the Machiavelian artifices, and murderous calumnies of those crown-lawyers, who, in cases of this description, always seem to think that they are feed, not to promote justice, but to shed blood, upon which, like vampires, they are to feed and fatten. Dr. L. notices, also, the controversial assault upon him by the Edinburgh Reviewers, and their "laboured eulogium upon Hume;" upon which we shall only say, that Dr. L. can have nothing to fear from the comparison; and that not all the nationality, nor all the talent of the Edinburgh Reviewers, can long uphold the historical reputation of their idolized countryman. The day is not far distant, when Hume's England will be only read as an ingenious and eloquent political romance.

But as the volume before us treats also of that important political period, which embraces the rise and progress of the great Civil War between the King and Parliament (usually, but improperly, called the Great Rebellion), and terminates with the death of the king; our readers will, perhaps, be desirous of knowing with what temper the historian speaks of the event. We close, therefore, our hasty notice (for, of such a work, we cannot call it a review) with

with an extract from his concluding observations.

"Such was the end of the unfortunate Charles Stuart, an awful lesson to the possessors of royalty, to watch the growth of public opinion, and to moderate their pretensions, in conformity with the reasonable desires of their subjects. Had he lived at a more early period, when the sense of wrong was quickly subdued by the habit of submission, his reign would probably have been marked by fewer violations of the national liberties. It was resistance that made him a tyrant. The spirit of the people refused to yield to the encroachments of authority; and one act of oppression placed him under the necessity of committing another, till he had revivd and enforced all those odious prerogatives, which, though usually claimed, were but sparingly exercised, by his predecessors. For some years his efforts seemed successful: but the Scottish insurrection revealed the delusion; he had parted with the real authority of a king, when he forfeited the confidence and affection of his subjects.

"But while we blame the illegal measures of Charles, we ought not to screen from censure the subsequent conduct of his principal opponents. From the moment that war seemed inevitable, they acted as if they thought themselves absolved from all obligations of honour and honesty. They never ceased to inflame the passions of the people by misrepresentation and calumny: they exercised a power far more arbitrary and formidable than had ever been claimed by the king; they punished summarily, on mere suspicion, and without attention to the forms of law; and by their committees they established in every county a knot of petty tyrants, who disposed, at will, of the liberty and property of the inhabitants. Such anomalies may perhaps be inseparable from the jealousies, the resentments, and the heart-burnings, which are engendered in civil commotions: but certain it is, that right and justice had seldom been more wantonly outraged, than they were by those who professed to have drawn the sword in defence of right and justice."

An Inquiry into the present State of the Civil Law of England. By JOHN MILLER, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, 8vo.—If the parliamentary reformers, with all their zeal and exertions, have done little yet towards opening any prospect of a practical extension of the suffrages of the people; or purifying the representation in the House of Commons, those exertions, nevertheless, have not been made in vain. The bold and incessant attacks which have been made, during the general agitation of the question, upon the various departments of misgovernment, more or less connected with the present system of a representation, independent of the votes of the people, professed to be represented, have awakened a general spirit of inquiry into the state of the administration of our respective institutions, which has opened the eyes of the nation to many abuses; heretofore perceived, or regarded only by the individuals who were immediate and personal sufferers by them; and, even by such, but little understood in their causes, and not unfrequently referred to incidental and personal sources, instead of being attributed to imperfections and corruptions in the very state and organization of the institutions themselves.

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The case is now, by these means, essentially altered; and, for moral influence on the characters of sufferers and complainers themselves, as well as for political purposes of general application and probability of redress, that alteration is equally for the better. Instead of inflaming our minds with personal rancour against individuals (as against the professors of the law, for example, who are really, generally speaking, a great deal better than, from the state of the laws themselves, and the established modes of administering them, could rationally be expected), we now direct our inquiries to the nature and organization of the institutions under which those individuals are compelled to act; and imperfections, absurdities and mischievous incongruities are laid open in every direction: so glaring, indeed, that individuals and numerous masses of people, who would even recoil, with loyal horror and indignation, from the imputation of being what are politically called Reformers (or, in the cant of courtly corruption, Radicals and Jacobins), cannot shut their eyes against them. And it is curious enough, upon some occasions, to hear persons who, from station in life, and the habitudes of association, think themselves good high church-and-king courtiers, nevertheless express themselves in such terms, relative to such particular parts of the all-lauded institution of things as they are, as, some thirty years ago, might have rendered them suspected of being candidates for co-partnership in the honourable distinction of safe-custody in his Majesty's castle—the Tower, or the auxiliary fortress in the neighbourhood of the Old Bailey.

Among the rest, the abuses (or, to speak more correctly, the absurd forms, processes and constitutions) of certain of our courts of law and equity, with their ridiculous and vexatious fictions and technicalities, originating in slavish barbarism, and improved into immeasurable *worseness* by the trick-sil subtleties of modern sophistry, have not escaped severe scrutiny and animadversion; and, in the volume we are now noticing, we have the testimony and the sentiments of a gentleman (evidently no Jacobin or Radical, but) of the identical profession of the law itself, appealing to the sense of the Legislature and the nation, both as to the extent and nature of the evils complained of, and the necessity of speedy redress. One grand and obstinate obstruction, however, he seems to find in the way and prospect of such remedy; and, as we believe that the generality of those whose attentions have been turned to the subject, and who have noticed the fate, and the manner of the fate, of all the efforts that have been made to bring the question to fair issue, will be prepared to agree with him on this point, he shall state it in his own words:

"Lord Eldon came into power at a conjuncture when the decided change which was taking place in

the texture of society, wealth, commerce, and population of the country, indicated that a greater change in our law and legal institutions would soon become desirable, than had taken place at any antecedent period of our history. Had he prompted, promoted, or superintended this great work, the length of his reign, and extent of his influence, would have enabled him to bring it almost, or altogether, to its completion, and thus to have left a monument to his memory, which it falls to the lot of few individuals to have the power of erecting. Unfortunately for the country, and his own reputation, he has pursued a totally opposite course. Feeling that his strength did not lie in the depth and comprehensiveness of his general views, so much as in the extent of his acquaintance with the minutiae of precedent and practice, and perceiving also that the surest way of continuing in place is to abstain from all innovation, his love of power, combined with his love of superiority, induce him to withhold from all decided improvements himself, and to look with an unfavourable eye on those which were proposed by others. In this course he has invariably persevered. It can hardly be expected that confirmed habits and opinions should be changed at 75.—“It is probable that, at this moment, Lord Eldon has no conception of the sentiments which are almost universally entertained of his judicial administration, either by the persons who frequent his Court, or by those who are capable of judging out of it.”—“It is one of his greatest misfortunes, that through life he has made age, submissiveness, and mediocrity, the passports to his favour, and has as studiously kept aloof from men of liberal and independent minds, as he has kept them aloof from him.”—“With all the knowledge, industry, and sagacity which Lord Eldon possesses, he is even now grievously hindering the law as a science, and has done an injury to it as a profession which is almost irreparable. While he feels no reluctance to testify the sense he entertains of the errors and imperfections of the law and its procedure, with the most unaccountable inconsistency he omits no opportunity of ridiculing and resisting every attempt which is made for its rectification.”

The following, however, is, we hope, prophetic:

“The government will at length see the indispensable necessity of no longer permitting the obstinacy or procrastination of one man to stand in the way of the wants and wishes of a whole people. The fountains of inquiry and discussion have been opened, the streams of information which they are sending forth are augmenting and collecting; and whether he resigns his office or retains it, he must either yield to the current, or with all his doubts and difficulties he will find himself carried away before it.”

Memoirs of Mr. William Veitch, and George Brysson, written by themselves: with other Narratives illustrative of the History of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution. To which are added, Biographical Sketches and Notes by THOMAS M'CRIE, D.D. 8vo.—To those who are not already satiated with exhibitions, historical and romantic, of the days of the covenant—the reciprocal persecutions of bigotry and fanaticism, and the austere and the licentious mockeries of holy blasphemy and religious immorality—of the saints and the orthodoxers of church and state, who for half a century, in this country, “played the fantastic ape (and tiger too) before high heaven, and made the angels weep”—here

are more documents, bearing the stamp of authenticity. These autobiographies have been written for the self-justification of *suffering saints*, and the exposure of the cruel oppressions of *Babylonish Episcopacy*; but, in the eye of considerate reason, they are equally disgraceful to both—equally demonstrative how far the abuses of religious pretension, under whatever denomination, may operate to the extinction of every moral light of the understanding, and every sympathy that should mollify and adorn our nature; and how far they may minister to the selfishness of tyrannic pride, the lust of power, and the exercise of the most ruthless dominion over the property, persons, feelings, natural affections, and very thoughts of our fellow-men. Verily, in any other point of view, we think our historic shelves are overcrowded already with historic, anecdotic and biographic lumber relative to the period to which this bulky volume refers.

A Treatise on Christian Doctrine, compiled from the Holy Scriptures alone. By JOHN MILTON. Translated from the original. By CHARLES R. SUMNER, M. A. Librarian and Historiographer to his Majesty, and Prebendary of Canterbury. 4to.—This is a translation of the MS. which was found, by Mr. Lemon, in the Treasury Gallery of Whitehall, together with the Latin Letters written officially by Milton to foreign princes and states during his secretaryship. As such it will be read with particular interest, by the admirers of the divine bard—who was, indeed, not less a theologian than a patriot and a poet. The ladies, of course, will be particularly amused and instructed by his matrimonial divinity—his *orthodox* canons of authority and obedience, and his demonstrations of the divine right of husbands to absolute sovereignty over their wives (“For the man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man; neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man”—1 Cor. xi. 8 & 9.—“I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence!”—1 Tim. ii. 12.—“Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee!”—Gen. iii. 16. &c. &c !!!) but also to have, if it pleaseth them, more wives, at a time, than one. To be serious, this latter is, upon Old Testament grounds, at least, rather a puzzling question for the orthodox; and Milton is not the only English theologian who has upheld, with great learning and by scriptural authority, the christian lawfulness of polygamy. Some thirty or five and thirty years ago, the Rev. Dr. Madden married his own promotion in the church by his “Thelephora; or a treatise on Female Ruin;” but his book has never been answered. Perhaps, however, it requires no answer. We need not Moses and the prophets to convince us, in this country at least, that the settled order of society, the well-being of offspring and the happiness

happiness of the sexual union, are best promoted by the devoted singleness of attachment, and undivided affection.

The Roman Nights at the Tomb of the Scipios, translated from the Italian of Verrì. 2 Vols. 12mo. These volumes have never before been translated into our language, although, from the historical facts related, and the reasoning on the results, the vindication and condemnation of many of the actions of the Scipios, &c. so contrary to the received opinion, renders them not only interesting, but highly instructive. And notwithstanding that the translator has been guilty of the timid error of being too literal for the grace of English idiom, and the flattery and politeness of Cicero and Demosthenes become, in his English, somewhat bombastic, and even ridiculous, the work might, by careful revision, assume a respectable station among the literature of its class; and even as it is, it is worthy of some attention. It is well known on the Continent, there being few languages into which it has not been translated; which makes it the more to be regretted that it has not fallen into better hands in England.

The French Master, containing a French Grammar, with Questions and Exercises on the different Rules of it,—a Series of French and English Dialogues, and Selection of French Fables, with a small Dictionary, wherein all the words of the Fables are given with their English Significations; by E. DUVAR. 12mo. 2d. Edit. It is truly said, that if good sense be to be found in the progress of a work, strong traces of it will appear in the preface. The author of the present little work (he seems very fearful lest, as a grammar, its small size should be an objection;—but we do not think that he need be very apprehensive on this account) has borne this in mind, and we find much pleasure in making short extracts from the remarks with which he has introduced it.

“It should never be forgotten, that the grand end of Education, in all its branches, is to teach ideas, not words alone,”

whence he concludes, that

“The study of languages is one of the best calculated to form their judgment, by the constant exercise in which it keeps their reasoning faculties.”

Having entered upon a brief detail of the contents, he truly observes:

“It is not possible to give a correct idea of French pronunciation to an English person, by Rules, since there are sounds in the French language that have no equivalent in the English” (and vice versâ).

The Introduction to the Grammar, merely contains a French Alphabet, with some account of the accents and other signs by which the sounds of French letters are influenced.”

The remainder of the preface is principally taken up by a refutation of the modest assertion contained in Mr. Cobbett's Best of all French Grammars, that “nothing could be learned from any other, while every-

thing might be gained from his.” Mr. Duvar proclaims “the writer of the book called ‘Cobbett's Grammar,’ totally ignorant of the language.”

This short preface is followed by an address to his pupils, nearly at the commencement of which he states, “all my efforts to teach will be of little avail, if you do not assist;”—he also says to them, that “if, in translating, they have not made sense, they may be certain they are in the wrong.”

Generally speaking, we like this little book: but, perhaps, the author has not always clearly made out his own position. It certainly is curious, after Mr. D. has shown that words, though the same to the eye, have different significations, which is further demonstrated by detailed example,—to find at the end of the volume an advertisement of a Dictionary (“preparing for Press”) containing this phrase: “Several thousand words and idioms will be added.” We might too disagree with the assertion that, “translating from a foreign language into your own, is a matter of little difficulty,”—but as the Grammar, which it precedes, seems well arranged and concise, we will not press the point.

Le Trésor de L'Ecolier Français; or the Art of Translating English into French, by means of an English and French Index at the end of the Book, of all the Words contained in the Trésor; being a Compendium of the most useful Words used in Conversation; in order to acquire both a Theoretical and Practical or Colloquial Knowledge of that Language. On a New System. Unknown to Modern Teachers. A work intended only for those who have learned the first rudiment of that Language; by Monsieur LOUIS FENWICK DE PORQUET, (a Parisian). Chelmsford. Printed for the Author—and by subscription.

The author has probably found something wonderfully new and efficacious in his system, of which we can perceive no traces;—but, however, we, too, call upon those who have not yet “learned the first rudiments of the language,” to beware lest they place too much confidence in this imperceptible discovery,—for such it was not intended, and we are apt to think that we only act a friendly part in advising others to seek elsewhere for further information.

Theory and Practice of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, and Conservatories. 8vo. This is one of that valuable class of works which we always hail with satisfaction, on account of their practical utility to society in general. Although “the proper management of a fire” is presumed to be well understood by every cook-maid in the kingdom; yet its economical management, and the principles on which the combustion of fuel depends, is either very little known or practised in the ordinary consumption of fuel in our dwelling-houses. The author has given us,

under a popular scientific view, chapters on the nature of different kinds of fuel, so as to enable every one to estimate the value and salubrity of different species in the process of combustion. Of the effect of artificial lights, and of animal respiration, in depraving the air; with the best means of obviating its deleterious agency. Of the effect of animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction, &c. &c.; and which we particularly recommend to the administrators of our local police: as well as the whole of the chapter on the "Ventilation of Public Buildings."

The second (or practical) part of the volume (which is illustrated by numerous copper-plate and wood engravings) gives a description of all the various stoves and grates at present in use, including one of a novel kind and of considerable ingenuity, according to the plate and description—"for the purposes of economizing fuel and preventing smoke in dwelling-houses."

The latter portion of the volume treats of the mode of heating buildings of all kinds by air-flues and by steam-pipes: together with some original remarks on the process of vegetation, and the construction and management of garden-stoves and conservatories, which are well worthy the perusal of all persons interested.

In short, the whole work contains a mass of valuable information, both theoretical and practical, on a very important branch of our domestic and civil economy.

A Compendium of Mechanics; or Text-book for Engineers, Mill-wrights, Machine-makers, Founders, Smiths, &c. containing Practical Rules and Tables connected with the Steam-engine, Water-wheel, Force-pumps, and Mechanics in general: also, Examples for each Rule, calculated in common Decimal Arithmetic, which renders this Treatise particularly adapted for the Use of Operative Mechanics. By J. BRUNTON. With Plates, 2d Edition, Improved and Enlarged. Glasgow.—Here, again, we have liberal promise; but it is no part of our intention to co-estimate the works of Mr. Brunton and Mons. Porquet: in short, though not of the class to which the utilities of this work are peculiarly addressed, we thank Mr. B. for his very useful little volume, and heartily rejoice that he has been encouraged to persevere in his labours; and we sincerely participate his gratification in knowing "that his work has accomplished the end for which it was intended."

Ἀι του Ανακρεοντος Ωδαι, και τα της Σαπφους, και τα του Αλκαιοῦ Λειψανα. *The Odes of Anacreon: with the Fragments of Sappho and Alcæus. Literally Translated in English Prose.* By THOMAS ORGER, LL.D.—This neat little volume (rather a monument of Mr. Richard Taylor's typographical than Dr. Orger's

classical ability) contains the original text of some of the odes and fragments, together with, as the title-page has it, a *literal* prose translation, concerning which the author speaks thus in his brief "advertisement," which, therefore, we quote entire—

"The following translation being intended for young students, it is hoped the casual reader will admit the necessity of a version purely literal, and overlook the consequent inelegance of the style."

Now, as *casual* readers, we do admit this necessity; and, had the version been *purely literal*, would have overlooked *consequent inelegance*: but, unfortunately, we think that the *version*, while *more literal*, might have been *more elegant*. Instances of this might easily be given; but, lest (so doing) we should seem to lay too much stress on *verbal* differences, let it suffice to say, that Dr. O. does not appear always to enter into the sweet and beautifully simple enthusiasm of the Teian Lyrist.

The Country Vicar; the Bride of Thrybergh; and other Poems. 12mo.—If the critic hath really a vivid perception of poetic beauty—of the imaginative and the impassioned,—if he be capable of luxuriating in the creations of fancy and the emanations of soul and feeling, and hath therewithal a fine perception of rhythmical and euphonic harmony (and if he hath not these, what right has he to criticise poetry?)—how lamentable is his lot, when called to the perusal of 192 pages of crabbed collocation and prosing inanity, to which the arrangements of the printer alone assign the semblance of verse; or in which, at best, doggrel without humour supplies the absence of wit and harmony, and counted fingers endeavour to supply the functions of deficient ears! Could it be wonderful, if, after wading through nine pages without being able to meet with any thing better than

"But, finding all his efforts vain,
To drag it when beyond the plain,
Since now an ascent rough and high
Does in his homeward pathway lie;
He breathless stops,"

he should become breathless, and stop too, with some apprehension of being as effectually choked, in the attempt to give utterance to such versification, as the luckless sheep-stealer who is the subject of this *poetical* episode, was by the noose with which he had fastened his resisting prey to his own neck. We, however, after taking a little breath, did venture to proceed; and although, two pages farther on, our ears were again assailed by the same misplaced *ds.* or *ass*, where (fearful omen!)

"On the left a hanging wood,
Conspicuous on an ascent stood,"

we dragged on with the Country Vicar through about twenty pages more. Then, indeed, quailing at the prospect of between fifty and sixty other like pages that still remained, we even parted company from downright fatigue,

fatigue, and sought for recreation in the lighter paths of lyric and impromptu. But, alas! the parterre was as dull as the high road. We found no fragrance in the flowers, and the creaking of a "chimney top" was the best substitute for the harmony that should have breathed "above, below, and all around." So we ventured once again upon a prolix ditty, "The Bride of Thrybergh;" the versification of which we found almost as harmonious as the name, and the interest of the story almost upon a par with the versification. We got through, however, in some sort of way, almost to the catastrophe where

"the wounded knight awoke
From sleep which seemed his last, and spoke,
As wild he looked the attendants on,—
'Where, where is my Edwina gone?'
Here was he interrupted by
Edwina's shriek of ecstasy,"—

But finding that

"Th' emotions sweet, which then her breast
With such o'erwhelming power possessed,
The lovely maiden quite oppressed,"

we even left her most ungallantly, with her wounded knight, to her attendants and her hartshorn:—i. e. we shut the book without reading the two remaining pages. We suspect that the generality of readers will make shorter work of it.

The Maid of the Greek Isle; Lyrics, &c. 12mo. That the singular genius and splendid reputation of Byron should have produced a new school of poetry was inevitable: almost equally was it inevitable that the scholars, in general, should imitate only the defects of the master. His excellencies originated in his extraordinary power, and what may be called his almost equally extraordinary adventures. These cannot be taught: they are out of the reach of imitation. It is not merely dishing up the fragments of a story of rape and murder, with a Giaour and a Pirate and a Rock, that will make a Byronic poem; nor the adoption of a few oriental names and words that will secure his affluence of imagination; any more than brewing harsh compounds of "storm-wrought graves," and "storm-wrought lightnings," and "storm-scared seagulls," and "night-shrouded deeds," and "night-shrouded brows," &c., will give his nervous energy of style; or, than inverted accents, or the disregard of numbers and prosodial quantities will transfuse his varied and expressive harmony. The beauties of Byron's versification resulted from the fine perceptions of his ear; his irregularities, and even negligencies, from his rapidity and careless confidence. What labour of scholarship can imitate these? Of such affiances of prose and nonsense as the following, we might produce instances enough:

"The scream of the storm-scared seagull,
Was ne'er so sadly musical!"

If the poet can find music in such screams, it would be unreasonable to look

for it in his verses. But let us give one fair specimen: and without affirming that there is nothing better, or flattering the reader that he will find nothing worse, we may roundly assert that it is a fair specimen of the author's style.

"While thus in stirless trance she lay,
Like frozen flower on Winter's day,
While heedlessly her arm is thrown
Round her conductor's blood-stain'd one,
While with unconscious clasp she press'd
Her guiltless, to his guilty breast,
Like rainbow round the tempest's wrath."

The frozen flower on winter's day, and the rainbow round the tempest's wrath, are phenomena, we suppose, which the poet has alone beheld; and both of them undoubtedly were very like "a guiltless, press'd to a guilty breast;" but the substantive use of the numeral, the "conductor's blood-stain'd one", for "blood-stain'd arm," though it cannot boast the same originality, is neither from the school of Byron nor of Scott, (who by the way seems also to be one of our tyro's models)! but from the *lack-a-daisical* one of a very different master, who, with a prosing simpleness all his own, sweetens lengthy inanities with the barley-sugar of affectation.

Of the Lyrics, &c. which follow, the author himself shall be the reviewer. He tell us that "though he certainly wrote not a line of poetry till he was in love, and though love is the pure Castalian spring," many of these were composed "before he knew prosody and composition;" that "they were, of course, critically incorrect, as well as radically poor;" and that his "*friends and loves* will find they have received no alteration since." Now if this be the case, which we have certainly no disposition to controvert, why are they published? Is it fair and honest to get seven shillings out of the reader's pocket by a catching title-page, and then tell him, by a preface in the middle of the book, how it happens that it is not worth reading? Of all authorial sins against common sense and fair dealing, one of the most unpardonable is an apologetical preface.

The Troubadour and other Poems. By L. E. L., "*Author of the Improvisatrice.*"—We confine ourselves, for the present, to the mere announcement of this volume; for we have not yet had time for a critical perusal, and Miss Landon is worthy of considerate animadversion—worthy of having her fame and her talents rescued from the overlaying adulation of those who disgrace, not exalt her, by ill-written panegyrics and indiscriminate adulations—which look to the judicious like interested puffs; and to herself, if she have not the good taste to despise them, can only act as intoxications of the ear that pervert the inward sense. She has in fact great poetic beauties, but she has also faults; and if we can find time in our next, we will shew her how highly we estimate her merits, by the freedom with

with which we point out to her her defects.

*Joanna of Richmond. A Poem, in Six Cantos, with Notes. By SILVESTER PETYT. 12mo. London: Published for the Author, —to which is added in manuscript (for private friends).—*Published for private friends! But why then intrude this private publicity upon a poor devil of a reviewer? We are no private friends whom Mr. Silvester Petyt, or Silvester Daggerwood, or any other Silvester, should expect to wade through between two and three thousand lines of measured prose, most regularly dull, with no other atonement than a succession of rhymes, certainly unusually accurate, though sometimes degenerating into such mere echoes as *pressed* and *expressed*, without venting at least some little anger at such waste of our time. We will give, however, Mr. Petyt's other friends a single taste of his never-varying style; and, then let them, at their leisure, if so they list, turn to the perusal of the whole.

"Bewilder'd in the fancies which I dream'd,
Two leagues were pass'd, ere one behind me seem'd;
The spot, where dwellt a man esteem'd for worth,
Though but a yeoman, and of lowly birth,
My steed had gain'd;—his greeting joy express'd,
So well his suit, the valued yeoman press'd,
I could not but agree the night to spend
Within the cot where liv'd my humble friend."

The Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. Thick 8vo.—Though a good deal of moral quackery has mingled with the plans and projects for penitentiaries, the conversion of felons, and regulations and reformation of criminal laws and prison discipline; and, although it cannot be denied, that in many instances a most undue and pernicious degree of power has been thrown, by new regulations, into the hands of those functionaries likely, almost above all others, to abuse it—we mean, of course, what is most improperly called the unpaid magistracy—* yet we must be content, in this, as in other matters, to take the evil with the good; and we are thoroughly convinced of the advantages resulting, and likely to result, from the public attention that has been called to these subjects. The report, before us, is entitled to very general regard, both as a well-written memoir upon the history of the progress of criminal jurisprudence in this country, and for the numerous details of local facts, in the Appendix. And no one, we suppose, will call in question the statements in the resolutions of the meeting of the Society—

"That a great number of the Prisons in question, although designed by law for the correction of the offender, are in fact so many public establishments for the growth and encouragement of crime, in which humanity is violated, and decency out-

raged." And "That it is impossible to regard, but with great interest and compassion, the condition of many hundred boys in the metropolis, who derive their daily subsistence from the commission of crime. That the situation of those who on their discharge from prison are desirous of abandoning their vicious courses, but who are perfectly destitute, has a strong claim as well on the interests as on the benevolence of the community."

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

Lettre de Fénelon à Louis XVI. Correspondence between Fénelon and Louis XIV. with a Fac-simile; by M. A. D. RENOARD; Paris, 1825, 8vo.—This is truly a monument of literary, historical, and political curiosity. Published when doubts of its existence had long prevailed, published too with every appearance of authenticity, a large and vexatious gap in the *Works of Fénelon* will thus be filled up. "A piece of this importance, so imperiously demanded by history," says the editor in his advertisement, "calls for particular care and fidelity in editing, that it may be worthy of its illustrious author, of the gravity of the subjects treated of, and of the motives by which it has been dictated." This beautiful little volume is embellished with a vignette of Louis XIV., the portrait of Fénelon, and a very exact *fac-simile* of the first page of his MS.; but still its principal attraction will be found in the letter itself of the Archbishop of Cambray. This letter has hitherto been so little known, that, notwithstanding our extremely circumscribed limits, we will venture to enter into a short detail of its object and plan. Fénelon, little dazzled by the brilliant exploits of Louis, and moved by the complaints of the people, utters, to one of the most absolute despots that even France has ever groined under, the whole undisguised truth. After a short exordium, he introduces this address.

"You were born, Sire, with a heart, just and equitable; but those, among whom you have been educated, have taught you that the art of ruling consisted in suspicious jealousy, estrangement from virtue, dread of excellence and all superior merit, relish for cringing and servile sycophants, haughtiness, and attention to your own interests alone."

The intrigues of courtiers to augment the power of the king; the flagrant injustice; by them unblushingly committed, not only towards their countrymen, but towards foreigners; the ancient axioms of government giving way to the royal caprice; the public robberies, disguised under the name of conquests, defended by pretexts of ridiculous frivolity; and the real impotence of the prince, surrounded by hosts of bold bad men, who tyrannized under his name; finally the just jealousy, and the league of foreign courts;—these are the topics that inspire the loyal zeal, the patriotic love of Fénelon.

* No service so dear as that which is done for nothing.

The picture given of the French interior presents truths still more bold, painted in colours even yet more sombre :

"The people..... is overwhelmed with sickness and despair. Sedition gradually illumines her torch, in every part;..... popular commotion, long unheard-of, becomes frequent;..... you are reduced to the shameful extremity, either of leaving sedition unpunished, and letting it; with impunity, enlarge its ranks, or of inhumanly massacring those whom you have driven to despair, by tearing from their lips, by imposts for the support of war, the bread which they have earned by sweat of brow."

And, amid this deplorable state, the prince remained wilfully blind; he wanted resources, and dared not see; he perceived not his fatal errors; he continued ignorant of what the world well knew, that the lofty prelate who had enchaind his confidence (*Harlay de Chanvallon*, archbishop of Paris) was "corrupt, scandalous, incorrigible, false, malignant, artful, inimical to all virtue, an offence to good men;" that his confessor (*Père Lachaise*) "dreaded substantial virtue, and only loved the loose and immoral; that he was jealous of his authority.... that he stretched it to its utmost limits,.... that he was duped by those who flattered him and made him little presents," &c.

We should, at least, have hoped that *Madame de Maintenon* and the *Duc de Beauvilliers* would have undeceived the king; "but their feebleness and timidity dishonoured them, and scandalized the whole world.... evil, evil to them that speak not the truth; evil to you, who are not worthy to hear the truth."

So says the animated bishop of Cambray;—but we must take our leave of this important document.

ITALY.

Saggio sulla storia delle Mathematiche, &c.—*Essay on the History of Mathematics, enriched with select Biographical Notices, for the use of Youth.* By Prof. P. FRANCHINI.—Lucca, 1822, 8vo.—The great merit of this work is its conciseness. After a brief history of mathematics from the earliest ages, follows a particular account of the arithmetic of the Greeks, imitated from the Hebrews and Phœnicians; and, with Cossali, Prof. Franchini agrees that Vieta (master of requests to Queen Margaret of France, born 1540—died 1603) was not the inventor of algebra (he only introduced the use of literal symbols for known quantities). He assigns the honour of this invention, after Diophantus (the real inventor, a mathematician of Alexandria) and the Arabians, to Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa, who lived in the twelfth century. Statistics, particularly, and many other sciences, are mentioned with much precision; and the whole is concluded by biographical notices, in which many omissions must, of course, be pardoned. A *History of Mathematics*, from the days of Newton to our own, is a desideratum.

GERMANY.

Geschichte des Ost-Gothischen Reiches in Italien.—*History of the kingdom of Ostrogoths in Italy.* By J. C. F. MANSO.—Breslau, 1824, 8vo.—M. Manso has already given many separate dissertations on this subject. The present work commences with a general view of the Western empire, at the time when Theodoric entered Italy; and proceeds with some general remarks on the Goths, and the extent of the empire of Ostrogoths, and the alliances of Theodoric with the Emperor of Greece, and with other states. The second section is allotted to the political and civil state of Italy, its administration, finance and agriculture. The third treats of the successors of Theodoric, to the deposition of Theodatus. The fourth, of the misfortunes of the Goths under Vitiges, Ildibad and Eraric, until the accession of Totila and the retreat of Cassiodorus. The fifth completes the history of the Goths; and the sixth treats of the state of Italy:—fifteen dissertations are added, on subjects which could not properly be introduced in the body of the work, and would have overloaded the notes.

Phantasiegemälde.—*Fancy Pieces.* By Dr. GEORGES DÖRING; 1824. *Frankfort on the Main.*—This seems to be a work upon the plan of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, in which the author has introduced the historical characters of Francis I., Eleonora queen of Portugal, married to this prince, and Charles the Vth., around whom figure all the eminent knights, ladies, and learned men of the French court. The constable Montmorency, the Countess Chateaubriand, the Duchess d'Etampes, and the Marchioness de Canaples, are the principal actors in a court intrigue against the queen and her detested favourites and the constable, who is too susceptible of the beauty and virtues of this princess. On a more extended plan, courtiers of an inferior order are exhibited: Albert, lute-player to the king, the celebrated fool Triboulet, and the astrologer Rollo. The first is attached to Annette, and has for his rival the Portuguese queen's dwarf Coquelicot. The periodical press of Germany extends its instructive efforts to every branch of science, but all we can do here is to notice its activity.

DENMARK.

Grundtsdk, &c.—*A Sketch of Slavonian Mythology.* By M. INGEMANN.—Copenhagen, 1824.—This little pamphlet was published on the occasion of the public examination of the College of Soroe; but it has a more general interest: it tends, in conjunction with the author's late poem, "Waldemar the Great," to illuminate a very obscure period of northern history.

Spanish Sproglaere, &c.—*Spanish Grammar, on a new plan.* By M. RASH.—Copenhagen, 8vo.—This is the first Spanish Grammar published in the Danish language, and is the work of a man justly celebrated,

from

from whom other performances are eagerly expected.

*Rötvetsk Lexicon, af Dorph.—Wiburg, (N. Jutland).—*This is a little dictionary of the language of robbers, by means of which they communicate between themselves in speech or writing, whenever occasion requires. In Jutland there are still hordes of vagabonds, similar to our gipsies, distinguished by a language and kind of constitution of their own, and by many customs resembling pagan superstitions. The people call them *Kjelhinger*, or *rogues*, and their language (which seems Egyptian in its origin) the *language of rogues*. This dictionary will, perhaps, be a new instrument towards suppressing the disorders caused by these vagabonds.

Smaadigte, &c.—Fugitive Poetry. By CLASSEN-HORN; translated from the Swedish into Danish, by M. RAHBEK. Copenhagen, 1824.—Count de Horn, implicated in the conspiracy against Gustavus III. of Sweden, was exiled, together with some other distinguished men. Having changed his name to Classen-Horn, he came to Copenhagen to end his days, where he only lived two years. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him; and was endowed with a mind, at once profound and lively, with extensive knowledge, interesting conversation, and amiable dispositions. He was a profound mathematician, spoke French and German like his native language; was acquainted with the ancient languages, and the literature of Europe, and was besides a celebrated poet and musician. He published his *Fugitive Poetry* some years before his death, at Copenhagen, for the amusement of his friends; and, to be known only by them, instead of his name prefixed his portrait. Of this collection, M. Rahbek has just published a translation.

SWEDEN.

Redovisning och Berättelser, &c. An Account of, and Reports by, the Society for the Advancement of Mutual Instruction, at an Annual General Meeting, on the 19th May, 1824; Stockholm, 8vo. pamph.—This little work, which is addressed to the Society for the Melioration of Elementary Instruction at Paris, contains, 1. a list of those honourable persons to whom the direction of the affairs of the society is confided, at the head of which we find *Count Jacques de la Gardie*, Lieutenant General, president; and *M. Ch. de Rosenstein*, Archbishop of Sweden, vice-president; 2. a list of forty-one ordinary members of the society; 3. an account of the operations of the board of direction; 4. a general report of the progress of the society. Since its formation the society has met with zealous and flattering support from the friends of education; but in the years 1823-4, this was peculiarly the case. Many members of the Diet openly espoused the

cause, and the king addressed a circular to all the consistory courts of the kingdom, recommending the adoption of the plan, not only in towns, but villages or other localities. A correspondence with Paris, London, Brussels, and Copenhagen has been entered on; and, through the good offices of Dr. Sorensen, Bishop of Christiania, with Norway. A number of elementary tablets, proportioned to the wants of their schools, have been published, and a *Manual for the use of Instructors in the Swedish Schools of Mutual Instruction* is in preparation. Sixty new schools have been formed, in one of which young girls are clothed, and carefully and religiously instructed: likewise, an extract of receipts and expenditure, together with a list of the members of the society at the time of meeting, and a discourse by M. Thyxell, keeper of the records, upon the utility of the system, have been published.

RUSSIA.

Cours de Littérature, &c.—A Course of Ancient and Modern Literature, containing a complete Treatise on Poetry, extracted from the best Critiques and Commentators; enriched with many Quotations and Selections from different Poets, in French, Latin, Greek, Russian, English, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. By P. HENNEQUIN.—Moscow, 1821-22, 4 vols. 8vo.—It commences with Marmontel's "*Histoire de la Poésie*," of which M. Hennequin says, that if the perusal alarms the indolent mind, and leaves it cold and careless to the real treasures of poetry, he may throw down the book—it is useless to persist—for not only will he never be a poet, but he will even be too ignoble duly to admire those who are truly great. The author next gives a clear and concise definition of the poetic art: then passes to the origin of poetry, and determines the end of poetry to be "to instruct and amuse at the same time." The author points out three faculties, whence result all literary talent, and which may be called qualities necessary to a poet: they are mind, imagination, and sentiment; it is their union, in a greater or less degree, which constitutes genius; and M. Hennequin adjudges—that "mind is the eye of Genius—imagination and sentiment, his wings." M. Hennequin concludes his preliminary instructions by remarks on poetical manners and poetical pictures, referring whatever relates to passion, style and imagery, &c. to his *Course of Rhetoric*, published at Moscow in 1818. The rest of his work is given to poetry of every description, from the *Epic* to the *Acrostic*. This is, perhaps, to descend too low; but the author strongly urges young aspirants in the career of letters to disdain such puerilities; and, doubtless, only admits them to give a more complete treatise of poetry.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMESTIC.

A MOST important addition has been made to the National Gallery in Pall Mall; it is a cabinet picture by Correggio, representing the Virgin and child: considering the extreme rarity of this artist's works, any tolerable specimen of his skill would be an acquisition. How valuable then must a painting be, which is in the very best manner of this exquisite master of graceful and delicate expression, and which is moreover in the highest state of preservation! It is altogether unique—at once so beautiful and so original, that, at a glance, even an unpractised eye would pronounce it the work of a first-rate painter, and that the painter could be no other than Correggio. There is no other undoubted picture by this artist in this country, except that in the Duke of Wellington's collection; but that is very inferior to the picture of which we are speaking. The picture, in the National Gallery, which was formerly called a Correggio, is now acknowledged to be a copy, and not a very good one. The present picture was in the Madrid collection, from which it found its way into the hands of a Dutch dealer, and from him passed into the possession of Casimir Perrier, the eminent Parisian banker, from whom it was purchased at a high price (if any price can be called high for a nonpareil), in order to be placed in the National Gallery, of which it bids fair to continue the brightest gem. It is the picture of which Raphael Mengs speaks with such just enthusiasm.

Increase of Wealth.—In the year 1765, the number of four-wheeled carriages was 12,904; it is now 26,729, besides 45,856 two-wheeled carriages. At the former period, the number of coachmakers in London was thirty-six, who employed about four thousand men in the different working branches of the manufactory; there are now one hundred and thirty-five, employing fourteen thousand.

It is known that the recent discovery of the Miltonian MS. in the State Paper-office, attracted the notice of his Majesty, under whose auspices the work, so long lost to the world, has just been published. We understand that in consequence of this, and other interesting discoveries made within the last few years in the same quarter, his Majesty has been pleased to appoint a commission to examine the documents in that valuable repository of the records of former times, with a view to printing the most important of them. The commissioners named are, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. C. W. Wynn, Mr. Croker and Mr. Hobhouse. Mr. Lemon, the deputy keeper of the State Paper-office, by whom the MS. above mentioned was found, is appointed secretary to the commission.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 412.

The Well in Windsor Great Park has been opened, by command of His Majesty, and the wife of one of the keepers ordered to attend every morning from seven to nine. It is the opinion of the medical gentlemen that the water is equal to the Leamington, and superior to the Cheltenham. That beautiful avenue, the long walk, is every morning thronged with persons frequenting it.

French Plays, by the most distinguished performers from Paris, are to be acted next season by subscription at a new theatre, to be erected at the Argyle Rooms, under the patronage of the most distinguished nobility. Perlet is to be the manager, and Beazeley, of Carlton Chambers, is appointed to construct the theatre.

Adulteration of Bread and Tea.—Mr. Clark, the operator at Apothecaries' Hall for the last twenty-two years, was engaged, from the 4th of September till the 28th of February, by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, in analyzing 1,467 sacks of flour, which were lying in warehouses at Hull. He took samples from each sack: and in some he found that upwards of a third was plaster of Paris and ground bones, two of the most abominable ingredients; and which the stomach of neither man nor beast is capable of digesting. He sent specimens of this stuff baked, in many of its processes, to the Lords of the Admiralty; it was almost as black as jet, and required a hatchet to cut it: the person who owned it, and who was about to send it to Spain or Portugal, was fined in the penalty of £10,000. Mr. C. said a mixture of flour was generally thrown in, but the ground bones and plaster of Paris were exceedingly deceptive to the eye, although instantly detected by the chemist, as they would immediately effervesce upon the application of vinegar or other acid, and affect the nose most powerfully.

Mr. Clark has also lately analyzed some Caper Souchong tea, and found there was twenty-five per cent. of lead ore in it.

Prof. Buckland seems to have ascertained the fact that hedgehogs prey on snakes, by the following circumstance:—A hedgehog, which had been for some time in an undomesticated state in the botanic garden at Oxford, was put into a box, together with a common snake (*coluber natrix*). The hedgehog was rolled up at the first meeting, and appeared not to see its companion, which was in continual motion, creeping round and round the box, but evincing on its part no inclination to hostility. The Professor then laid the hedgehog on the body of the snake, touching it with that part of the ball where the head and tail meet. The snake proceeded to crawl; the hedgehog started, opened slightly, and, seeing what was under it, gave the snake a hard bite, then closed as if for defence;

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it soon opened (in the same way) a second time, and a third, when the back of the snake was quite broken. This done, the hedgehog stood by the snake's side, and, passing the whole body, successively, through its jaws, cracked and broke the bones, at intervals of half an inch or more: it then placed itself at the tip of the snake's tail, and began to eat upwards, as one would a raddish, till about half was eaten, when it ceased from mere repletion: but during the night the remainder was eaten.

The number of degrees conferred at the late Cambridge Commencement was unusually great—it is supposed, from the prospect of an approaching election: it is said that upwards of fifty M. A.'s were completed, more than at the same time last year.

Barometers.—Mr Daniell has found that air insinuates itself into the vacuum of the best made barometers, by creeping up between the mercury and the glass, and that it will insinuate itself between any fluid and any solid, when it has not attraction enough for the former to cause it to wet it. If any gas be confined in a glass jar for a length of time, over mercury, it will make its escape, and its place be occupied by atmospheric air; whereas the same gas, if confined by water, will be preserved unmixed. Hence the best made barometers are often studded with air bubbles. To cure this, Mr. Daniell welds a narrow ring of platinum to the open end of the tube, which is immersed in the cistern. Boiling mercury amalgamates itself with platinum, and adheres to it when cold, wetting, but not dissolving it, by which means the passage of the air is prevented as effectually as if the whole tube were wetted by it.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Periodical Literature of France.—Among the numerous journals edited in the French capital, the *Revue Encyclopédique*; or, Analysis of the most remarkable productions in Literature, Sciences and the Arts, is unquestionably entitled to the very first rank. It is published in Paris monthly, in the street of St. Michel D'Enfer, and is circulated in most of the principal cities and towns of Europe (in London, for example, by M. Rolandi, No. 20, Berners street). It is conducted upon a new plan, comprizing a complete monthly digest of the state of the science, letters, fine-arts and industry, throughout the world. The 78th No. for June, consisting of 310 pages, which completes the twenty-sixth volume of this valuable collection, contains, among other articles of interest and importance, a learned report (by M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire) upon the zoological relations of a voyage round the world, by M. Freyconet; a sketch of a course of economy and morality, by M. Dunoyer; an interesting analysis of the

various works published in different kingdoms, respecting Greece, &c., by M. Sismondi. A hundred and forty new works, American, Danish, English, French, Italian, Russian, &c., are noticed; thus presenting a concise view of the literary and critical opinions of our neighbours, under a variety of circumstances.* Brougham's Inaugural Discourse—Parry's Last Days of Lord Byron—Lambeth and the Vatican—Fairy Legends of Ireland, &c., are treated with much intelligence and impartiality. Among the many co-labourers, in the conduct of this work, are found the celebrated names of M. M. Chaptal, C. Dupin, de Lacépède, Magendie, Lanjuinais, Champollion, Jullien, J. B. Say, De Ségur, Andrieux, Lemercier, Tissot, Montemont, and many others we cannot here enumerate. The work has already attained to very creditable consideration in France, and well deserves to fix the attention of the English public; one of our native cotemporaries has said—

"There are only two periodical works in France, which approach within any measurable degree of comparison with our leading reviews or magazines. These are, the *Revue Encyclopédique* and the *Revue Européenne*; which latter, having only started within the last few months, and being also printed in English, we shall not further mention in this place (it has, we understand, already gone to the "tomb of the Capulets"). The *Revue Encyclopédique* enjoys a considerable reputation in the French provinces, and in foreign countries; but its pages are rarely opened in Paris, where the piquant style of the daily journals is more suited to public taste."

Paris.—The daughter of Madame Gai, a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments, about 19 years of age, bids fair to become the Delphine of Paris; her poetry may be termed complete inspirations. Her mother is well known in the circles of rank and fashion; she was the rival in dress and equipage of Josephine, and, consequently was out of Napoleon's favour, who could not endure that a banker's wife should wear jewels as splendid, and be as much admired as his empress.

M. Gambart, of the Marseilles observatory, on the 19th May discovered a small comet in *Cassiopeia*. It appeared as a nebula of about 2' in diameter, round and well defined. Right ascension 20'; declination 48° 22' N. On 1st June, about midnight, its right ascension was 1° 51', and its declination 73° 29'. Thus it appears to move at the rate of 2° a day, in declination. We believe that it has escaped the observations of our English astronomers.

Electrical Eel.—A specimen of the *Gymnotus Electricus* has lately been examined by the Parisian savans; the greater number

* The value of this part of our cotemporaries' work is greatly increased by the many known names appended to the various articles.—Edit.

ber were satisfied with a single touch, and consequently a single shock: but one of them, urged by a greater zeal for science, or a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both his hands: but had quickly reason to repent of his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to leap about in a most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams; he then fell into convulsions, and either from the violent contraction of the muscles, or from some strange property in the fish, it became impossible to detach it from his grasp, till some person present suggested the plunging his hands in cold water, when the eel immediately dropped off.

Pectic or Coagulating Acid.—This new acid has been discovered by M. H. Braconnot, and receives its name from its resembling a jelly or gum. It is found in all vegetables, is sensibly acid, and reddens turnsole paper. It is scarcely soluble in cold water, but more so in hot. It is coagulated into a transparent and colourless jelly by alcohol, by all the metallic solutions, by lime water, water of barytes, the acids, muriate and sulphate of soda, nitre, &c. It forms, with potash, a very soluble salt, consisting of 85 parts of lead, and 15 of potash. The salt has the remarkable effect of gelatinizing large masses of sugar and water, which renders it of great use to the confectioner. M. Braconnot, in this way, prepared aromatized jellies, perfectly transparent and colourless; and very agreeable to the taste and the eye. He also made with rose-water, coloured with a little cochineal, rose jelly of exquisite taste.—*Ann. de Chim.*

ITALY.

A letter from Turin contains an account of an astonishing mechanical genius of that place. His name is Guiseppe Masera; he was a simple peasant, and born in the village of Monte-falcone, near Chieri. He spent his youth in feeding sheep, or driving the plough; and the first discovery of his genius was on his beholding an ancient watch and an old pendule with wooden wheels; in a short time after which he became the village clock-maker, and subsequently succeeded in making pendules with music, figures, &c.: but one of his most remarkable productions of this nature, was a small throne of polished brass, upon which was seated King David with his harp, the whole contained in the head of a cane. This machine was wound up as a watch, and produced the sound of an organ with such exactness, and the figure followed the sounds with such accuracy, that it would really be imagined the sounds proceeded from the motion of the fingers. He, however, never took a lesson in drawing or music. In the composition of this and various other instruments, Masera lamented the want of an

instrument that could render an indefinite number of airs: to remedy this defect, after a variety of experiments and the most persevering industry, he succeeded in perfecting an instrument which has received the name of Musico-Grafo, which has the look of a piano, and which by its internal construction receives whatever air is played upon the keys with a most surprising exactness. To this is added another called the Pantasono, which will repeat the notes communicated to it by the Musico-Grafo, and which may with facility be adapted to an organ, or piano. But this is not his only effort; being very desirous of engraving some musical designs, upon an ivory tablet, he found his hand unable to perform the operation, and applied himself to the invention of an instrument which will highly benefit the art of engraving. By its use the graver directs his tool with so much precision, that he can describe two lines very near approaching yet without the fear of uniting, and with greater nicety than the finest miniature painter can describe the lines in the skin. In addition to these useful inventions, connected with the fine arts, he has communicated to the Royal Arsenal a method of turning and polishing gun barrels, ten or twelve at a time, and of polishing all kinds of metals. His majesty has given him an employ in the Royal Arsenal, and an exclusive privilege for twenty years, for the manufacture and sale of his different inventions.

GERMANY.

The academy at Munich is at variance with the royal schools respecting the publication of the principal Greek and Latin authors; hitherto this privilege has been attached to the schools, which now declare that any monopoly will essentially destroy the interests of commerce.

PRUSSIA.

Prussian Statistics.—The following rather curious details are found in the Annals of M. Campy, for 1817. Pomerania ranks first as to morality, and there, out of 4,760 persons, there is only one criminal. In the towns of Dusseldorf, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and the country round Munster, there was, on the contrary, one criminal in 400. For 6,432 persons in Pomerania, there was only one thief, and only one for 3,000 persons in Eastern Prussia and Silesia; while in Treves and Coblenz, there was one for 800. Where there are most holidays, there are most robberies; but other crimes are not so frequent.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.—A steam vessel, the machinery of which was entirely formed in this town, on the model of Mr. Perkins, has been built. Though iron is brought from foreign countries, yet a foundry is established in Copenhagen, which bids fair to rival Mr. Owen's at Stockholm.

The ladies of this town have, for some months past, formed a society, the object

of which is to contribute various useful and ornamental works; the funds for which are distributed among the sufferers from the late inundations.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.—The Swedish admiralty are sending commissioners to England to get information respecting the various improvements in building vessels, and naval tactics; they are to receive all necessary aid from our government.

NORWAY.

Norway.—In March last, a school was opened on the Lancasterian system in the town of Christiania. It is astonishing the extent of information that is spreading all over the world, through the establishment of these schools; they are rising even in the remotest villages.

The Horticultural Society of London has lately received, from New South Wales, a fine healthy hive of native bees. They differ materially from the bees of Europe, being infinitely smaller, and, like the Mexican, wholly without stings. The honey which they produce is said to be of excellent quality, and is distinguished by a peculiar fragrance; it is one of the few products of that singular country which serves as food for the natives.

Unicorn.—Mr. Ruppell wrote from the interior of Africa to a friend in Germany, that a native had spontaneously mentioned the existence of an animal which he had seen, about the size of a cow, with a long straight horn growing from its forehead.

THEATRICAL REVIEW.

COVENT-GARDEN.

THE tragedy of *Orestes*, of which we took but a slight and hasty notice on its first appearance, has continued to be occasionally repeated, and to be received, though with applause, not with the appearance either of enthusiasm or sympathy, which promises any long career of favour. The actors did their utmost to sustain the interest of the representation: but it must be admitted that Miss Lacy, though she delivered several of the passages, and played several scenes of *Electra*, with ability, does not give, either to the eye or ear, the image of that *beau ideal* of tragic grace and dignity which we expect in the Grecian heroine; nor can we admit to Mrs. Bartley, in *Clytemnestra*, all the queen-like energy and maternal agitation, to a part which requires something, at least, like the talent which a Siddons would have brought to it, to render it dramatically respectable. Cooper deserves the praise of doing for *Pylades*, all of which the part is susceptible; and Mr. Kemble, who poured all his energy into the part of *Orestes*, looked, most assuredly, the very Grecian. He must excuse us, however, if we hint, that in several passages, in the scenes especially before his discovery by the tyrant, he indulges in more vociferation than is perfectly consistent with the dignity of the character, however impetuous, or with any consciousness, however irksome, of the situation in which he is placed: such, indeed, as we cannot but have a feeling, must inevitably have alarmed the palace, and led to the instantaneous discovery of the disguised and pretended bearer of the ashes of *Orestes*. It is surprising how little attention is paid by performers to the cultivation of those apparently restrained, but yet powerful tones, which belong to the deep and resolute passions of our na-

ture, and are capable of spreading, with forceful impression, through an extensive area, without suggesting the idea of loudness. These are the tones, however, which should have belonged to many of those passages to which Mr. Kemble gave all the loudness of vehement vociferation. We cannot but think, also, that in several of the ambiguous speeches (speeches, at least, of which the words have an artful, and even elaborate ambiguity), in the scene where he presents the urn, both the purposed ambiguity and the scenic probability were destroyed by the elaborately-marked and obviously-purposed sarcasm—the bitter and rancorous irony of the delivery. His horror at the discovery of having slain his mother was finely acted: though the occurrence itself, by the way, is not, as the play now stands, very intelligibly, or very credibly, made out to the audience. Of Mr. Bennett, in *Ægyptus*, we can only repeat, what we have had such frequent occasions to observe, that he shews himself to have the physical powers and endowments of an actor, if his taste and judgment were but sufficient to lead him to nature, by a path suggested by his own feelings and capabilities, instead of condescending to be a mannerist and an imitator.

The winter Theatres have at last closed a most unprecedentedly protracted season. They produced however but little, during that protraction, to require the discriminative animadversion of criticism. Both of them got up, at inordinate expense, a pageant of the Coronation of Charles X. We suspect they were bad speculations; as, notwithstanding the taste and splendour, produced by the respective artists, in costume, scenery, mechanism, &c., public curiosity does not seem to have been so forcibly excited,

cited, as to resist for more than a few evenings the increasing temperature of the atmosphere. The great heats, indeed, came most unopportunately for these dog-day winter speculations. They must have had confidence indeed in the doctrine that plagues and desolating fevers are only to be generated by actual contact with persons and apparel imported from Smyrna and Constantinople, who would brave the malaria of a crowded winter theatre when the thermometer was at 100°. Covent Garden shut up, therefore, on Tuesday 19th, and Drury Lane, on Thursday 21st July.

The recess at both will be short: Covent Garden opens again in the middle of September. There will be, we understand, many changes in the company. Among the discharges are Miss Love, whose place is, to be supplied by Mrs. C. Jones; Mrs. Pearce; and Mr. Connor, who is to be succeeded by Mr. Power, of the Adelphi and English Opera.

The Haymarket, which, though built for summer ventilation, has been somewhat annoyed by so long a *hot winter*, is now in its glory. The temple of laughter-loving farce and humour! its rites, of course, wanted their due splendours, while the officiating high priests were detained in rival regions—but Liston has been for some time in his proper sphere, and Harley is now in his train, and Mrs. Gibbs has come again to what may be called her home: W. Farren has brought his dry humour also—though we question, for this theatre especially, whether it is a good exchange for the natural jollity of Dowton; or for that strong impassioned acting, either, of which our comedy occasionally admits some mixture; and which, especially, attains most its end by not looking like acting at all. He is however the best Lord Ogleby we have seen since the days of Tom King.

Mrs. Glover continues her wise course of

accommodating her line of characters to her time of life. The appropriate *impropriety* of *Mrs. Malaprop* will add to her reputation in this way; and her *Mrs. Heideburgh* will support it. Vining continues to improve in his line of mercurial and eccentric character; and when put into parts not suited to his vein, has the good sense to walk through them in a quiet respectable way; and not to pervert or caricature, by laboured attempts at what is not in his grasp. But Mme. Vestris is undoubtedly the star of this little sphere. *Midas* (the first and best of our burlesque operas) has been brought out here in order to *show* her in *Apollo*; but even in an artist-like point of view, the exhibition is not quite equal to her *Ariel*; and we have heard her more happy in song. But *Midas*, as got up here, is altogether a high treat in its way.

The English Opera House has opened with unusual éclat. Miss Stephens is herself a host; and Miss Kelly another. The unrivalled sweetness of the voice of the former, and the inimitable natural acting of the other, cannot fail to produce attraction whenever their efforts are united. We wish, however, that the latter would recollect that she has no voice for song, and not break the charm, by ill singing, which she spreads over us by the most perfect acting we ever witnessed. The new opera, *Broken Promises* has been deservedly very successful. The piece has itself considerable merit. Independently of the stage's sweetest warbler Stephens, it is no small treat to see on the boards at once three performers, acting so completely as if there were no acting in it, as Wrench, Power, and Miss Kelly, in some of the scenes of this drama. Miss Stephens's engagement is, we believe, at an end. She is to be succeeded by Miss Paton—though not the sweetest, by far the most brilliant vocalist! Braham also reappears.

NEW MUSIC.

“Faustus.” Goulding, &c.—The music of this drama is a partnership composition of Messrs. Bishop, Horn and Cooke. We regret that Mr. B. admitted any coadjutors, for there is, with, perhaps, one exception (a Trio, by T. Cooke), so evident a superiority of style in his music, that the common-place style of some of the other pieces quite annoys us.

The overture to *Faustus*, is bold, original and beautiful, but not a little difficult.

The opening glee and chorus by Bishop is highly characteristic; the subject of the little simple ballad, which we named in our last number, is sweetly harmonized, and forms a burthen which connects the opening scene with the body of the piece.

“Go, seek some Virgin Heart.” Quar-

tetto. H. R. Bishop.—A very elegant composition of a superior order; the legato accompaniment for a violoncello obligato is beautifully plaintive in the slow movement.

“The Hour is Come that We must Part.” Ballad. H. R. Bishop.—This, though a pleasing air, possesses perhaps the least merit of any of Mr. B.'s compositions throughout the opera; there seems a want of tact in the adaptations of the poetry.

“I'm a poor German Scholar.” Song. C. Horn.—Mr. Horn has succeeded well in this air, which is above the common run of humorous songs. There are some parts of it which, we are convinced, Mr. Horn has borrowed, though we cannot exactly point out the source.

“Now

"Now prithee your Laughing give o'er." *Trio. C. F. Horn.*—Wants originality; is otherwise not a bad composition.

"Lucy Dear." *Song. C. Horn.*—Pretty, but common-place.

Finale to the First Act.—This, though completely dramatic, is one of the most characteristic and striking scenes in the opera; there are one or two vocal passages of several bars, without accompaniments, which would have been improved by a richer harmony; with this trifling exception, we approve of it in toto: the short allegro molto, which winds up the conclusion, is spirited and effective.

"A Bachelor he may Shew his Cares." *Quartetto. T. Cooke.*—This is the exception we named to the general superiority of Mr. Bishop's music; perhaps we ought to confine ourselves to the conclusion of the piece only, for there is a good deal of common-place in the commencement.

"Hearken, Damsel, to Me." *Duet. H. R. Bishop.*—In despite of the ludicrous character of the words, Mr. B. has managed to form a very pleasing and somewhat original duett.

"Oh Saul! Oh King!" *Scena. H. R. Bishop.*—This is a truly elegant song of great capability; we consider it requires a singer of higher powers of expression than Miss Stephens to do justice to it; the favourite air, with some slight alterations, is introduced with great effect at the end.

"Oh! not in stately Halls!" *Song. W. Fitzpatrick. Edvestoff.*—This song possesses great merit; some of the passages are beautifully melodious, and it is, generally speaking, of a superior class: not that we consider it without defects, but they seem to arise from a propensity of the composer's which we have before noticed, of choosing

blank verse, or words almost destitute of poetic rhythm. Words of this class have, we allow, when adapted to a sublime subject and a sombre style of music, produced a splendid effect; but they seem to us most unfortunately incapable of assimilating with tinkling lutes and honeysuckles. Laying aside the prosaic effect produced by this peculiarity and an occasional hurrying of the words, the song is extremely fine; the harmonies varied and rich, and the imitative accompaniment that pervades almost every part of the song, highly ingenious.

"Ave-Maria." *Solo and Trio. W. Fitzpatrick.*—A very elegant chaste little hymn (perhaps serious song would be a more correct title); very simple and beautiful: we have no doubt of its proving a favourite, wherever it is known.

"Savoyard Glee" in *William Tell. H. R. Bishop.*—The characteristic peculiarities of this glee are almost too strongly marked; some parts are extremely beautiful; but we are occasionally struck with a ballad-singing twang which grievously annoys our ears.

"Romanza Giovinetto Cavalier." *Meyerbeer.*—The subject of this air, which has already become such a favourite, is extremely simple; not very original, and the general construction is very Rossinish—we fear it will become a sad bore, and be ground into our ears by all the organs in the metropolis, as it is just the sort of little pretty melody to please an uncultivated ear.

"The Lullaby of the Dove." *J. F. Danneley, Preston.*—Mr. Danneley's song is original, scientific, and in many parts extremely beautiful, but it is too difficult to be at all a saleable song; few ladies can reach tenths.

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

THERE is so little to say upon this subject at present, that it is hardly worth while to make it a separate head, especially in a miscellany which, though firm and unchanged in its political principles, has no connection with party interests or confederations; and whose conductors, whenever the tranquillity of the times will permit, are more desirous of concentrating their attention to the record and advancement of the progress of intellectual science and the useful and ornamental arts, than of expatiating on the cabals of placemen and place-hunters, and the fugitive gossip of the day. The barrenness of matter of any real import has accordingly occasioned us, in some instances of late, to pass over the subject in complete silence—in fact, to forget it. We have taken

precautions, however, that for the future some brief notice shall be regularly taken of occurrences of this kind, though all we shall in this instance present, are some few paragraphs of domestic and foreign intelligence.

The French government is beginning already to shew the kind of use they are disposed to make of the military possession of Cadiz. An English frigate being about to enter that port, was stopped by the French guard-ships, and ordered to perform quarantine. The English captain, however, with the spirit that characterizes and does honour to our navy, replied that he was about to enter a Spanish port, and had no directions to receive from any but Spanish authorities; and entered, accordingly,

cordingly, in defiance of French prohibition.

tion in this—it shews that a royal personage may vacillate in his opinion!

PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

A table of returns from the Surveyors of the Assessed Taxes has been printed, stating the number of surcharges which each has made within the last two years, with the proportion of those which have been allowed and disallowed, and the sums of money received by each surveyor on that account. A few instances will show to what an extent this art of tormenting has been carried. In Chester there were 19 surcharges allowed and 36 disallowed. In Cornwall 43 were allowed and 75 disallowed. In Cumberland 27 were allowed, and 81 disallowed. What stronger argument for the repeal of a body of taxes, so little productive in comparison with their pressure!

THE REPORT OF THE TURNPIKE TRUST COMMITTEE, for inquiring into the State of the Trusts within ten miles of London, states, that indifferent roads, multiplied toll-gates, enormous rates (provokingly and universally misapplied, rather to the maintenance of clerks and other officers, than to the repair of the roads) have long been subjects of complaint: that from the number of separate acts under which the several trusts were created, there has been no general principle of management or control, by which the interests of the public might be protected; the dilapidation of the funds, and the consequent heavy debts of many of the trusts; the much larger sum raised than would be necessary to keep the roads in the best repair; that the accounts were in a very confused state; and that the needless frequency of ill-directed repairs, prove the badness of the system. Several trusts in possession of estates still continue to levy tolls, though their necessity has been thereby superseded. The Committee recommend that all the trusts near London should be consolidated under one set of Commissioners.

The Duke of York's mansion, now building, we understand was to have been erected by Mr. Smirke, who was employed and made the design for that purpose; but the royal Duke, dining with the Duke of Wellington, was overpersuaded by him to change his architect, and employ his protégée, Mr. Wyatt; and, without further ceremony, the already-commenced plans of Mr. S. were resigned. There is one consol-

IRELAND.

The committee of twenty-one, appointed to prepare the plan of a new association for managing Catholic affairs, have unanimously reported upon its details and principles. After reciting the prohibitions of the recent statute, they expressly disavow the prohibited objects, but maintain the necessity of some permanent body to watch over Catholic interests—public and private charity—religious and moral education—building churches—procuring burial grounds—promotion of science, agriculture, and manufacture—circulation of writings in refutation of charges brought against the Catholics in the last sessions, and completing a census of the population. Aggregate meetings, repeated and multiplied, are henceforth to promote the redress of political grievances—meetings in all the parishes in Ireland on a given day—provincial meetings, and meetings in Dublin for procuring petitions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—It is stated that Lord Bathurst has communicated to the Governor, Lord C. Somerset, the long catalogue of accusations against him and intimated the expediency of his Lordship's return to England to defend himself. Sir Lowry Cole, British Governor at the Isle of France, is to repair to the Cape, and officiate as Governor *ad interim*. Mr. Greig, editor and proprietor of the suppressed newspaper, is to go back immediately, and to re-establish his paper, under the full protection of his Majesty's Government at home.

FRANCE.

M. Casimir Perrier, the banker and deputy for Paris, having occasion to go to Grenoble on some family business, was not only cheered at several of the towns through which he passed, but was received at the end of his journey by a procession of between 4 and 5000 persons, at the head of which were forty young gentlemen on horseback, and between twenty-five and thirty carriages. Having met the deputy, outside the town, M. Jules Mollien, an advocate, delivered, in the name of his body, a speech, in which he praised the constitutional exertions of their visitor, and expressed their hearty congratulations on his arrival among them. M. Perrier made a suitable reply, and was afterwards

wards accompanied to his hotel by an applauding crowd. On his entrance into the town, a circumstance occurred which must strike Englishmen as, at least, an absurd precaution on the present occasion. Though his 4 or 5000 attendants were shouting "Vive Casimir Perrier!" a commissary of police stopped him at the gate and demanded his passport; and had the honourable deputy lost the bit of paper which gave him permission to travel in the country of which he is a representative, neither his constitutional character, in the Chamber of Deputies, nor the public testimony of his applauding friends, could have procured him admission into Grenoble.

PERU.

Bolivar, in his address to the Congress of Peru, after informing them that "if the declarations of France can be believed, she will not be behind England in recognizing Peruvian independence," adds the following memorable words:—"On returning to Congress the supreme power which they have deposited with me, I may be permitted to felicitate the people on freeing themselves from what is most terrible in the world—from war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and from despotism, by my resignation." He implores the people to proscribe for ever "*so dreadful an authority*," and retreats into the humble rank of "an auxiliary soldier," whose duty calls him to assist in establishing the liberty of Upper Peru, and ensuring the capture of Callao. We confess we know of nothing to equal the sublimity of this in the records of heroic virtue, from the first page of human history to that on which the deeds of this illustrious champion of human liberty are inscribed!!!

The total defeat of Olanetta, the last of the Spanish generals in Upper Peru, has been confirmed by advices from Bogota and from Cartagena: two actions were fought, one on the 2d, the other on the 4th of March, in the neighbourhood of La Paz. The dispersion of the Spanish force was complete: Olanetta himself escaped, but had only a few followers with him, and was supposed to be making an attempt to cross the continent, with the view of gaining the Brazilian territory.

Extract of a letter from Bogota:—"We have received news that General Bolivar has just escaped assassination at Lima. His secretary was assassi-

nated in that city, and, upon examination of the body, it was found that he had been stabbed with a sharp poniard. All the cutlers of Lima were, of course, examined; one of them said that, at the request of a negro, he had sharpened two poniards. A proclamation was immediately issued, ordering a general enlistment for the army, but excepting all slaves and black-men. They presented themselves accordingly, and the cutler, who was concealed, easily knew the owner of the two poniards: who, being suddenly seized, and asked where the two poniards were, answered by confessing his guilt, and producing one of the poniards; and added, that as he could not have been discovered but by the decree of Providence, he would declare that he had been seduced to that crime by the Governor of the castle of Callao; and that the other poniard was to be found within the sleeve of the left arm of General Bolivar's head servant, who was to murder him the night of that very day. The poniard was found as it was said.

This story, "told in different ways," is, in its principal features, detailed, we think, in the second volume of Cochrane's Colombia: the circumstances from which it is deduced took place perhaps eight or nine years ago, at St. Domingo; but now afford very interesting versions, owing to the hero's great and deserved popularity.

NORTH AMERICA.

The State Legislature of Georgia has assumed a menacing aspect. The Governor of Georgia had sent a message to the Georgian House of Representatives, charging with impropriety the interference exercised by the General Government, and announcing, that as the Georgians "had exhausted argument, they ought to stand by their arms." A report and resolution were founded on it, couched in the most menacing, and even warlike terms. The difference which menaces a defection of all the Southern States (including Virginia and South Carolina) from the other members of the Republic, is, the opposition between the interests of those who deal in slaves, and the sentiments of those who wish slavery annihilated. One or two of the Southern States have resolved, that every man of colour who enters their harbours in a foreign ship, shall be imprisoned until the ship is again ready for sailing.

MEDICAL REPORT.

COMPARATIVELY speaking, the metropolis has, during the last month, been healthy. Diseases, it is true, of every kind and character that occur in the climate of Britain, are, in a population so concentrated as that of London, continually presenting themselves to the attention of the practitioner. The extraordinary heat of the weather,* during the month, produced disorders, which owe their development to atmospheric heat. Cases of cholera have occurred, but most of them have been of a mild and manageable character. The high temperature of the air, concurring with influences, which are abundantly furnished in crowded cities, will, it is presumed, render cases of fever more numerous; at present, the number of such cases has not exceeded the ratio of the preceding month. The remote causes of fevers being still a question *sub judice*, the immediate causes of their increase and diminution are, necessarily, matters of doubt and mystery.

The war between the contagionists and non-contagionists still rages; the reporter, however, with the majority of pathologists in this country, subscribes to the doctrine of *contingent contagion*; that is to say, that ordinary epidemic or endemic fevers do not arise from specific contagion, but that they do occasionally, and under particular circumstances, diffuse a *something* which produces a similar disease in the individual who may happen to come within its range. No department of the study of medicine is more important than the Etiology of Epidemics. The present contagion controversy—the investigations which are connected with it, and the philosophical spirit of research which characterizes the medical inquiries of the present day, may at length effect such precision in the knowledge of the causes of fevers, as may enable us to institute rational and efficient measures for their counteraction and removal. The late Dr. Bateman shewed that, for nearly one thousand years, small-pox, measles and scarlet fever were universally deemed varieties of the same disease, and that “it was not till towards the age of enlightened observation, that the distinct character and independent origin of these three contagious disorders, were universally perceived and acknowledged.”

Several cases of vascular fulness in the head, or what, in the language of the schools, is called “determination of blood to the head,” have occurred; chiefly in indi-

viduals of an apoplectic diathesis: some of these cases have been caused by an incautious, or unavoidable exposure to the intense heat of the sun, and have been good examples of the disease known by the name “*coup de soleil*.” A prompt and decided depletory mode of treatment is, in such cases, called for; and a rigid attention to dietetic rules must afterwards be enforced.

Amongst children, measles and scarlatina have been prevalent. It has happened to the Reporter to witness Rubeola occurring rather extensively in a large establishment of boys, at the distance of a few miles from the metropolis. The discipline of a well-managed school, in a properly chosen locality, is as favourable to the physical as to the moral condition of the scholar; and in the instances in question, it might almost be said, that a community of habits had engendered a community of temperament—a healthful bearing of the body, favourable to the quick subsidence of disease. It is certain, however, that the mildness of the symptoms, and the success of the remedial measures in all of them were circumstances as satisfactory to the Reporter, as to the parties to whom the youths were entrusted.

JAMES FIELD.

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,
July 21, 1825.

[As supplementary to our medical report of the *preceding* month, we transcribe the following details, though we cannot vouch for the authorities on which they have been stated.—EDIT.]

“During the month of June, disease in the metropolis assumed rather a serious aspect. Of the three principal disorders that are usually prevalent here, there died of fever fifty-two, of measles forty-five, and of casual small-pox, ninety-six; to which eight are to be added who died at the Small-pox Hospital, out of ninety-two patients admitted, of whom fifty-three were discharged well, and thirty-one still remain on cure. Vaccination has been resorted to by five hundred and seventy-six out-patients; which, added to one thousand nine hundred and eighty since the commencement of the present year, amounts to two thousand five hundred and fifty-six in the first six months; and this we mention, as it shows an increase of one thousand one hundred and eighty beyond the number at this period of the last year. It is remarkable, that during the month of June, deaths by fever increased from four to twenty-four; in the last week, measles from eleven to seventeen, and small-pox from twenty-one to twenty-six; which had been, during the four weeks of the month, twenty-six, twenty-three, twenty-one and twenty-six.”

* The thermometer, from the 10th to the 21st of the month, stood as follows:—

July 10th.....63°	July 16th.....83°
— 11.....74	— 17.....82
— 12.....77	— 18.....87
— 13.....79	— 19.....87
— 14.....79	— 20.....79
— 15.....86	— 21.....72

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather has been most propitious for the hay-harvest, which however excels more in quality than bulk, from the continued drought. The same cause now affects the pastures, even the marsh-lands, which have become very short of keep, reducing the price of store stock. The turnip husbandry has suffered considerably; great part of the latter sown plants being destroyed by the blight insect or beetle; the strong and early plants also being in great want of rain. This will be a trying season to those, who prefer *transplanting Swedish turnips in drought*, boasting of that practice as a new discovery, which has so often been tried and abandoned. The late great heats were constantly tempered with breezes, and, within a few days, by chilling easterly winds. Previously to the warm weather setting in, and during the blooming season of the wheat, north-east winds prevailed, and the nights were generally cold and ungenial, giving rise to considerable apprehensions, which since seem to have subsided; a dry summer in this country, being generally favourable to the wheat crop. The other spring crops, barley, oats and pease, are far behind the wheat in luxuriance, and suffer greatly from the want of rain: with many favourable exceptions however, on good lands, and in particular situations. Beans, though short in the haulm, are well podded, and promise to be a general crop. Much of the seed discoloured by blight. Crop of tares large, but, as with the barley, in too many parts, almost smothered by weeds, shewing a most unskilful husbandry. The crop of potatoes most extensive, and the quality expected fine, but the digging them late. Fruit, particularly the apple, has suffered greatly from blight. Hops a ruined crop, with very few local exceptions. The clay-fallows have worked hard, but with a very beneficial *roasting*. In the west and south, no doubt but wheat* harvest has already commenced, and barley is expected to follow without delay. In the first week of next month harvest will be general, the extreme parts of the north excepted. Oak timber is in considerable demand; bark of dull sale at £6 to £8 per ton. Fat stock, as lean, has declined somewhat in price; pork in a small degree—the meat markets may be expected lower. Lambs in great plenty. Cows and calves somewhat re-

duced in price. A great import of live stock from Ireland to our nearest ports, has had considerable effect in reducing prices. The Irish sheep complained of, as ordinary and *ill-bred*. The price of horses somewhat reduced, although yet excessive for those of figure and size. In our last report, the expense of breeding a colt was, by mistake, stated at £190, instead of £120. Corn holds its price, notwithstanding the bonded corn on sale, and it is avowed that there is no present prospect of its becoming cheaper, but that a very slight cause might yet enhance the price. Opinions, at any rate, as to the stock in hand, are diametrically opposite from different quarters; some accounts deciding the stock of wheat will barely last until the harvest be secured, whilst others are equally confident of a considerable surplus of old wheat. We incline to the latter opinion, yet with some surprise that markets have remained so steady; but stocks of all kind are swallowed up by an immense and growing population; a fact which will forward the views of those who advocate a free corn trade. The accounts from Scotland, the West of England, and the Midland Counties, are most gratifying; in general there seem scarcely any remains of that querulousness with which the farmers used to be haunted. All seem satisfied with their prospects: the labourers fully employed at living wages. Looking over a late printed report from a midland county, we were amused, not for the first time, by the opinions of the writer, that, "the smut in wheat originates in want of skill, and that no man need have smut unless he chose it." On this we shall only remark, how easily a man may become satisfied with his own limited experience.

Smithfield:—Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.—Lamb, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.—Veal, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.—Pork, 4s.—Dairy fed, 6s.—Bacon, Bath, 5s. 10d. to 6s.—Irish, 4s. 10d. to 5s.—Rough Fat per stone, 2s. 2d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 46s. to 80s.—Barley, 34s. to 42s.—Oats, 23s. to 34s.—Bread (London), 10½d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 66s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 120s.—Straw, 40s. to 51s.

Coals in the Pool, 30s. 6d. to 40s. 0d. per Chaldron.

Middlesex, July 23.

* This seems to have occurred many days since, and in many places—but the report is of course general.—*Edit.*

† When shall all be truly said of Farmers—Alas! there are too many exceptions.—*Edit.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—British Plantation continues in demand, the refiners and grocers having made extensive purchases; and prices have advanced full 1s. to 2s. per cwt. since our last Report. A sale of *Manritius* Sugar:—10,085 bags sold, *viz.* Good Fine Yellow, 64s. to 65s.; Brown, 62s. to 63s.; and Ordinary, 59s. 6d. to 62s. per cwt. Refined Large Lumps continue scarce, and are in demand at our quotations.

East-India Sugars.—The quantity brought to sale this week was 14,470 bags. The *Bengals* were purchased principally by the grocers, at advanced prices, *viz.* White *Bengals*, at 36s. to 38s.—Low and Middling, 34s. to 35s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The quantity offered by auction this week consisted of 1,200 casks, and 500 bags of British Plantation; 2,700 bags of East-India; and 1,100 bags of Foreign. The fine qualities sold at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt., *viz.* Fine Ordinary, 66s. to 71s.—Low and Middling, 80s. to 86s.—Middling, 92s. to 100s. per cwt.—Domingos still dull in the market.—Mochas sell at 90s. to 105s. per cwt.

Cotton.—The late arrival (in a few days) at Liverpool, of upwards of 50,000 bales of Cotton from the United States, has created such a sensation among the speculators in this article, that prices are quite nominal, and the Cotton market at a stand; the holders being firm, and the manufacturers not willing to give the prices demanded.

Spirits.—Rum is in demand, and the prices given as per our Price-Current. Brandy and Geneva are in little request.

Dye-Woods.—The purchases are extensive, and prices steady. About 300 tons of Jamaica Logwood sold at £8 per ton, and other Dye-woods in proportion.

Indigo.—Sales continue to be made at a discount of the last Company's Sale, of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—The two former articles continue steady, at the last week's currency. Yellow Candle Tallow, on the spot, to be bought at 35s. to 35s. 6d.; and to arrive, at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

Hops.—The accounts from the Hop plantations continue very unfavourable: the duty is, therefore, £55,000 less this week; so that it is estimated not to exceed £42,000 this year. Prices of Hops in the market are 10s. to 20s. per cwt. higher.

Course of Exchange:—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 10.—Paris, 25. 45.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bordeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 9. 56.—Madrid, 36½.—Cadiz, 36½.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 50.—Genoa, 45½.—Naples, 40¼.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 92½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93½; 4 per Cent. 1822, 106½; New 3½ per Cents., 101½; Bank Stock, 233½.

Prices of Bullion.—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New Doubloons, 3l. 17s. 6d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11½d.—Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 0½d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 340l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 123l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 328l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 540l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,150.—Neath, 385l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 900l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 16l.—Guardian, 19l. 15s.—Hope, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light Chartered Company, 65l.—City Gas-Light Company, 160l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 315l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—Sweet, per cwt. 4l. 10s. to 5l. 14s.
Bitter 4l. to 4l. 10s.
ALUM: per ton 15l.
ASHES:—Quebec Pot per cwt. 33s.
United States 40s.
Pearl 34s.
BARILLA:—
Teneriffe per ton 17l. to 18l.
Carthagena 22l. to 22l. 10s.
Alicant (none.)
Sicily 12l. 10s. to 19l.
BRIMSTONE:—Rough per ton 9l.

COCOA:—
West-India per cwt. 60s. to 80s.
Trinidad 78s. to 98s.
Grenada 75s. to 95s.
Caraccas 45s. to 60s.

COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica per cwt. 56s. to 61s.
—, good 67s. to 71s.
—, fine 72s. to 80s.
—, very fine 81s. to 100s.
Dominica 67s. to 90s.
Berbice 64s. to 100s.

COTTON WOOL (in Bond).—

West India, common, per lb.	13d. to 14½d.
Grenada	13d. to 14d.
Berbice	14d. to 17½d.
Demerara	15d. to 19d.
Sea Island	24d. to 36d.
New Orleans	17d. to 18½d.
Georgia, Bowed	15d. to 18d.
Bahia	16d. to 17d.
Maranham	16d. to 17d.
Para	15½d. to 16½d.
Mina	15d. to 16½d.
Pernambucco	17d. to 18½d.
Surat	8d. to 11d.
Madras	8d. to 10½d.
Bengal	7½d. to 9½d.
Bourbon	19d. to 25d.
Smyrna	13d. to 14d.
Egyptian	16d. to 17½d.
CURRENTS.	per cwt. 96s. to 102s.
FIGS:—Turkey	45s. to 60s.
FLAX:—Riga	per ton 46l. to 54l.
Druana	48l. to 50l.
Petersburgh	40l. to 51l.
HEMP:—Riga	per ton 44l. to 45l.
Petersburgh	42l. to 43l.
—, half clean	36l. to 37l.

INDIGO:—

Caraccas Floras... per lb. 7s. to 12s. 9d.

IRON:—Petersburgh, per ton 16l. 10s. to 22l.
British Bar 15l.**OILS:—**Palm..... per cwt. 29s.
Whale, Cape (in Bond) per tun 24l. to 25l.
Galipoli 52l. to 53l.
Linseed 24l.
Lucca per jar 24 galls. 9l.
Florence..... per half-chest 27s. to 29s.

PEPPER per lb. 5½d. to 6½d.

PIMENTO (in Bond) 9½d. to 10d.

RICE:—East-India .. per cwt. 21s. to 23s.

Carolina, new 35s. to 36s.

—, old..... 34s.

SPIRITS (in Bond).—Brandy, Cognac, per gall. 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.
—, Bourdeaux 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.
Geneva, Dutch 2s.
Rum, Jamaica 2s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.
—, Leeward Island. 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.**SUGAR:—**Jamaica per cwt. 63s. to 75s.
Demerara, &c. 61s. to 70s.
St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 60s. to 71s.
Refined, on board:—
Large Lumps 44s. to 45s.
Good and Middling 46s. to 48s.
Patent Fine Leaves 50s. to 58s.**TALLOW:—**

Russia per cwt. 33s. to 35s.

TAR:—Archangel per barrel 17s.
Stockholm 15s.**TEA (E.-India Company's prices):—**Bohea per lb. 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.
Congou 2s. 5d. to 3s. 9d.
Souchong 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.
Campoi 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
Twankay 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.
Hyson 4s. to 5s. 10d.
Gunpowder 5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.**TOBACCO (in Bond):—**Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 2s. to 2s. 6d.
—, fine colour 8d. to 1s. 10d.
—, light brown 4d. to 5d.
Virginia 2½d. to 7½d.**WINE (in Bond):—**Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 42l. to 46l.
New ditto 25l. to 36l.
Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 20l. to 32l.
Madeira 29l. to 90l.
Calcavella 25l. to 40l.
Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 25l. to 60l.
Teneriffe per pipe 15l. to 28l.
Claret per hhd. 10l. to 50l.
Spanish Red .. per 252 galls. 12l. to 18l.**ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of June and the 19th of July 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.****BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**

A RCHANGELO, C. Gloucester-terrace, Bethnal-green, feather-merchant.
 Baghott, Sir Paul, knt. Lypiatt-park, Gloucestershire, banker and clothier.
 Jones, E. A. and W. H. Hackey-fields, brewers.
 Dent, F. and J. Mannett, Southampton, linen-drappers. (Hodgson and Ogden, Mildred's court.
 Lough, M. Minories, and Bridge-house-place, Newington Causeway, chemist and druggist. (Alexander, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.
 Moore, J. Houghton, Cumberland, butter and bacon-merchant. (Blow, Carlisle; and Birkett, Taylor, and Cox, Cloak-lane, London.
 Meader, W. late of Shaftsbury, Dorset, chandler and shop-keeper. (Yatman, Arundel; and Bowles, Chitty, and Chitty, Arundel.
 Naish, J. Little St. Thomas Apostle, spirit-dealer. (Vincent, Clifford's-inn.
 Parr J. and R. Mercer, Scotland-road, Liverpool, corn and flour-dealers. (Orud, Lowe, and Hurry, Liverpool; and J. and H. Lowe, Southampton-buildings.
 Smith, H. and S. Saunders, Finchley, builders. (Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard.
 Thomas, H. Manchester, silk-mercant. (Morris and Golden, Manchester; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.

Vaughen, S. Pool, Montgomeryshire, builder, and carpenter. (Griffiths and Corrie, Welchpool; and Milne and Parry, Temple.
 Whittaker, Leeds, common-brewer. (Hargreaves, Leeds; and Batty and Co. Chancery-lane.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 64.]*Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.*

B UXTON, T. Compton, Derbyshire, tanner. (Barber, Fetter-lane.
 Cadogan, J. Water-street, Arundel-street, Strand, carpenter. (Devey, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.
 Casswell, Geo. jun., Borough-fen Northamptonshire, potatoe-merchant. (Barwis, Crowland, Lincolnshire; and Monkhouse, Craven-street, Strand.
 Dennis, W. W. Billericay, Essex, butcher. (Barber, Chancery-lane.
 De Pinna, J. S. St. Ann's-lane, Cheap-side, ostrich feather-manufacturer. (Lane, Lawrence Pountney-lane.
 Drake, J. Shoreditch, oilman. (Dixon and Sons, Lincoln's-inn.
 East, S. Stratford, victualler. (Thompson, George-street, Minories.
 Farnworth, Geo. Fotherall, Lancashire, dealer. (Sherwood and Son, Canterbury-square, South-work.
 Gorst,

Gorst, Wm. Stafford, hide and leather dealer. (Philpott and Stone, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury Ginnell, J. Platt-terrace, Battle-bridge, bobbin and cap-maker. (Sutcliffe, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Hime, M. Liverpool, auctioneer. (Chester, Staple-inn
Hope, G., sen. Wapping, corn-factor. (Pownall and Papps, Old-jewry
Isborn, Chas. Whitelion-street, Norton Falgate, victualler. (Smith and Martin, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields
Jackson, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne; draper. (Wilson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Dunn, Princes-street, Bank-buildings
Jarvis, J. Brompton, Kent, tailor. (Lowe and Son, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane
Jupp, J. Horsham, Sussex, miller. (Steelman, Horsham; and Dendy and Morphett, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane
Kilner, W. Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Birkett, Taylor, and Cox, Cloak-lane
Lathbury, J. Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, mercer. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Lucy, J. Y. Paddington-green, hay-salesman. (Lane, Marshall-street, Golden-square
Mare, T. T. J. E. and W. Plymouth, smiths. (Sele, Gray's-inn
Marshall, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Heming and Baxter, Gray's-inn
Norton, Geo. White's-yard, Rosemary-lane, builder. (Donne, Prince's-street, Spitalfields
Norton, Jas. Brompton, master-mariner. (Ravenhill and Crook, poultry
Parkins, T. Borough-road, Southwark, baker. (Chester, Parsonage-row, Newington Butts, Surrey
Pearson, T. Redman's-row, Mile-end Old Town; and Cooper's-row, Tower-hill; merchant. (Horsley, Nassau-place, Commercial-road East
Purser, J. Bowyer-lane, Camberwell, and Hull-street, St. Lukes, dyer. (Kirkman and Rutherford, Cannon-street

Richardson, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Addington and Co., Bedford-row
Rutter, J. formerly of Banbury, Oxfordshire, baker; afterwards of Farnborough, Warwick; farmer, and late of Whitechapel-road, London, corn-chandler. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row
Shave, J. Stoneham Aspsall, Suffolk, grocer. (Golding, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street
Shelles, J. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, mercer. (Ravenhill and Crook, poultry
Street, J. Manchester, Commission-agent. (Hurd and Johnston, Temple
Sumerfield, T. B. New Crane-wharf, Wapping, coal-merchant. (Grace and Stedman, Birch-lane
Swindells, T. Bosden, Cheshire, farmer. (Makinson, Temple
Thackaray, J. Garratt, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Thewles, R. Huddersfield, ironmonger. (Lever, Gray's-inn
Wall, E. Hastings, shoe-maker. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street
Waring, S. St. John's-street-road, carpenter. (Burfoots, Temple
Warpole, W. Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, dealer. (Rashbury, Carthusian-street
Welchman, J. Trowbridge, Wilts, linen-draper. (Short, Bristol; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn
Welchman, J. Bristol, linen-draper. (Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn
Wells, J. Aldbourn, Wilts, corn-dealer. (Few, Ashmore and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden
Wheatley, E. Leicester-square, bookseller. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Winder, E. Manchester, tailor. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Wisdom, J. Uckfield, Sussex, grocer. (Hindmarsh, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripple-gate
Worthington, J. Manchester, draper. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple

DIVIDENDS.

ACKLAND, H. Leadenhall-market, and Birch-lane, Aug. 6
Arnold, W. J. Idol-lane, Tower-street, July 30
Austin, C. Luton, Bedfordshire, July 29
Baines, B. Canterbury, July 30
Batt, E. J. Backshell, and A. W. Witney, Oxford, Aug. 6
Bealey, J. Little Lever, Lancashire, Aug. 1
Bell, G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, July 26
Bell, J. Pocklington, Yorkshire, J. F. and T. Bell, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, Aug. 1
Benelli, J. B. Quadrant, Regent-street, and King's Theatre, Haymarket, Aug. 6
Blunt, T. Twickenham, July 30
Bolton, T. Ormskirk, Lancashire, July 22
Bond, C. Gravesend, July 26
Bowden, G. Barlborough, Derbyshire, July 14
Bowes, J. Battersea, July 30
Bracken, R. and L. Packer's-court, Coleman-street, July 19
Bradley, W. Louth, Lincolnshire, Aug. 9
Broadhead, W. Ashton-under-Lyne, and G. Broadhead, Manchester, Aug. 10
Buckland, T. Langley, Bucks, July 12
Burbury, R. Coventry, July 9
Burgess, A. Hulme, Lancashire, July 12
Burry, T. Little Hampton, Sussex, July 23
Butcher, T. Holborn, Aug. 9
Blyth, T. C. Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street, July 30
Caton, E. Freaton, July 16
Chittenden, E. Ashford, Kent, July 16
Clark, G. B. New Shoreham, Sussex, July 21
Coates, W. Kilderminter, and Howdley, July 30

Collens, J. and F. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; and Brenchley, Kent, July 2
Colston, D. E. Islington-road, July 26
Compton, P. A. Beckenham and Lee, Kent, July 16
Copley, B. and W. Hurst, Doncaster, Aug. 2
Couchman, S. Throgmorton-street, July 30
Cradocke, J. Downing-street, Westminster, Aug. 2
Crole, D. Old Broad-street, July 28
Cross, W. Liverpool, Aug. 10
Cullingham, H. Kensington, July 26
Cumming, A. J. High-street, Southwark, July 26
Davies, W. Neston, Cheshire, Aug. 9
Docker, Jane, Gt. Russell-street, Covent-garden, July 30
Douglas, J. Blackburn, Lancashire, Aug. 12
Dowley, J. Willow-street, Bank-side, July 30
Downes, S. Cranbourne-street, silk-merc, July 30
Drew, T. Exeter, Aug. 6
Driver, J. Knowle-green, Dutton, Lancashire, Aug. 12
Durham, J. Catherine-street, Strand, July 16
Dyball, D. Fetter-lane, July 30
Edmunds, E. Oswestry, Shropshire, July 12
Ellis, A. Mure-street, Hackney, Aug. 9
Elves, J. Canterbury, July 23
Fairclough, R. Farrington, Lancashire, July 21
Fereday, S. H. Smith, and J. Fisher, Bilston, Staffordshire, Aug. 21
Foot, B. Halfmoon-tavern, Gracechurch-street, July 30
Garner, W. Margate, Kent, Aug. 5
Gleuey, S. Litchington, Essex, July 30

Gillbie, N. Denton, Kent, July 12
Gillingham, G. Little Pancras-street, Tottenham-court-road, July 23
Gray, J. Bishopsgate-street without, July 30
Greening, W. Hampstead, July 23
Halmarack, J. sen. Madeley, Staffordshire, Aug. 2
Hayes, C. and J. Old Jewry, July 23
Heppie, J. Cambo, Northumberland, July 21
Herbert, B. Cheltenham, Aug. 2
Higgs, J. Dudley, Worcestershire, Aug. 6
Hippon, W. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Aug. 2
Hirst, G. Manchester, July 16
Hobbs, H. Chichester, Aug. 12
Hodge, W. Great Hermitage-street, July 23
Holbrook, J. Derby, July 26
Horne W. and J. Stackhouse, Liverpool, July 29
Hudson, J. Birch-lane, and Walworth, July 16
Humble, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 26
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place, July 16
Hunt, R. H. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, July 30
Hurdale, J. Bristol, Aug. 6
Jackson, T. Wath-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire, July 27
Jay, C. and T. Ward, Burlington-gardens, July 16
Kerby, O. T. Finch-lane, Cornhill, and Merton, Surrey, Aug. 6
Kingham, J. Croydon, July 16
Kingsell, J. Blackwall, Aug. 6
King, T. Oxford, July 19
Kinning, T. Oxford-street, July 26
Kite, J. and J. Best, Macclesfield, New North-road, Shoreditch, Aug. 6
Ladd, J. Cornhill, July 20
Lee, P. C. and W. Ballard, Brentford and Hammersmith, July 30
Leeming,

- Leeming, J. T. Salford, Lancashire, Aug. 1
 Leigh, J. Blue-anchor-yard, Bermondsey, Aug. 6
 Levitt, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 1
 Lonsdale, G. B. Green-lettuce-lane, July 30
 Macdonnell, M. and J. and J. Bushell, Broad-street, July 26
 Mc Kinlay, D. and A. M. Belevario, Size-lane, Aug. 9
 Mantle, T. Dover, July 26
 Marsh, W., J. H. Stracey, and G. E. Graham, Berners-street, July 23—30
 Maxwell, J. Boston, Lincolnshire, July 23
 May, H. Albion-terrace, Stepney, Aug. 9
 Melton, M. sen. and T. Melton, Highgate, Aug. 6
 Mercer, T. Billinghamurst, Sussex, July 30
 Middleton, T. Liverpool, July 30
 Moody, W. Hollywell-row, Shore-ditch, July 28
 Moore, J. St. John's-square and Mark-lane, July 16
 North, G. Sheffield, July 28
 Norton, D. S. Uxbridge, July 30
 Orme, W. Southwark, July 16
 Passey, S. High-street, Newington Butts, Aug. 6
 Peck, J. Andover, Hants, July 30
 Penn, J. Chepstow, Monmouthshire, July 19
 Phillipson, W. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, July 28
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, July 16
 Plaw, J. New Kent-road, Aug. 9
 Powell, P. Brighton, July 30
 Pugh, G. Sheerness, July 23
 Pyke, T. T. and J. Bridgewater, Somerset, July 27
 Radford, S. Chiswell-street, July 30
 Redshaw, T. Fleet-street, Aug. 2
 Richards, J. E. C. and J. Martin's-lane, and Birmingham, July 26
 Rimmer, J. and J. Liverpool, July 26
 Ronaldson, J. J. Broad-street, July 16
 Ross, A. and J. Murray, Leaden-hall-buildings, July 30
 Sanders, W. Wood-street, Cheap-side, and Coventry, July 23
 Satter, T. Manchester, Aug. 10
 Sheiratt, T. Birmingham, July 26
 Sims, C. Crown-court, Broad-street, July 30
 Smith, A. Beech-street, Aug. 6
 Smith, T. Heaton Norpich, Lancashire, and J. Yates, New Mills, Derbyshire, Aug. 2
 Smith, W. W. Holborn-hill, July 12
 Smith, W. and A. F. Stockton, Durham, Aug. 6
 Smith, W. Funtingdon, Sussex, Aug. 11
 Sneath, W. Whitechurch, Shropshire, Aug. 6
 South, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Aug. 3
 Sparks, T. and J. Bailey, Chandos-street, Aug. 6
 Stephens, J. Liverpool, July 30
 Stephenson, R. Cottingham, Yorkshire, and R. Hart, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, Aug. 1
 Stevens, W. H. Hedge-row, Islington, July 23
 Stimpson, G. Brighton, July 18
 Stracey, J. H. and G. E. Graham, Berners-street, July 23
 Stubbs, J. Haxey, Lincolnshire, Aug. 1
 Styring, C. inn. Sheffield, July 16
 Tappend, T. Cumberland-street, Middlesex-hospital, July 26
 Taylor, T. Ashton-under-Line, Aug. 8
 Thompson, J. Manchester, Aug. 1
 Thornley, J. Cheetham-hill, Lancashire, Aug. 3
 Trim, A. Davenham, Cheshire, Aug. 12
 Walker, H. and H. P. Parry, Bristol, Aug. 20
 Walker, S. Bullwharf-lane, Queen-hithe, Aug. 2
 Walker, T. Bishopsgate-street, without, Aug. 6
 Waller, J. M. and M. Waller, High Town, Birstall, Yorkshire, Aug. 8
 Weeden, J. Albion-place, Blackfriars-road, July 2
 Welker, M. and J. T. Leicester-square, July 26
 West, W. Bredenbury, Herefordshire, July 26
 Whitbread, W. Southend, Essex, July 30
 Whitby, W. and P. Withington Clement's-lane, July 30
 Wilkins, S. Holborn-hill, July 23
 Wise, C. Stanning, Kent, July 30
 Wood, J. Birmingham, July 30
 Wood, J. Chandos-street, Covent Garden, July 30
 Wostenholme, T. Sheffield, July 28
 Wylie H. and W. J. Richardson, Abchurch-lane, July 23
 Young, W. and J. Renard, Downes-wharf, Hermitage, Aug. 13

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

A volume of Sermons by the Rev. Dr. Gordon of Horse Park Chapel, parish of St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, is announced for publication in September next.

London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, is announced to appear in a few days; and soon afterwards, No. I. of the "Gardener's Quarterly Register, and Magazine of Rural and Domestic Improvement," to be continued quarterly. This work has been generally called for, and is intended to form a focus for gardening discussion and gossip, acceptable to both practical men and amateurs.

Dr. Shearman is preparing for the press Practical Observations on the Nature, Causes and Treatment of Water in the Brain; viewing this affection as an accidental circumstance occurring in various morbid conditions of the system, rather than as a distinct specific disease.

In the press, in 1 vol. 8vo., Sketches, Political, Geographical and Statistical, of the united provinces of Rio de la Plata, to which are added a Description of the Mines in that country, and an Appendix, concerning the Occupation of Montevideo, by the troops of Brazil and Portugal.

Preparing for publication, and dedicated by permission to his Majesty, A Series of sixty Engravings of Hanoverian and Saxon

Scenery, from Drawings, by Capt. Batty of the Grenadier Guards, F.R.S. The publication of these Views will be conducted on the same plan as those of the Rhine, &c., and the plates will be engraved by the most eminent Artists. Wood-cut Vignettes will ornament the head of each Description, and the interest of the work will be enhanced by appropriating for that purpose many of those views, which though not considered of sufficient interest for a copper-plate engraving, will be valuable as extending the Illustrations of the Scenery of these countries.

Mr. Thomas Roscoe will soon publish, in a Series of six volumes, The German Novelists. To be printed uniform with the Italian novelists.

Early in July will be published, the Holy War with Infidels, Papists and Socinians; or Visions of Earth, Heaven and Hell, and of the contending powers of Light and Darkness in the 19th century, by John Bunyan Redivivus.

Dr. Birkbeck has announced a Grand Display of the Manufacturing and Mechanic Arts of the British Kingdom. It is to appear in Parts, appropriated to particular branches, and the First Part will appear in a few months.

A London Antiquary announces for publication, Chronicles of London Bridge; comprizing a complete History of that Ancient

cient Structure, from its earliest mention in the British Annals, traced through all its various destructions, re-erctions, and numerous alterations, down to the laying of the first stone of the new Edifice, June 15, 1825. Compiled from the most authentic and valuable sources, both public and private, consisting of Characters, Ancient Histories, MS. Records, Original Drawings, Rare Prints and Books, and Official Papers; and illustrated with many highly finished wood engravings, by the first artists.

Mr. Salame announces his own Life; or an account of his Travels and Adventures from the age of ten to thirty years, with various other subjects hitherto unpublished.

Mrs. Hemans's new volume of Poems, entitled the Forest Sanctuary, with Lays of other Lands, is just ready.

The Gipse, a Romance, by John Brown- ing, Esq. from the German of Laun, will be published in a few days.

The German Novelists; a series of Tales, Romances and Novels, selected from various celebrated authors, by the Translator of Wilhelm Meister, &c., are now announced, in 3 vols. small 8vo.

Mr. G. P. Scrope announces a Treatise on Volcanoes, and their connection with the History of the Globe.

The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir W. Dugdale, by W. Hamper, esq. F.S.A., will speedily be published.

A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Cheltenham and the Vicinity, by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M.A., F.S.A., with an Account of the Waters, by John Fosbrooke, Surgeon, is nearly ready.

The History of Rome, now first translated from the German of B. G. Niebuhr, is announced for publication.

Sir John Barrington's Anecdotes of Ireland will shortly be published.

The first number of the Pictorial Atlas of History, Chronology, and Geography, will be published on the first of August.

Instructions for Cavalry Officers, translated from the German of General Count Bismark, by Captain L. Beamish, are nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. A. Law announces a History of Scotland, from the earliest period to the middle of the ninth century.

Mr. Crofton Croker has in the press a new series of Fairy Legends.

Dr. Ainslie's *Materia Indica*; or some account of those articles which are employed by the Hindoos, and other Eastern nations, in their Medicine, Arts, Agriculture, and Horticulture, is nearly ready.

The "Complete Servant" will be ready in a few days.

The Adventures of Pandurang Hurree, a Hindoo, designed to illustrate the manners and character of the natives of Hindoostan, but more particularly of the Mahratta tribes, will very shortly appear, in 3 vols. 12mo.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Scientific Gazette; with engravings. 4to. 1s.

The Art of Improving the Voice and Ear, and of Increasing their Musical Powers, on Philosophical Principles. Post 8vo. 8s.

Taylor's Household Furniture. 4to. £2. 2s.

A Series of Tables, in which the Weights and Measures of France are reduced to the English Standard. By the late C. K. Sanders. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards; or 8s. 6d. half-bound.

Notes to assist the Memory, in various Sciences. Foolscap 8vo. 5s. 6d.

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BIOGRAPHY.

Yates's Life of Chamberlain. By F. A. Cox. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Life of John Sharp, D.D. Lord Archbishop of York. Collected from his Diary, Letters, and several other authentic Testimonies. By his Son, Thomas Sharp, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 1s.

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Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis, Vols. iii. and iv. 16s.; French, 14s.

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HISTORY.

Lingard's History of England. 4to. Vol. VI. £1. 15s.; 8vo. Vols. IX. and X. £1. 4s.

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FINE ARTS.

WE broke off, rather abruptly, our notice of the Royal Exhibition—and with a design of pursuing the subject in the Supplement—but found our space engrossed by other, perhaps more appropriate, matter. The subject is now, in some degree, gone by; and for a while, at least, every one will be thinking of indulging in the scenes of nature, rather than analyzing the rules of art. Yet it would be somewhat unjust, after the attention we have given to three or four historical pictures in the gallery of Somerset-house, to pass over in utter silence all the rest.

"*The Regent Murray shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh*" (W. Allan), is a well-thronged picture of considerable merit, equally creditable in composition and colouring. The story is well told, and the figures are quite sufficiently characteristic: the fault, we should say, is, that, for historic picture, individual nature is pursued too far, and assumes the anti-epic semblance of caricature. Several of the figures would have better graced the rustic groups of Wilkie, than the canvas of the historic painter. By the way, Wilkie's "*Highland Family*" shews that he aspires to higher honours in his art than his former sketches, however delightful in their way, could claim. Faithful still to nature, station and locality, the present picture bears the same

original stamp of the painter; but it ascends in the scale of being, and is wrought and finished in a much higher style of art, and shews a talent not of necessity confined to that rustic walk, in which nature shews herself only in her rudeness. He who painted the *Highland Family*, could give grace and dignity to a subject that should require it. Stodart's "*Titania*," though it has many of the customary graces of that artist, and the never-failing charm of his under-tone shadow, or second light, in particular, is not one of his happiest efforts. His fairies have some of them rather a heavy leadenness, and are more impish than fanciful. Copper's "*Bosworth Field*," which (like Allan's *Death of Murray*) presents a multitude of figures on a small scale, has considerable merit, but not of the first order. The story is not ill told; and the figure of Richard is in good action, and exhibits the courageous fierceness of the character, but not without some approach to caricature in the person and features; and Richmond is a tame, considerate kind of gentleman, whom such a dragon could not fail to have eaten up in personal conflict. Thomson's "*Juliet*" is the best picture we ever saw from his pencil. Presenting her as reclining on a couch in the balcony is not quite in accordance with the scene; but it is not incon-

sistent with the character. She is the love-smitten maiden entire.—“Poor smitten deer! thou hast it in thy heart!”—though perhaps we might say, that the uplifted knee has more of writhing, or of strenuous action, than consorts with the languor judiciously diffused over every other part. The colouring is in a tone beautifully tempered to the subject and the hour—such as one may well imagine would be diffused over the objects by the moonlight of an Italian sky. But the most perfect picture in the whole exhibition, and that in which we were most deeply interested, is G. Hayter’s, “*Trial of Lord William Russell at the Old Bailey, in 1653.*” Nothing can well surpass the skill with which the artist has arranged his very unpromising materials. He has contrived to make even the judges in their costume, and the barristers in their wigs and gowns, picturesque; and the technical arrangements of the court lose, in his management, their mechanical formality. If we descend to detail, every figure in the multitude assembled and grouped speaks the part he is bearing in the scene; and the lovely form of Lady Russell, “the virtuous daughter of Southampton,” as she sits at the table beneath the feet of her arraigned husband, with the pen in her hand, to assist him in his trial, and turns her fine eyes and features up to him, beaming through their sorrows with all the tender attention of a sublime and dignified affection, seizes irresistibly upon the heart, and we lose sight of the artist in the perfection of his art. We gazed upon it till our eyes were full of that effusion which resembles weeping, as the smile of the heart resembles vacant laughter. We close here: for after dwelling upon this picture, we can remember no more.

Mr. HOFLAND—has just finished *A View near Sheffield*, which is considered as a *chef-d’œuvre*; and which, certainly, possesses all the peculiar excellence for which this artist is so justly celebrated. The perspective of the immense expanse of country embraced is really a surprising effort of genius; the distances are softened down with a mellowness and truth of nature, that has rarely been surpassed. The foreground is also beautifully varied, and finished with every attention to precision and effect. The grouping of three rustic figures in the centre, with cattle in the distance, and the smoke arising from the town of Sheffield (which is hid among the hills to the right), give a life to the *coup-d’œil* truly enchanting.

ZODIAC OF DENDERA.

THE copy of this very extraordinary relique of ancient Egyptian art and science, which was made by order of Napoleon, before the possibility of removing the original was ascertained, is now exhibiting at No. 47, Leicester-square, and is as beautiful as it is curious. There is also in the same exhibition a very large collection of portraits, by artists of all nations, among which are some fine ones by Rubens and by Vandyke: but the Knellers and the Lelys, &c. are numerous. Among the few by modern artists, Gerrard’s *Jerome, King of Westphalia*, his *Queen*, and “*Napoleon in his Robes, on black marble*,” are the best. The miniature of Shakspeare, “in an oval concave of virgin gold, formerly belonging to the Southampton family,” is a highly interesting curiosity.

OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

WILLIAM BROWN, ESQ.

ON the 20th instant, in John Street, Fitzroy Square, William Brown, Esq., in the 77th year of his age. His talents as a gem engraver will hand down his name, in conjunction with Marchant and Burch, to the latest posterity: his universal philanthropy, his unaffected kindness and intrinsic worth, will be ever remembered by his family and friends, to whom his death is a source of the most sincere sorrow. In early life, Mr. Brown enjoyed the patronage of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and had an unlimited order for her cabinet, in which the principal part of his

works are deposited. The French revolution having obliged him to quit Paris, where he was much patronized by the court of Louis XVI., he returned to England, to find his favourite art neglected and forgotten, except where the ingenuity of Italian artists could extract from his wealthy countrymen immense sums, for modern antiques and spurious specimens of Greek or Roman workmanship. Of Burch and Marchant, the former had sheltered himself in the Royal Academy, of which he was appointed librarian: the latter had accepted a place in the Stamp Office, as an engraver of stamps. Under these discouraging

raging circumstances, Mr. Brown still prosecuted his art, and engraved a series of portraits of illustrious persons of Great Britain, a part of which are in the possession of his Majesty. His last great work was a cameo, on sard-onyx, for the lid of the box presented by the Light Horse Volunteers to Colonel Herries.

PROFESSOR CHARLES-FERDINAND DEGEN.

The university of Copenhagen has just sustained a great loss in the person of Professor Charles-Ferdinand Degen, born November 1, 1766. His merit and great knowledge had first caused him to be chosen preceptor to the two princesses and prince Ferdinand, the children of the late prince Ferdinand, uncle to the present king. Since then M. Degen has filled different offices of public instruction, all of which he is honourably remembered. In 1798 he was created doctor of philosophy; and, in 1814, appointed professor of mathematics to the university of Copenhagen. He published a treaty, in 1817, entitled *Canon Pellagianus, sive Tabula simplicissimæ æquationis, &c.*; and many of his mémoires may be found in the *Acts of the Society of Arts of Copenhagen*.

REV. JOSEPH COOK.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, M. A., Fellow of Christ College, expired on the 3d of March last, between Mount Sinai and Tor, on the Red Sea. After spending some years in the university, with the highest credit and honour to himself, he went to the Continent in 1820. Having visited Holland, France, Germany, and Switzerland, and resided four years in Italy, devoting his time to the public performance of his clerical duties at the English chapel at Rome, and that of the ambassador at Naples, and to the study and contemplation of the interesting objects with which those classical shores abound; and having qualified himself for a full and minute examination of those regions—doubly interesting, as being the sources of both sacred and profane history—he set out from Malta in August last, on a tour to Egypt and the Holy Land, accompanied by Dr. Bromhead, of this university, and Mr. Lewis, of the navy. Having penetrated beyond the second cataract of the Nile, the party returned to Cairo, from whence they proceeded to Mount Sinai. The fatigues of this journey, the inclemency of the weather, and the privations inseparable from travelling in those countries, so weakened him (although he left Cairo apparently in perfect health), that after stopping a few days at Mount Sinai to recruit his strength, he was unable to reach Tor; and, under circumstances fraught with the most deep and awful interest, expired on his camel in the Pass Wady Hebram, near Mount Serbal, to the inexpressible regret of his family and friends. His remains were deposited by his companions in the burying-ground of

a Greek church, near the wells of Elim; a spot which he had expressed his most anxious wish to visit, and which, to use the words of his friend, Dr. Bromhead, “could he have foreseen his fate, he would probably have selected as his last earthly abode.”

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COWPER.

Colonel William Cowper, of the Bombay Engineers, entered the Indian army in 1791, with the advantage of an education at the Military Academy at Woolwich, which had previously been closed against young men destined for the East-India Company's service. He soon attracted the notice of Government, by the earnest he gave of the talent, which afterwards placed him, unaided by interest, in situations which it seldom falls to the lot of an individual to fill. He was, in consequence appointed Assistant to Capt. (now Colonel) Johnson, C. B., who was employed in surveying the coast and interior of Malabar, with whom he continued for several years, until obliged to relinquish the situation from ill-health. He then took the usual routine of duty, distinguishing himself by the correctness and highly finished style of his plans and surveys, and particularly by the accuracy of his estimates, till 1801, when he was called to the field as Chief Engineer to the army, which, under the command of Sir Richard Jones, effected a junction with the Bengal army before Bhurtpore. A complete survey of that portion of Hindostan Proper, which was for the first time traversed by a British army, was the recreation of his active mind, and was gratuitously presented to the Government, as he had neither the establishment nor the allowances usually granted to officers employed in the Survey department.

Soon after the return of this force to garrison, he was selected for the national work which will perpetuate his fame along with that of the naval glory of Great Britain, with which it is so intimately connected. The commanding sea force which it was deemed necessary to keep afloat, during the late apparently interminable war, naturally turned the serious attention of Government to the means of securing an adequate supply of timber, for the enormous expenditure which threatened to desolate our forests, whilst the increasing influence of the French Emperor deprived us of the usual resources on the Continent. In this dilemma, the extensive regions of our Indian empire, with its inexhaustible stores of durable teak wood, appeared to provide an ample remedy against the approaching evil; and, to avail ourselves of its magazines with the fullest effect, it was determined to have docks constructed in India capable of building vessels of eighty guns.

The local advantages of the island of Bombay, pointed it out as the best adapted for applying the resources of the East to the exigencies of the parent state. But the difficulties which attended the com-

mentement of the undertaking had nearly caused its abandonment, when Col. Cowper was requested by the Government to superintend it. After a short deliberation he accepted the charge; but it was not till after he had commenced his labours, that he was himself aware of the numerous and unexpected difficulties with which he had to contend; to the world they will remain unknown, but it may be observed that the ordinary studies of a military engineer are not directed to such structures; and that, without the means of reference to scientific experience or books—and wholly dependant on untutored artificers, whom he was obliged personally to instruct, it is solely to the resources of his powerful mind that the British empire is indebted for one of her most durable and magnificent monuments.

After the completion of this splendid achievement, he was selected by the commander-in-chief, Sir John Abercrombie, to

organize and consolidate the Commissariat department of the army, the duties of which had previously been dispersed in a variety of confused channels, naturally producing disorder and inefficiency; the ill consequences of which were seriously felt in all military equipments. The utmost success attended every measure entrusted to his judgment and abilities.

He returned to his native country with an impaired constitution, in 1817, and retired from the service the following year. Respected by the whole army, esteemed by his numerous acquaintance, and loved by the few who enjoyed his intimacy, and who alone could fully appreciate the unassuming virtue, honourable feelings, and zealous friendship which distinguished his character through life, he finished his career at the early age of fifty, leaving a widow and three young children—too young, alas! to be sensible of their irreparable loss.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JUNE 25.—The New College of Physicians, in Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, opened in the presence of the Dukes of York, Sussex, Cambridge, &c. An inaugural oration in Latin was delivered by Sir H. Halford, president.

27.—A numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen took place, to promote a subscription for the sufferers by the late fire in Mortimer-street, &c., Lord R. Seymour in the chair. It appeared that, in addition to the great destruction of houses, no less than 215 men were thrown out of employment, and the greatest number of them lost their working tools; and 69 families, in which were 166 children, had been left houseless. A subscription commenced for their relief.

28.—A meeting took place at the City of London Tavern, at which the Lord Mayor presided, for considering the propriety of establishing an university for the education of the youth of the metropolis, applicable to commercial and professional pursuits: the Lord Mayor in the chair. Several eloquent speeches were delivered commendative of the measure, which was unanimously agreed to.

July 1.—The poll for the election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex terminated: the numbers stood as follow:

Alderman Crowder	945
Mr. Kelly	872
— Dove	455
— Hurd	287
— Marten	137
— Woolley	86

2.—At a meeting held at the Freemason's tavern, the Duke of Sussex in the chair, a society was formed for promoting education and industry in Canada, by the establish-

ment of schools of industry among the Indians and settlers.

4.—The Old Bailey sessions terminated, when twenty prisoners received sentence of death; sixty-nine were ordered to be imprisoned for various terms; six to be whipped and discharged; forty-eight males and five females were sentenced to transportation, viz. six for life, three for fourteen years, and forty-four for seven years.

5.—The inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, petitioned the House of Commons, praying for prevention of cruelty to cattle.

— A destructive fire broke out in the spacious premises of Mr. Purdue, silversmith and salesman in Great Tothill-street, Westminster, which it destroyed; and also those of a Mr. Watmore; of Mr. Wait, feather maker, in Dartmouth-street; and of Messrs. Hazell, grocers. The loss estimated at £10,000.

6.—Parliament prorogued.

7.—A meeting of the Gospel Tract Society held at the London tavern, when scenes utterly contrary to the mild spirit of Christianity took place; an amiable Catholic priest, and another respectable individual, were expelled by force, and a tract was then made (certainly not from the Christian source) by the supporters, which no doubt will tend to undo all those that have emanated from the press through their means or instrumentality!

8.—A theatre or lecture-room of the London Mechanics' Institution, in Southampton-buildings, Holborn, opened. The president, Dr. Birkbeck, delivered an interesting lecture, and was followed by Mr. Brougham and the Duke of Sussex, in congratulatory addresses. Twelve hundred persons were present.

14.—A fire broke out on the estate of S. Marriot, esq. M.P. at East Acton, owing to

to a very large hay-rick igniting, in consequence of its being over heated. Before assistance could be rendered, nine other ricks, of equally large dimensions, were included in the devastation, and burnt with unprecedented fury, till the whole of the valuable property was reduced to ashes.

19.—The first stone of the splendid mansion intended for the residence of the Duke of York, which is to be erected on the site of the old building, was laid with great splendour, and with the usual formalities.

20.—A fire broke out in the pianoforte manufactory in Pratt-place, Camden-town, belonging to Messrs. Gunter & Co., of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which nearly destroyed three houses before its progress was arrested.

MARRIAGES.

R. Currie, esq. to Laura Sophia, daughter of the Hon. J. Woodhouse, M.P.

J. Fountaine, esq. to Marian Catherine, daughter of the late W. Hodges, esq. R.A.

Mr. J. Lawford, to Augusta Eliza, daughter of C. Wyatt, esq. both of Upper Clapton.

At Croydon, D. Birkett, esq. to Jane, daughter of J. Birkett, esq. of Norwood.

Capt. E. Nepean, R.N. to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. Stuart, R.N. of Montague-square.

At Islington, C. Charlett, esq. to Miss Martha Jennet Leek, youngest daughter of H. Leek, esq. of the custom-house, Aberystwith.

At Kew, Capt. Nooth, late of the Dragoon-guards, to Emily, daughter of W. Brien, of Great Ormond-street.

Colonel de L. Barclay, C.B., of the Grenadier-guards, aide-de-camp to the King, to Mrs. Gurney Barclay, of Tillingburne-lodge, Surrey.

H. Humphries, esq. of Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Harriett Ancell, eldest daughter of Capt. Fleming, R.M. Portsmouth.

Lieut.-Col. G. Higginson, of the Grenadier-guards, to the Right Hon. Lady Frances Elizabeth, Needham, third daughter of the Earl of Kilmorey.

T. Lichfield, esq. of South Moore, Berks, to Sarah, third daughter of R. Church esq. of the same place.

F. D. Danvers, esq. to Charlotte Maria, daughter of J. J. Rawlinson, esq. of Doughty-street.

Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart. of Hackness, Yorkshire, to Louisa Augusta Vernon, second daughter of the Archbishop of York.

G. W. H. Beaumont, esq. of Buckland, Surrey, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Bishop of London.

Mr. J. G. Thursfield, of Wednesbury, to Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Hunt, of Craven-street, Strand.

A. Dashwood, esq. son of Sir H. Dashwood, bart. of Kirtlington-park, in this county, to Hester, daughter of the late Sir J. H. Astley, bart. of Melton, Norfolk.

L. Lewis, jun. esq. of Camberwell-grove, to Mrs. Yarker, widow of the late Capt. Yarker, R.N., and of Newton-house, Warwickshire.

At Hackney, G. Palmer, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss Elizabeth Leathly, of Clapton-square.

E. A. Lomitz, esq. of Leeds-town, to Caroline, second daughter of G. Oppenheimer, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, London.

Lieut.-Col. Haverfield, of the 43d regt. of light infantry, to Anne, youngest daughter of S. Fisher, M.D. of Johnstone-street.

The Hon. G. D. Ryder, second son of Earl Harrowby, to Lady Georgina Augusta Somerset, third daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

At Hampstead, Chas. son of A. Bacon, esq. of Elcott, Berks, to Caroline, daughter of H. Davidson, esq. of Cavendish-square.

The Rev. H. Wetherall, rector of Thruxton, Herefordshire, to Harriet Maria, only daughter of E. B. Clive, esq. of Whitfield, in that county.

T. P. Medwin, esq. of Hartlebury, Worcestershire, to Miss Dodd, late of Lime-street.

Duncan, eldest son of H. Davison, esq. of Cavendish-square, to the Hon. E. D. B. Macdonald, second daughter of Lord Macdonald.

At Islington, Mons. P. E. Alletz, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Green, esq. of Highbury-park.

Mr. W. P. Tribe, of Mortimer-street, to Miss S. Peake, of High-street, Oxford.

At Kensington, H. Mostyn, esq. of Usk, to Miss Bower, of Brompton.

The Earl of Sheffield, to Lady Harriet, daughter of the Earl of Harewood.

DEATHS.

At Chiswick, 80, Mrs. M. Woodroffe.

In York-buildings, New-road, Mary-le-bone, 65, Catharine, wife of J. Grant, esq.

At Camberwell, 27, Mr. E. J. Malo.

In Bryanstone-square, Mrs. A. C. Boode.

At Tottenham-green, J. Patience, esq.

At Spring-gardens, 77, S. Shephard, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Hancock, Shephard, and Rixon.

In Grosvenor-place, the Rt. Hon. Lord Lilford.

C. Cartwright, esq. late accountant-general to the East-India Company.

I. Buxton, M.D. formerly physician to the London Hospital.

E. Meyrick, esq. apothecary to the Westminster hospital thirty years.

70, Marianne, wife of Gen. E. Stephens, and daughter of the late Sir E. Hulse, bart. of Breamore.

In York-street, Portman-square, 74, R. Brent, esq.

In Lansdown-place, J. Forsyth, esq.

At Bethnal-green, 84, W. Millan, esq.

In Foley-place, 36, J. Burchell, esq.

At Knightsbridge, 56, Mrs. Goding, wife of T. Goding, esq.

At Ditton, Surrey, 87, G. Pears, esq. formerly of Southwark.

In Gloucester-place, Jane, wife of the Hon. Mr. Lumley, of Sulham-house, Berks.

Queen's-buildings, Brompton, 76, W. Warwick.

At Stafford-house, Turnham-green, 69, T. J. Moore, esq.

22, Caroline, eldest daughter of Col. Wood, and niece of the Marquis of Londonderry.

In Manor-street, Chelsea, 78, C. Smith, esq. late of Croydon.

In Church-street, Paddington, 82, Mrs. Kerrison,

In Heathcote-street, Mrs. S. Bell, late of Scarborough.

82, George, Chalmers, esq. F.R.S. and S.A., chief-clerk of the office of privy-council for trade and plantations.—He was the author of "Caledonia," and several other works.

In Old Burlington-street, J. Shaw, of Sherwood-lodge, Mitcham-common, Surrey.

In Upper Gower-street, W. Smith, esq. late Capt. in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

At Leigh Rectory, near Reigate, Surrey, 58, S. Wilton, esq.

79, J. Dowse, esq. late surgeon of the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion,

C. Shepherd, esq. formerly of Bedford-row, and late of Cobham, Surrey.

In Southwark, Mr. J. Mounsey, chemist, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

At Berkeley-cottage, Stanmore, Lieut.-general Burne, late commander of the 36th Regt. of Foot.

In Upper Gower-street, 70, W. Smith, esq. late of the East-India Company's military service.

In Mare-street, Hackney, Mrs. Richardby, widow of John Richardby, esq. of Gracechurch-street.

At Earlwood, Reigate, 76, Robert Nuttall, esq. late transfer accountant to the East-India Company.

In Brunswick square, 68, W. Thompson, esq.

At Hampstead, 73, S. Hoare, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Hoare, Barnett, and Co. bankers. Lombard-street.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Colville, widow of R. Colville, esq. of Neutinhall, Cambridgeshire.

In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, 82, the Rev. A. Rees, D.D. F.R.S. editor of the Cyclopaedia, &c. He was for upwards of forty years the pastor of the congregation of Protestant dissenters of the presbyterian denomination, assembling formerly in the

Old-Jewry, and latterly in the new chapel in Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street; and who, for more than half a century, was actively engaged in the administration of some of the principal Dissenting trusts. This eminent scholar and divine, who long held such a distinguished rank in the literary and scientific world, was a native of North Wales, where his father was respected as a dissenting minister.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Colombo, Ceylon, W. Huxham, esq. of Exeter, to Jemima, eldest daughter; and C. Brownrigg, esq. only surviving son of Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, bart. late governor of Ceylon, to S. Moore, youngest daughter of the late Capt. B. Clarke, of 4th Ceylon regt.

At Arcot, in the East-Indies, the Rev. J. W. Massie, of the London Missionary Society, to Isabella, daughter of J. Grant, esq. of Avemore, Invernesshire.

At Hobart-town, Van Diemen's Land, Mr. J. Aitkin, late first officer of the Australian-Company's ship Triton, to Jane, eldest daughter of M. Symon, esq. of Ballymore, county of Armagh.

At Calcutta, Lieut. T. B. Macdougall, sub-assist.-com.-gen., to Miss E. Jackson, niece to R. Jackson, esq.

At Paris, Visc. D'Estampes, of Barneville sur Seine, France, to M. Hawkins, daughter of the late C. T. Brereton, esq. of Soho-square.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Of a jungle-fever, on the river Burrumpoota in Assam, East-Indies, Lieut. F. T. Richardson, interpreter and quartermaster to the 46th regt. Bengal Nat.-Inf. He was the eldest son of F. Richardson, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

At Trinidad, G. son of the late T. Latham, esq. of Champion-hill.

At Ussyerabad, 42, Lieut. col. V. Baines, of the 36th regt. Nat.-Inf.

At Paris, Anne Maria, widow of J. Aldridge, esq. of St. Leonard's-forest, near Horsham, Sussex.

At Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy, 10, Charlotte Augusta Caroline, daughter of Sir. C. Lenton, bart. and niece to the Earl of Ilchester.

In the Mediterranean, C. D. Ryder, second son of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Mr. Ryder was a midshipman on board his majesty's ship Naiad, the Hon. Capt. Spencer, and was unfortunately drowned on the coast of Naples, together with seven sailors, by the swamping of a boat under his command.

At the Isle of France, G. C. Scott, esq. storekeeper of the ordnance, eldest son of the late Col. G. Scott, of the royal artillery.

At Antigua, 35, Capt. Athill, R.N. only son of S. Athill, esq. president and commander-in-chief of the said island.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

THE Rev. M. Evans, vicar of Llangillo, in the county of Radnor, to the benefice of Bulth and Llanddewir'ewm, Brecon.

The Rev. W. B. Whitehead, M.A. vicar of Twiverton, has been instituted, by the bishop of the diocese, to the vicarage of Chard, Somerset.

The Rev. R. Davies, M.A. to the vicarage of Connington.

The Rev. S. Davies, jun. B.A. to the rectory of Bringwyn, Radnorshire.

Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, and professor of mineralogy in that university, appointed, by the king, to the regius professorship of botany.

The Rev. E. S. Pearce, M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, and F.S.A. appointed morning preacher of Hanover-chapel, Regent-street.

The Rev. C. A. Sage, to the vicarage of St. Peter, Brackley, Northamptonshire, with the chapel of St. James annexed.

The Rev. W. Pochett, M.A. to be prebendary of the cathedral church of Sarum.

The Rev. T. Crick, B.A. to the rectory of Little Thurlow, Norfolk.

The Rev. P. Gurden, B.A. to the rectory of Reymerstone, Norfolk.

Rev. H. W. Rawlins, M.A. rector of Staplegrave, has been licensed to the perpetual and augmented curacy of Hill-Bishops.

Rev. J. Cross to be precentor of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. W. Milner to be minor canon of Bristol Cathedral.

The Rev. J. Ion, M.A. rector of Halsham in Holderness, to the vicarage of Hemingbrough, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The Rev. C. Sanderson Miller, vicar of Harlow, Essex, and chaplain to the Dowager Viscountess Chetwynde, to hold the living of Matching, Essex.

The Rev. F. Woodforde, B.A., instituted to the rectory of Weston Bamfylde, void by the cession of the said F. Woodforde.

The Rev. F. Lockey, D.C.L., licensed to the perpetual curacy of Blackford, within the parish of Wedmore.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A NUMEROUS and respectable meeting was lately held in the round school, Chester-le-street, Wm. Loraine, esq. in the chair, when several resolutions were adopted for the formation of a Mechanics' Institute for Chester-le-street and its vicinity.

An explosion took place within the month in the Judith pit, belonging to Messrs. W. M. Lamb and Co., situate at Harrington Outside, near Chester-le-street, Durham, when eleven human beings lost their lives, and all the horses down the shaft were destroyed.

Married. At Durham, Thomas P. Robinson, esq. to Laura, youngest daughter of A. Hammond, esq.—Mr. George Robson, of the Windmill-hills, to Miss Emma Bell, of Newcastle.—At Gateshead, Mr. George Watson, to Miss Elizabeth Musgrave.—At Kirkheaton, Thomas Wilson, esq., of Huddersfield, to Hannah, daughter of Jos. Beaumont, esq. of Dalton.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Hodge, of Sunderland, to Miss Lydia Wiseman, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Jas. Bowie, to Miss Eliz. Jane Patrick, both of Berwick.—At Belford,

Robert Liddel esq. of Leith, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late John Nisbit, esq. of Ancroft, North Durham.—At Stockton, Mr. Proctor, to Miss Slinger, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. George Hornby, of Sunderland, to Miss Hick, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hick, of Scarborough.—Mr. Thos. Brunton, solicitor, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Wilkinson.

Died. At Durham, in Old Elvet, Chas. Spearman, esq. one of the magistrates of the county of Durham.—At Jesmond, 56, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. C. Stafford.—At North Shields, 42, Mr. Edward Baliff; and 37, Ann, wife of Mr. James Storrick.—At Bishopwearmouth, 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Hazlewood, widow of the Rev. D. Haslewood, of Durham; 44, Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. Bell.—At Westoe, near South Shields, Henry Heath, esq.—At Sunderland, 40, Mrs. Margaret Clark.—43, Mr. John Elliot, of Washington Staiths.—At Ovingham, 54, Mrs. Jane Bewick.—At Hexam, 66, Miss Mary Leadbitter.—At the Parsonage-house, Lanchester, 80, Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Thompson.—At Burnopfield, Frances, wife of Mr. Thomas Rippon.—At Chatton,

Chatton, Mr. John Taylor, at an advanced age—89, Mrs. Barbara Alcock, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Alcock—At Tynemouth; 33, Mr. John Barras, of Gateshead—On the New-road, near Newcastle, 38, James, eldest son of the late Mr. James Potts, of Berry-hill, near Morpeth—At Wickham, Mrs. Richley, eldest daughter of the late Cuthbert Hunter, esq. of Medomsley, and sister of General Hunter, governor of Pendennis-castle—At Darlington, 85, Mr. Robt. Ingledew; 34, Mr. William Boyes—At Welpington, 74, Mrs. Bolam—At the Manse of Wilton, in the vicinity of Hawick, 84, the Rev. Samuel Charters—At Berwick, 72, Thomas Waite—At Workington, lately, 57, Mr. William Swinburne.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMÖRELAND.

A beautiful and substantial bridge over the Clyde, on the new line of road to Carlisle, has within the month been opened to the public. It is constructed of durable stone, and consists of one beautiful arch 90 feet span, neatly and substantially built by Mr. Park, from a plan drawn by Mr. Telford.

Married.] At Workington, Mr. Peter Waters, to Mrs. Margaret Cowan.

Died.] At Carlisle, 58, Mr. Thomas Waugh—At Appleby, William Holmes, esq. of Crosby-ravensworth, senior Captain of the Royal Westmoreland Militia—At Oulton, 79, Mrs. Jane Liddle—At Collier-row, near Maryport, Mrs. Hastie—At Ellenboro', 61, Capt. P. Robinson, of Maryport—At Whitehaven, 70, Ann, wife of Mr. E. Williams, Dawson-place, Duke-street—A. Kendal, 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitelock, of Patton; 58, Miss E. Docker, formerly of Morland—At St. Nicholas, near Carlisle, 80, Mr. J. Studholme—At Wigton, 49, Mrs. Ann Railton—At Drybeck, 37, Mrs. Dixon—At Maryport, 70, Isabella, wife of Mr. T. Huddart—At Workington, 81, Mrs. Martha Younger; 35, Mrs. Mary Burns.

YORKSHIRE.

In consequence of the sulphurous mineral waters at Slatewaite being much resorted to, and found beneficial by the public, the Earl of Dartmouth, on whose estate they spring, has patronized the erection of commodious buildings for the purpose of warm and cold bathing. The baths were open to the public within the month; and, on the occasion, Mr. Richard Varley, the spirited proprietor, gave a sumptuous entertainment, at the long-room over the baths, to a numerous party.

An adjourned public meeting for the formation of a Mechanics' Institution at Dewsbury, was held in the school-room of Ebenezer Chapel. Thos. Todd, esq., president, was in the chair, and several of the principal manufactures of the town were present. Mr. Edward Baines, jun., who had been invited by the committee to attend the meet-

ing, gave an account of the formation and success of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, as well as of other similar societies. The institution was resolved upon.

Married.] Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, bart., of Hackness, to Louisa Augusta Vernon, second daughter of the Archbishop of York—T. Wilson, esq. of Huddersfield, to Hannah, second daughter of J. Beaumont, esq. of Dalton—Mr. J. Gregory, of Wakefield, to Miss Dyson, of Crigglestone—At Doncaster, Capt. Saunders, adjutant of the South West York Yeomanry Cavalry, to Christiana, daughter of the late T. Elston, esq.—At Overton, the Rev. J. Heslop, of Haxby-hall, to Mary, second daughter of E. Place, esq. of Skelton-Grange—The Rev. C. Wimberley, B.A. son of Mr. Wimberley, of Doncaster, to Mary, second daughter of the late General Irvine, of Drum-Castle, Aberdeenshire—Mr. John Hird, to Miss Cotton, both of Skipton—At Askham Bryant, Mr. T. Routledge, to Miss Brown, both of Pontefract—Mr. M. Wice, of Silcoates, to Miss Haigh, daughter of Mr. J. Haigh, of Wakefield—Mr. S. Haslam, of Willow-house, near Halifax, to Miss Lee, of Beverley—Mr. J. Drake, of Selby, to Miss Elizabeth Pearson, of York—Mr. J. Lodge, to Mrs. Henrietta Jackson, both of Leeds—Mr. J. Fryer, to Miss S. Bradley, both of Markington—Mr. M. Binns, of Bradford, to Miss M. Thomas, of Leeds.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Hogg—27, Sarah, the wife of Mr. W. Walker—22, Mr. G. Beverley, of Northowram, near Halifax—Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. E. Kemp, of Goldsbro'—44, C. Mayor, esq. of Northowram—At York, Miss Maria Knapton—42, Mr. Cowling, attorney, and coroner for the county, city, and ainsty of York—At Halifax, 43, Mr. J. Farrer—Mr. J. Driver—87, Mr. G. Beecroft, of Thorne—20, Lucy, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Wood, of Pleasant Dairy—At New-house, Huddersfield, Sarah, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Broadbent, of Leeds—The Rev. Mr. Trickett, Baptist Minister, at Bramley—At Thorp-Arch, 74, the Rev. F. Wilkinson, A.M. vicar of Bardsey and Paxton—At Barnsley, John, the eldest son of John Greenwood, esq.—93, Mrs. Anne Grey, eldest daughter of the late W. Gray, esq. of Newholm—At Woodthorpe, near Wakefield, 64, the Rev. R. Wood, minister of St. John's church, Wakefield, and many years a very active magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the West-Riding of Yorkshire—Miss Elizabeth Bronte, daughter of the Rev. P. Bronte, incumbent of Harworth.

LANCASHIRE.

No less than 10,837 vessels entered Liverpool in the year ending 24th June—836 more than in the year preceding.

A company was announced, within the month, with a capital of £100,000, to establish

lish a communication between Liverpool and other great commercial towns by telegraph.

A distressing scene took place within the month, in Oldham church, when the place was excessively filled. A loud crash was heard on the roof, and the plaster of the ceiling began to fall. It was immediately apprehended that the edifice was giving way, and the congregation rushed to the doors and windows, and got out with all possible expedition; several persons were trampled upon and bruised.

Married.] Mr. J. Beaumont, of Manchester, to Miss S. Monhouse, of Oldham—Mr. J. Kenworthy, of Quilk, Saddleworth, to Miss M. Mann, of Prestwick—Mr. C. Hawkesworth, of Manchester, to Miss S. Mitchell, of Sheffield—The Rev. J. Ackworth, A.M., to Sarah, daughter of M. Thackney, esq. of St. Ann's-hill, Burley—Mr. R. Dewhurst, to Miss Hardwick, both of Liverpool—Mr. E. N. Crossley, of Timplerly, to Miss Robinson, of the Lower-horse-farm, near Cheadle—Mr. H. Nelson, to Miss A. Greenwood, both of Blackburn—Mr. Alher-ton, of Manchester, to Miss E. Ramsden, of Lee Bridge-house, near Halifax—Mr. A. Lawne, of Liverpool, to Margaret, daughter of the late J. Kerr, esq. of Grenada—E. H. Lushington, esq. to Miss Catherine Philips, daughter of the late T. Philips, esq. of Sedgley—Mr. H. H. Fishwick, to Jane, daughter of the late W. Fishwick, esq. both of Numley.

Died.] At Lancaster, 63, J. Watson, esq.; 66, J. Hinde, esq. a magistrate for the county—At Manchester, 80, Mr. P. Young—in Lumber-street, 72, Mr. W. Haigh, late of Huddersfield—In Deansgate, 22, Mr. H. Hiles—in Lever-street, Mr. W. Leigh—At Liverpool, 33, A. Gilfillan, esq.—Rev. T. Edwards, for many years a laborious minister among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, Liverpool.—At Rochdale, 82, Mr. T. Collier, painter, second son of the late J. Collier, *alias* Tim Bobbin, author of the "Lancashire Dialect, Remarks on the History of Manchester," &c.; 74, Mr. J. Lord; 74, Alice, widow of S. Patten, sen.; esq.—At Blackburn, Mr. Cunliffe, sen.—At Pendleton, 78, the Rev. J. Pedley, M.A. He had been forty years and upwards an assistant master at the Free Grammar School, Manchester, and for forty-nine years incumbent curate of St. Thomas's chapel, Pendleton.

CHESHIRE.

A large fish was lately observed by some boatmen at Runcorn, when the tide was ebbing, to be entangled between two stones. With some difficulty, they secured it. It attempted to bite the man who held it; they were therefore compelled to knock it on the head. It turned out to be a young basking shark—the first, we believe, that has ever been heard of in the river Mersey. It measures about four feet six inches long. It was brought to Manchester on the follow-

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ing day, and is now deposited in the museum of the Natural History Society of that town.

At Little Leigh, a poor woman was delivered, within the month, of a child with two heads, on which the hair was an inch long, two necks, which unite above the shoulders, and four arms, four hands and fingers beautifully formed; one body down to the hips, with one umbilical cord or navel; the organs of generation perfect as in two male children; four thighs, four legs, feet, and toes, all well formed. A short time before birth the accoucheur thought one of the heads shewed symptoms of life.

Married.] Mr. G. Williams, of Chester, to Miss J. Watkins, of Shrewsbury—Henry, eldest son of P. Marsland, esq. of Wood Bank, near Stockport, to Maria, second daughter of H. Hollins, esq. of Pleasley—Mr. T. Egerton, to Miss Hussey; Mr. J. Maddox, to Miss Anne Birrom, all of Knutsford.

Died.] At Neston, Mrs. Dobsin—At Birkenhead, Ann, widow of S. Humphreys, esq. prothoutary of Chester—At Stocks, in Stayley, J. H. Cooke, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. J. Cooke, M.A. of the former place.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. Harvey, of Derby, to Miss E. Hall, of Mansel-park—Mr. R. Pitman, of Derby, to Miss Holland, of Worksworth—Mr. B. Gillett, of Dalley-house, near Balper, to Miss Watson, of Court-house, near Duffield—At Derby, Mr. W. Clifford, of Hegworth, to Miss Waterill, of Little Chester—The Rev. R. Wallace, of Chesterfield, to Miss S. Lakin, of Leicester—Mr. Hallam, of Kegworth, to Miss Shepard, of Shardlaw—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss A. Turner, both of Barlborough—The Rev. C. H. R. Rodes, M.A. of Balboro'-hall, to Anna Maria Harriet, youngest daughter of W. Gossip, esq. of Hatfield-house, near Doncaster.

Died.] At Derby, 80, John Borough, esq.—In the Ashborne-road, Mrs. Jenkinson—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Snibson; 83, A. L. Maynard, esq.—At Etwall, 24, Mr. W. Bosworth, late of Queen's-college, Cambridge—At Staveley, Mr. W. Flint; 84, Mr. S. Kirk—At Melbourne, Mr. Haines—Mr. R. Bellingham, of Bakewell, late of Bourne, Lincolnshire—At Stoney Middleton, Elizabeth, wife of J. A. Shuttleworth, esq.—At Hulland, 20, Miss Colburn—At Darley abbey, 65, T. W. Swinburne, esq. of Mill-hill-house.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A considerable number of persons, natives of Leicester, Loughborough, and Nottingham, are now living at Calais, where they are employed in the manufacture of lace. They have formed a reading society among themselves, and regularly receive the Monthly Magazine, and several of the London journals. They have also established a protestant place of worship, and afford a liberal

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salary

salary to their minister, Mr. Liptrot, formerly a curate of Oadby, near the town of Leicester, for performing service for them every Sunday.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. A. E. Johnson, to Miss Mary Tootal; Mr. R. Jebb, of Bingham, to Miss Ann Longdon—Mr. S. Flinders, of Woodborough, to Miss Elizabeth Parr, of Arnold; Mr. G. Elliot, to Miss Esther Briggs; Mr. G. Woodward, to Miss Sarah Pimm; Mr. W. Marriot, of Car Colston, to Miss Elizabeth Hall; Mr. J. Broadhead, to Miss Sarah Clarke; Mr. J. Cash, to Miss Elizabeth Hollis; Mr. J. Richards, to Miss Mary Brunt; Mr. W. Kirkham, to Miss Rebecca Commory; Mr. R. Speed, to Miss Eliza Golling; Mr. F. Parker, to Miss Ann Chester; Mr. T. Hazledine, to Miss Mary Turner; Mr. T. Fletcher, to Miss Ann Millos; Mr. T. Hind, to Miss Elizabeth Goddard; Mr. W. Gamble, to Miss Elizabeth Wagstaff, of Snettton; Mr. T. Hall, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson; Mr. J. Huish, to Miss Martha Burge; Mr. J. Sumner, to Miss Jane Hind—At Arnold, Mr. W. Jeffery, to Miss Holmes—At Winthorpe, near Newark, Mr. J. Bradshaw, of Holme, to Miss Sarah Hancock, of Winthorpe—Mr. C. Beatal, of Sutton in Ashfield, to Miss A. Clay, of Hardstaff—H. G. Knight, esq., of Ferbeck, to Harriet, daughter of A. Hardolph, esq., of the Grove, near East Retford.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Bridleswithgate, 85, E. Towndrow, esq.—On Drury-hill, 60, Mrs. H. Timms—In Long-row, 20, Miss M. Blackhall—At New Snettton, 65, Mrs. R. Towle, of Scarrington—At Ordsall, 88, Mrs. Jeffery—At West Redford, 64, Mrs. A. Cutler—At Worksop, 92, Mr. T. Hawson—At Alfretton, the Rev. H. C. Morewood—At Old Basford, 51, Mr. W. Buck—At Newark, 54, Mrs. Glover.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Newcomb, of Stamford, to Anna Maria, widow of S. Sharp, esq. of Roimsey—Mr. J. Roberts, of Fillingham, to Miss Kirkby, of East Retford.

Died.] At Grantham, Miss E. Johnson.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Thorney-abbey, the Rev. H. Smith, M.A., to Ann, daughter of the late J. Wing, esq.—At Burton Overy, Mr. T. W. Needham, to Eleanor Mary Frances, second daughter of the Rev. H. Woodcock, vicar of Barkby.

Died.] At Oakham, 55, Mrs. Keal, widow of W. Keal, esq.—Lucy, wife of Mr. Bucknall, of Market Bosworth.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Captain W. Arden, of Long-croft-hall, to Lettice, daughter of the Rev. J. Watson, of Bunisal—The Rev. Thomas Mulock, to Miss Dinah Mellard, both of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Stourton, 69, Mr. W. Norris,—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Sherratt—At Rugeley, 85, Mrs. Anne Fletcher, widow of the late Rev. G. Fletcher, of Cutley.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A news-room, upon an extensive scale, has been opened within the month at Birmingham. This, and most of the large commercial towns of the kingdom, are making rapid advances in science, in art, and general intelligence. Birmingham will shortly hold no mean rank; as its commerce flourishes, so will its spirit, and consequently its intelligence and science.

Three thousand females, inhabitants of Birmingham, within the month, agreed upon a petition to the House of Commons for the abolition of negro slavery, especially the slavery of children.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Reading, of Edmund-street, to Miss Bardell, of Prospect-row; Mr. W. Palmer, of Wolverton, to Miss H. Brain, of Lillington; Mr. Davis, of Rugby, to Miss S. Neal, of Lutterworth—At Coventry, Mr. T. Warwick, jun. of High-street, to Mary Anne, daughter of Lieut. W. Taylor, of Bloomsbury-place, Ashted; J. Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. R. Barnard.

Died.] At Warwick, 35, Mrs. Cooke; Miss A. M. Cope; 78, Susannah Baker, a member of the Society of Friends—In Vauxhall-grove, 64, Mr. W. Wright—At Coventry, 64, Dr. Leen—In Spon-street, 69, Mrs. Barnes—70, Hannah, relict of J. Frearson, esq. of London—At Shustoke, 84, E. Croxhall, esq.—At Smethwick, 87, Mr. J. Stanley—At Clift-house, Mary, wife of S. P. Shawe, esq.—At Leamington, Mrs. Kinnersley, widow of T. Kinnersley, esq. of Clough-hall.

SHROPSHIRE.

A mine of lead ore has been lately discovered at the Brow-hill, near Ellesmere, the property of Messrs. Edwards and Williams, by men getting gravel for the turnpike-road.

Married.] At Chetton, G. P. Aston, esq. of Newton, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of J. Baker, esq. of the Downes; R. S. Dieken, esq. of Roughton-villa, to Miss J. Parker, of Loppington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 41, Martha, the wife of the Rev. J. Langley; Mr. T. Larty—At Wellington, 64, Mr. Webb—At West-felton, suddenly, 65, Mr. J. Duckett—At Skipton in Corvedale, 90, Mrs. Milner—At Ollerton, 44, Mr. T. Bill, of Birmingham; 78, the Rev. R. Outlam, rector of Longford.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

An infant school has been recently established at Kidderminster, the object of which is to remove poor children of an early age from scenes of vice and idleness.

Married.] The Rev. D. Davies, M.A., to Jane, daughter of the late R. Nott, esq., of Worsley—

Worsley—Mr. J. Cartwright, of Halley-hall, to Miss Pagett, of Kingswinford.—Taylor, esq. of Moor-green, to Miss E. A. Mosley, of Winterdyne.—At Malvern, E. Graham, esq. to Catharine, eldest daughter of Lieut. General Williams.

Died.] At Malvern, M. Wise, esq. of Leamington Priors—At Churchill, 61, of *Asclepias*, or abdominal dropsy, Mrs. Ozen, relict of G. Ozen, esq. of Burrington. During the last four years she underwent the operation of tapping 106 times, and had 1048 quarts of water drawn off!!

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Mordford, David Thomas esq. of Dolgoy, Cardiganshire, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Mr. J. Nicholls of Hereford—Mr. H. W. Woakes, of Hereford, to Ann, youngest daughter of Job Lawrence, esq. of Norton—T. P. P. Wight, esq. of Collington, to Mary Maria, widow of Richard Wight, esq. of Tedstone Court—At Leominster, H. Tymbis, esq. of Corner Cop, to Miss Weyman, of Stagbatch.

Died.] At Hereford, 50, J. Scudamore Lechmere, esq. of the Court House, Town-hope—At Bishop's Frome, Mary, widow of the Rev. G. Patrick, LL.B.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Another mechanics' institution has been recently formed at Bristol.

The Bristol Rail Road Company have lately determined to carry their line no further than Worcester, intending to open a communication with Birmingham by the Worcester Canal.

Married.] Mr. E. Smith, of Bristol, to Ann Blechley, daughter of the late C. Sumsion, esq. of Colerne—Lieut. F. H. Billamore, of Cheltenham, to Miss Cath. Pruen, of Dursley—J. P. Waldo, esq. of Clifton, to Araminta, second daughter of Samuel Waring, esq. of Springfield, co. Kilkenny, Ireland—At Clifton, E. Norwood, esq. of Hertford, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Ford, esq. of King-street Hall—J. Kendrick, esq. of Cheltenham, to Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. T. Breese, of Great Bridge, Tip-ton—Mr. J. Walwyn, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. A. Boardman, of Warrington—J. Fosbroke, esq. of Cheltenham, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late W. Sarel, esq. of Calcutta—At Cirencester, the Rev. T. Keble, B.B., to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. G. Clarke, of Meysey, Hampton—Mr. J. Reid, of Newland Valley, to Anne Yerbury, daughter of R. Perkins, esq. of Penmaen—At Newport, J. Morgan, esq. to Miss Jones—J. Watkins, esq. of Wernycwm, Llanferin, to Anne, second daughter of Mrs. Adams, of Penydre, Llanvihangel—Mr. W. Skinner, of South Cerney, to Miss J. Gawn, of Bisley.

Died.] At Bristol, 86, W. Acraman, esq. It is worthy of remark, that around his vault lie four of his domestics, whose collected periods of service to him were 160

years, and his housekeeper, who is now living, served him 63 years!—Mr. W. Swayne, late apothecary to the Bristol Infirmary—At Cheltenham, 67, Sir J. Benn Walsh, bart., of Warfield, Berks, and of Ormathwaite Hall, Cumberland—75, Elizabeth, widow of J. Howes, esq. of Winson—At West-hall, Cheltenham, 28, Sarah, wife of Dr. Butler, of Sackville-street, Dublin—2, St. James' Square, Cheltenham, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Dr. B.—At Tewkesbury, 65, Mrs. Lewis—Mrs. Prew—At Stroud, 85, Mr. B. Fisher.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Prizes for the year 1825, at Oxford, have been awarded to the following Gentlemen—Latin Verse: *Incendium Londinense, anno 1666.* E. P. Blunt, Scholar of Corpus Christi—Latin Essay: *De Tribunicia apud Romanos Potestate.* F. Oakley, B.A. Christ Church.—English Essay: "Language in its copiousness and structure, considered as a test of national civilization." J. W. Mylne, B.A. Balliol.—Sir R. Newdigate's Prize: *English Verse.* "The Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli." R. C. Sewell, Demy of Magdalen.

A curious specimen of fossil zoology, an enormous nondescript animal, has recently been discovered at Stonesfield, near Oxford. The remains are very imperfect, but it is estimated that this Saurian reptile extended to the length of more than sixty feet, and that its bulk equalled that of an elephant seven feet high!

Married.] The Rev. F. Rowden, B.D., Rector of Cuxham and Ibstone, to Catharine Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Benson, Rector of Hampton Poyle and of South Weston.

Died.] At Oxford, 48, Mr. Wm. Cross, B.M., Organist of Christ Church, St. John's, and the University Church—At Christ Church, 81, The Rev. J. Burton, D.D. chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, canon of Christ Church, Rector of Over Worton, in Oxfordshire, with the perpetual curacy of Nether Worton annexed.—At Stanton St. John, 82, Mr. T. Aunting, steward to the last five bishops of Oxford.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The Humane Society have lately presented the Dispensary of Windsor with a handsome and complete apparatus for the restoration of persons apparently drowned, for the use of that establishment, and the medical gentlemen of Windsor.

Married.] At Hurst, near Binfield, Berks, W. Johnson, esq. eldest son of the hon. Judge Johnson, to Ellen Clare Glasse, youngest sister of G. A. Elliott, esq. of Binfield Park, Berks—At Hanney, Cornelius Hammans, esq. of Garford, Berks, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Giles, formerly an opulent farmer in the said county.

Died.] At Datchet, near Windsor, the Rev. J. Phillips, M.A., late of the University College, and lecturer of Weyardsbury.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

A line of railway on the suspension principle, by Mr. H. R. Palmer, was opened at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, within the month, for inspection, when a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of spectators attended to witness the carriages in operation. The line of railway runs from the high road at the lower end of the village to the river Lea, and is nearly a mile long. It consists of a single elevated line of surface, supported upon vertical posts of wood, fixed in the ground in a peculiar manner, to render their position secure.

On the 2d of July last, the sum paid into the Herts Savings Bank, amounted to £183,173 15s. 7d., of which £68,406 13s. has been withdrawn; £114,084 Os. 2d. invested; and there remains in hand £683 2s. 5d.

Married.] The Rev. W. T. Haddow, A.M., to Eleanor Ann, daughter of Col. Drinkwater, of Palmer's Lodge, Elstree—At Turvey, the Rev. J. Ayre, of Islington, to Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. L. Richmond—At Thierfield, the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, M.A., late of Exeter College, to Miss Leathes, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Leathes, rector of Mepal-cum-Sutton, Cambridgeshire.

Died.] At Watford, 71, Mr. J. Langham—At Wellwyn, 83, Susannah, widow of the Rev. C. Chauncey, of Ayott, St. Peter's—At Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, 89, the Rev. Thomas Martyn, B.D.F.R.S., Regius Professor of Botany in Cambridge University, for the long period of 64 years. He was editor of Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary—At Hadley, Herts, 10, M. Burrows, only son of the late J. Burrows, esq. of Gloucester-place.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] T. Walker, esq. of Peterborough, to Mary Isabella, daughter of Edward Jenkins, esq. of Thorpe-hall—W. Cornwall, esq. of Barkway, to Miss S. Stallybrass, of Nuthampstead, Bury—At Cottesstock, the Rev. H. Good, to Anne Maria, daughter of the late C. Berkeley, esq. of Biggen-hall, Notts.

Died.] In the Cathedral-close, Peterborough, 28, Harriet, daughter of J. Spoulding, esq.—At Boughton, 20, H. Isham, esq., eldest son of the Rev. H. C. Isham—At Bulwick-hall, 68, T. Tryon, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Cambridge, Sir W. Browne's gold medals were lately adjudged as follows: *Greek Ode*: W. Selwyn, St. John's College—*Latin Ode*: R. Snow, St. John's College.—*Epigrams*: B. H. Kennedy (a pupil of Dr. Butler's, of Shrewsbury), St. John's College.—Subjects. For the Greek Ode:—

Ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος—
For the Latin Ode:—"Academia Cantabrigiensis tot novis ædificiis ornata."—For the Greek Epigram:—

Περίσσοι πάντες οἱ ν' μέσω λόγου —

For the Latin Epigram:—"Summum jus, summa injuria."

Married.] The Rev. W. Harris Parker, of Downing College, Cambridge, to Ann Montagu, relict of the late T. Murthwaite Parker, esq. of Parknook, Cumberland.

Died.] At Cambridge, 66, Mr. Holland—65, Mr. J. Fuller—72, Mr. G. Ives—At St. Ives, 39, Mr. W. Paine.

NORFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. J. H. Fisk, of Bracondale, to Miss Eaton, of Norwich—At Norwich, the Rev. T. Collyer, to Miss E. A. Ward, of Theltham—F. North, esq. of Rougham, to Janet, eldest daughter of Sir J. Marjoribanks, bart. M.P.

Died.] At Yarmouth, 60, Capt. R. Booth—64, Mrs. M. Harwood—At Ketteringham-hall, Harriet, wife of N. W. Peach, esq. of Saville-row, London.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Martin, to Miss Woodroffe, both of Berclée—Mr. J. Mayhew, of Wissett, to Miss H. Spalding, of Halesworth.

Died.] At Bury, Ann, the wife of John Scholes, esq.—At Whickham-market, 45, Alison, daughter of the late Rev. J. Black, of Woodbridge.

ESSEX.

A quarterly meeting of the trustees and managers of the Romford Savings Bank, was lately held, when the treasurer reported the number of depositors to have been 1870. The sum total now invested in the Bank of England, is £42,249 10s. 8d. The total amount of interest, added to the depositors' accounts, has been £5886.

Married.] The Rev. W. Worsley, to Louisa Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. Benson Ramsden, of Stainbridge—At Wanstead, W. Comfort, son of W. Comfort, esq. of Holloway, to Catharine Horner, daughter of the late J. Horner, esq. of Laytonstone; and W. Horner, of Laytonstone, to Miss Sarah Comfort—Rev. W. Tower, youngest son of the late C. Tower, esq. of Weald Hall, to Maria, third daughter of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, M.P.

Died.] At Colchester, 36, the Rev. C. T. Keymer, B.A., late curate of Gosfield—Mr. Lovett—At Tollesbury, Mr. W. Carrington—At Waltham Abbey, Essex, Empson Middleton, esq.—At Fordham, T. Sadler, esq. late of Breewood Hall, Horkesley—At Walthamstow, 81, B. Gibson, esq.—At St. Lemards' Nazing, 61, J. Bury, esq.—At the Grove, Stratford, 83, Ann, widow of the Rev. P. T. Burford, late of Chigwell.

KENT.

The first stone of a Literary and Philosophical Institution was laid within the month, at Canterbury, amidst a numerous body of spectators. The undertaking has been commenced with a spirit that does honour to the intelligent inhabitants of that city.

A fine vein of iron-stone has recently been discovered in the Bcam Woods adjoining the city of Canterbury—some of it is beautifully impregnated with quartz crystals. In the opinion of practical men, it might be smelted with advantage.

Married.] S. Metcalfe Latham, esq. of Dover, to Emily, eldest daughter of J. Larking, esq.—At Chatham, Lieut. R. Lewis Jones, R.N., to Miss Margaret Ann, daughter of — Millions, esq.—At Ickham, B. M. Lucas, esq. of Hasland, Derbyshire, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Wood, R.N., of Brambling-house, Kent.

Died.] At Ramsgate, the Rev. C. Pryce, M.A. Vicar of Wellingborough, and one of the Prebendaries of Hereford Cathedral—At Gillingham, 96, Mr. E. Herd, one of the oldest warrant officers of his Majesty's Navy. He was carpenter of the Nightingale sloop of war in the reign of George II.; was at the taking of Louisbourg, under Admiral Boscawen, and was superannuated from the Thunderer of 74 guns, in the year 1792—At East Langdon, the Rev. T. Delarney, curate of Charlton—At Woolwich, Sophia Mary, wife of R. W. Roberts, esq. surgeon-general, Royal Artillery, and daughter of the late Sir G. Bolton, of Tuts-hill, in this county—At Erith, 62, C. Garstin, esq.

SUSSEX.

An interesting experiment is making at Linfield, respecting the instruction of the poor. Some benevolent individuals, conceiving that the labour of children might be made to pay for their education, have united, and built school-rooms at the above-named place, of sufficient capacity for 200 boys and 200 girls. During one part of the day (from 9 to 12) the children are to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the other part (from 2 to 5) the boys will be instructed (in classes) in agricultural labour, when the weather permits, and in some of the most useful mechanical arts; while the girls will be employed in needle-work, the duties of the household and dairy, making butter, netting, straw-plaiting, and every species of domestic industry that will contribute to make them valuable servants.

The bones and teeth of a gigantic species of crocodile, together with bones of various species of animals of the order of Sauriens, or lizards, have recently been discovered at Cuckfield, in the stratum called green sand, which lies under the chalk in that county. One of these animals appears, from its bones, to have been of a most enormous size; not less than sixty feet in length; its bulk and height were equal to those of the elephant. It belongs to a species hitherto undescribed. The form of the teeth indicate that it lived upon vegetables; the celebrated anatomist Baron Cuvier, who has seen specimens of these teeth, is decidedly of this opinion.

Married.] At Chichester, the Rev. T. Baker, son of T. Baker, esq. of Ashurst

Lodge, Kent, to Elizabeth Lloyd Carr, third daughter of the Bishop of Chichester—Mr. Turner, to Miss J. Breen, both of Brighton.

Died.] At Worthing, 73, the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Damer—At Brighton, 92, Mrs. Ann Crofts.

HAMPSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Portsmouth and Portsea Literary and Philosophical Institution, took place within the month, J. Cull, esq. in the chair. The meeting was numerous, and several pleasing and instructive details were delivered. The institution is in an increasingly prosperous state.

Married.] Lieut. W. Prowse, R.N., to Miss S. Palmer, of Portsea—At Cowes, Mr. J. Bates, R.N., to Miss H. Deacon—At Kingston, Lieut. W. Gill, R.N., to Miss Beecher, daughter of Capt. Beecher, R.N.—At Overton, the Rev. J. Heslop, of Haxby-hall, to Mary, the second daughter of E. Place, esq. of Skelton Grange.

Died.] At Portsea, 84, Mrs. Woodham—At Alton, 72, Mr. W. Dyer—J. Todd, esq. of Oak-tree cottage, Christchurch—At Twyford Lodge, near Winchester, 66, Sir T. Bertie, Kt., Admiral of the Blue—At Spring hill, Isle of Wight, Catherine, widow of W. Goodrich, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

The collection of the grass of the crested dog's-tail kind for making bonnets (says a late Bath chronicle) affords employment to a great number of children in the parish of Box and that neighbourhood. The plait, which is manufactured in this city, is equal in colour and durability, and much superior in texture, to the finest Leghorn.

Married.] Mr. J. Langridge, of Salisbury, to Miss A. Holmes, of Bristol—At Malmesbury, Il Conte Emilio Guidoboni Visconti, of Milan, to Frances Sarah, daughter of P. H. Lovell, esq., of Cole-park—The Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of William Wyndham, esq., of Dinton—Mr. T. B. Sims, of Hindon, to Miss A. E. Baxter, of Bristol—Mr. W. Pullen, to Miss E. Figgins, of Trowbridge—The Rev. Mr. Cornwall, of Avebury, to Miss Marler, of Corsham.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mr. Matthew Willis—At Devizes, Mr. Neate—Mr. Harding—At Hartham-park, Michael Joy, esq., an active magistrate for this county—At Malmesbury, 59, Mary, wife of Thomas Roberts, esq.—At Lacock, Mr. Richard Taylor—82, the Rev. T. Stockwell, rector of Stratford Toney—At Westbury, 50, Mr. J. Highbett—At the Rectory, Collingbourne Ducis, 96, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, mother of the Rev. Henry Wilson, rector of the above place—Miss Dowling, of Durrington, sister of Mr. W. Dowling, of Enford cottage.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The spirit of improvement in the western parts of the kingdom is very actively at

work. Two bills have passed in parliament relating to Weymouth: one for the harbour and wharfs, the other for the roads, and also one for the Portland railway. Farther down in the west, there have been bills for the Tavistock and Plymouth road, the Shaldon and Torquay road, the Dawlish and Exeter road, the Liskeard and Looe canal, and the Sidmouth pier. Somersetshire has obtained a road-bill for Crewkerne. Wiltshire has inclosure-bills for Pewsey and Wilton. Berkshire has inclosure-bills for East and West Ilsley and Wyford, and an improvement-bill for Newbury. Hampshire has a road-bill for Winchester and Petersfield. In short, the West of England is not behind any part of the kingdom in its activity and enterprize. The great undertaking of the *Western Ship-Canal*, after a warmly contested opposition in the House of Commons, has been sanctioned by an Act of Parliament.

Married.] At Bath, George Fursdon, esq. of Fursdon, Devon, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late H. G. Alleyne, esq.—At Walcot, the Rev. James King, son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Maria, daughter of the late Hon. Lieut.-Col. George Carleton—At Shepton-Mallet, H. Bayly, esq., captain 51st, to Jane, third daughter of William Pulewent, esq. of that place—At Wells, Jeffery Davis, esq., of Green-lane Farm, to Miss Ellen Thompson, late of Milton-house, near Wells.

Died.] At King-street, Queen-square, Bath, 83, Mrs. Shuttleworth—74, Angus Macdonald, esq. M.D. of Taunton, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh—At Shepton-Mallet, Mrs. Coombs, wife of Mr. Coombs—92, the Rev. J. Jones, for the last 34 years rector of Shipham—At Canington, 57, the Rev. C. H. Bust, vicar of that parish for more than twenty years—At Britton, near Bath, the wife of Captain Lysaght, R.N.—At Bishop's Lydeard, Mr. J. Hawkins.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Chitty, jun. of Shaftesbury, to Miss Bragg, daughter of J. Bragg, esq. of Winterborne Stickland—H. B. Munro, esq. late of Ensham-house, to Lewina, daughter of L. D. G. Tregonville, esq. of Cranborne—At Abbotsburgh, T. Forster, esq. to Sarah Ann, daughter of the Rev. W. A. Barker, M.A. vicar of the former place.

Died.] At Weymouth, on the Esplanade, J. B. Vince, esq. of Devizes.

DEVONSHIRE.

At an auction held lately, a few miles from Exeter, a curious illuminated manuscript on vellum was put up, but could find no bidder, and was afterwards purchased by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of Exeter. It appears to be the production of Robert de Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, who lived in the 13th century, and transcribed in French into a religious poetical romance, by William de Widdindune, an Englishman;

containing upwards of 400 pages, royal octavo size, beautifully written in black letter, and illustrated with some singular miniature figures. The book is in high preservation.

A meeting was lately held at Plymouth, and a petition to parliament agreed to, praying that the present corn-laws may be altered, and that the bill now before the peers, for bringing into the market bonded corn, be passed.

Some elegant buildings, to be named Trafalgar-place, have been commenced in the immediate vicinity of the town of Barnstaple. They are designed as residences for families of the highest respectability, and will command an enchanting prospect.

A fire lately happened at Clist Honiton, near Exeter, which destroyed the whole village, except two or three houses; and one hundred and fifty-three individuals, from a comparative state of comfort, have been reduced to the greatest possible distress; sheltered in unoccupied dwellings, barns, stables, &c. in the neighbourhood. A public subscription is now making to relieve them.

Married.] Mr. R. Mayne, to Miss Rad-den, both of Exeter—Mr. T. Fryer, to Miss E. Charlton, of St. Thomas's, Exeter—Mr. C. Dawe, of King-street, to Miss Burn, of North-corner-street, Plymouth—C. Tayler, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Reed, of Tavistock-street—At Stoke, the Rev. J. Jacob, LL.D. to Maria, daughter of H. J. Johns, esq. of Davenport—Mr. J. Liscombe, to Miss A. Morris, of Plymouth—A. G. Stapleton, esq. to Miss Catherine Bultad, of Fleet—The Rev. E. Rudall, of Crediton, to Miss Cann, daughter of Mr. Cann, solicitor, of Hatherleigh—At Bishopteignton, A. Rogers, esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Emblyn Edwards Middleton, of Bishopteignton—At Honiton, J. Baker, esq. of that place, to Miss Pitfield, of Symonsbury—J. Flond, esq. to Miss Charlotte Donndey, both of Honiton.

Died.] At Exeter, 80, James White, esq. bencher of Lincoln's-inn—In North-street, 51, Mr. J. Richards—In Baring Crescent, Anne, wife of the Rev. C. Tucker—The Rev. J. Carrington, prebendary of Exeter cathedral—At Plymouth, in Park-street, the Rev. A. Ellis, A.M.—At Davenport, Monica Margaret Jennings de Cibat, daughter of Colonel Jennings, of Trafalgar-place, and wife of Don Francisco de Cibat, of the Royal Spanish body-guards, and aide-de-camp of General Mina—In George-street, Mrs. Hulke—In Queen-street, 73, Mrs. Capron—In Prospect-row, 60, Mrs. H. Moore—At Exmouth, 70, John Worthy, esq.—At Yalberton, suddenly, H. Browne, esq.—At Penhoe, Mr. J. Waters—At Chudleigh, Mrs. Hellyer—At Moreton-hampstead, 59, Mr. J. Gray—At Norley-house, John Arthur, esq. collector of the customs at Plymouth—At Modbury, Mrs. Perring, widow of the late Philip Perring, esq. of Membrand—At Ambrook-cottage, Miss M. A. E. Neyle.

CORNWALL.

The corporation of Penzance have lately replaced a pole on the Geer, a formidable rock in the centre of Mount's Bay. This most useful sea-mark was fixed under the superintendence of a committee, and in conformity with an ingenious plan suggested by Dr. Penneck.

The Redmoor copper mine is about to be effectually wrought by a respectable and opulent company. Several other mining grants on the manor of Stokeclimsland have been obtained from the lessees of mines and minerals in the duchy; and there is every reason to believe that the upper part of the county will ere long be as great a mining district as the lower part of it.

It is proposed to establish a school for miners at Redruth, with three professors to teach the arts and sciences connected with mining.

Married.] Mr. J. Knight, of Lostwithich, to Miss A. Halls—At St. Malyn, J. G. Thompson, esq. R.N. to Betsey, daughter of J. Harry, esq.—At Probus, Mr. J. Andrew, of Cubert, to Miss B. Rooke; Mr. J. Nicholas, to Miss C. Tresawnor.

Died.] At East Looe, 77, Mrs. Thomas—At Bodmin, 68, Mr. Mudge—At Port Isaac, Mr. Pascoe Billing—At St. Minoer, Mr. M. Gummow, suddenly—At South Petherwin, Mr. Rattle—At Roseveik, in St. Keverne, 26, Mr. W. Pascoe.

WALES.

A new line of road lately opened, between North and South Wales, has afforded facilities to travelling, that cannot fail of being highly beneficial to the trading and commercial interests of the principality; and to give further effect to these advantages, a new post-coach and fly-van have been started to run between the two districts.

Married.] J. Charlett, esq. to Martha Jerrett Locke, of Aberystwith—The Rev. P. Williams, of Malidan, Flintshire, to Lydia Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Price, rector of Llanfechan, Montgomeryshire—Mr. T. Sheppard, of Foxhole, to Miss E. Davies, of Swansea—W. H. Deacon, esq. of Long-Cross-house, Glamorgan-shire, to Eliza, daughter of John Bennett, esq. of Laleston—T. L. Lloyd, esq. of Wern Newydd, in Cardiganshire, to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of Evan Davies, esq. of Trevorglan, in the same county—H. M. Ormsby, esq. to Susannah, only daughter of the late Hugh Stodart, esq. of Elwy-place, St. Asaph—At Corwen, J. Jones, of Hayod, esq. to Miss Williams, of Plasyn Ddol, both in the county of Merioneth—At Mordiford, D. Thomas, esq. of Dolgoy, Cardiganshire, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Mr. James Nicholls, of Hereford.

Died.] At Swansea, Mr. P. Andrewes—At Llanelly, 76, Ann, widow of W. Yalden, esq. of Lovington, Hants—At Cartlet-house, Haverford-west, Mrs. Rees—At Carmarthen, 43, the Rev. J. Evans, minister of the Unitarian congregation in

that town—At Wrexham, W. R. Barber, esq. of Clay-hill, Bushy—72, the Rev. S. Powell, rector of Bryngwyn, Radnorshire—At Baglan, Glamorganshire, 23, J. A. Dighton, son of Major-Gen. Dighton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service—Rev. C. A. Wighton, vicar of Holt, Denbighshire.

SCOTLAND.

A numerous meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland took place lately at Edinburgh, Lord Abercromby in the chair. Many respectable gentlemen were made members; and there was entire unanimity to support the objects of the society.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Burr, to Miss Margaret Macgibbon—At the Abbey-hill, Mr. J. Cockburn, to Miss E. Clirehugh—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Dalrymple, bart. of Cousland, to Adamina, daughter of the late Viscount Duncan—The Rev. S. Lindsay, of Edinburgh, to Miss G. Anderson, of Peebles—J. R. Silbald, esq. of Edinburgh, to Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. J. Greig, of Dalmeny—Mr. T. H. Weir, of Leith, to Miss Arabella MacLagan—At Rothesay, J. Muir, esq. sheriff-substitute of Buteshire, to Miss Douglas, daughter of the late W. Douglas, esq. of Glasgow.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Sir W. Ogilvie, bart., heir-male of the family of Boyne, whose claims to the Banff peerage is now in dependence before the House of Lords—Mrs. Margaret Howison, relict of the late Mr. J. Laing, Lawnmarket—Mr. C. Sutherland, Golspie, Sutherlandshire—In North Charlotte-street, J. W. Horne, esq. of the bank of Scotland—At Delvine, Amelia Euphemia, daughter of Sir A. M. Mackenzie, bart.—At the Manse of Wilton, near Harvick, 83, the Rev. S. Charters, in the fifty-seventh of his ministry—At Edinburgh, Lady Elizabeth Finch Hatton—In Hill-street, Robert, son of John Gairdner, M.D.—At Langside-house, J. Barram, esq. of Peebles—At West Houses, near Dalkeith, Mr. J. Porteus, Edinburgh—At Anchler-tool, 58, H. Spears, esq.—At the Manse of Roferton, the Rev. J. Hay.

IRELAND.

At a late meeting of the Catholics of St. Audeon's parish, Dublin, some opposition was made to a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell, on account of his "advocacy of the wings." Mr. O'Connell, in returning thanks, stated that he never would have approved of the bill for pensioning the clergy, if it had not received the sanction of two of the most venerable and pious of the Roman Catholic Prelates. He also declared that he would never again bring forward or support such a measure, as he now felt convinced its effect would be to retard, rather than advance, the Catholic cause. This declaration was received with much applause; and the meeting separated.

Died.] At Newry, 106, Mrs. Anne Flannigan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have paid attention, as will be seen, to the extracts from the Journal kept by Lieut. H. ENNIS on board the Tamar, the commencement of which will be found in our present No. We lament that the inadequacy of our limits does not permit us to present, at once, a much larger portion of this original document. It will be continued, however, from No. to No. without intermission till the whole is completed.

We have, also, as will be seen, many other debts of gratitude (more indeed than we have room to acknowledge) to valuable correspondents, whose stations and reputation in the professional and scientific world are the best testimonials of the enlarged attention with which our recent labours have been honoured. As the M. M. was the first to set the example of what may be truly called the new and improved order of periodical publications, our readers may rest assured that no effort on our parts shall be spared, to make its future precedence commensurate with its primitive claim.

Wallenstein wants entireness, and therefore wants interest. The lighter article from the same correspondent will be found in our columns.

A. L.'s "Infancy" is rather too infantile, we suspect, for the taste of our readers.

The ingenious demonstrations of A. in further solution of Mr. Davies' geometrical problem have been put into type, and would have appeared in our present number but for a mistake of the engraver in cutting the figure, which obliges us to defer it to the next.

We are much obliged to W. G. P. for the proffer of his elaborate calculation of the amount of a farthing laid out at compound interest from the birth of our Saviour, &c., but as we had no intention of depositing any such piece of money *eighteen or nineteen hundred years ago*, in order to receive the usurious product at the present time, we advise Mr. P. to keep both principal and interest to himself. We hope it will be quite sufficient to enable him to shut up school: though, certainly, it would be a great pity that the rising generation should lose the benefit of being instructed in such useful calculations.

W. B.'s ingenious paper on the speculations on the Bed of the Tiber has been set, but on account of its length and the press of other valuable matter, is obliged to stand over for our next number.

Several other approved articles are also in type, waiting for the convenience of future space.

We congratulate ourselves and our readers on the accession of an Italian Correspondent of high literary reputation and attainment. His valuable and elegant communication on the Literature, Arts and Sciences of Naples, we have caused to be carefully translated; and it enriches our present number. The proffered series of such communications will be highly acceptable.

The original Essay on the Philosophy of Descartes is translated also, but was not in readiness time enough for the present occasion.

Our readers will perceive that we have procured assistance of undoubted competence for the department of the Medical Report. From the known means of this gentleman of extended information, we trust that this article will from henceforth be found to have increasing interest and importance.

We lament that for two successive months we have been disappointed of our customary Meteorological Report. We will do our best to remedy this deficiency for the future.

A notice of "No. 1 of Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy by J. and H. Le Keux, after drawings by Aug. Pugin; the literary part by J. Britton, F.S.A." was prepared for the press, but by some inadvertence has been omitted.

The following Articles of Review, though set, have of necessity been adjourned for want of room: Pitman's Isthmus of Suez; Nicholson's Key; Keating's St. Peter's River; Chambers's Traditions of Edinburgh; Stevenson's South America; Roman Nights; Rennie on Gout, and Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England and Wales.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

The BED of the TIBER.

IN this day of speculation and schemes to make money breed money—outdoing, almost, the outdoings of our forefathers of South-Sea Bubble memory, and others which might be enumerated only to be laughed at or lamented, I have to suggest one, in which there probably will be small hazard, great profit, and honour infinite, unaccompanied by the sad reflection of the ruin of the luckless many being worked upon the weal of the fortunate few.

What I have to propose, has been seriously meditated by others, long time ago, has recently been undertaken on a limited scale, and was but the other day abandoned as hopeless. Such is, honestly, the state of the question; nor will I seek to raise ungrounded expectations of a happier result, but content myself with setting forth things as they are, and leave their fruition to better heads and longer purses than were possessed by those who tried the experiment, and failed.

In the bed of the Tiber, are supposed to be buried very many of the remains of Rome's antiquities, in marble and in brass, in gold and in silver, and in precious stones. If it be possible to bring these to light, one would think they must surely come by means of the wealth and enterprize, the art and science, and the laudable ambition of the English.

May it not be affirmed, without the hazard of contradiction, that few rivers, if any, are so muddy as is the Tiber; and, if the world wait the efforts of the modern Romans to cleanse it of its accumulated filth, in the view of recovering its buried treasures, the world will have long to wait, and will, at length, be disappointed. If this classic river were only, for the purpose, to be placed, for a season, at the disposal of the British capitalists, at this particular juncture, when they are seeking throughout the world for proper objects wherein to employ their superabundant wealth; the work, were

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it never so vast, would be begun and ended in half the time that the babbling Italians would settle, even in idea, how to go about it.

Could Cardinal Polignac, in the middle of the eighteenth century, have commanded British capital and British enterprize of early in the nineteenth, he had, of a certainty, left the bed of the Tiber, at Rome, as barren of all that was ancient, rich, or rare, as now are our eternally-searched and re-searched book-stalls in England. Cardinal Polignac resided, at Rome, many years as ambassador from Louis XV.; and we are informed, that while he was in that city, he entertained a project for turning the course of the Tiber, for a short time, and to dig in the bed of that river for the remains of antiquity, which he supposed had been thrown into it. "In all the civil wars," said he, "the party that prevailed threw, into the Tiber, the statues of the opposite party. They must still remain there. I have never heard that any of them have ever been taken out; and they are too heavy materials to be carried away by the stream of the river." The Cardinal used to complain that he was not rich enough to carry the project into execution; even if the Pope, by whom he was much beloved, would have given him all the necessary powers.

Here, "Ye gentlemen of England who live at home at ease," with more money than ye know what to do with, and who are about to bury your surplus thousands in the mines of Mexico, Peru, Chili, Potosi, and others—here is an opening for your enterprising spirit, and a most interesting employment for your unproductive capital. Here is a harvest of honour and glory, wealth and immortality. The Pope, now reigning, is disposed to grant any reasonable powers to the English, in gratitude for political services; and this exploit would not only distinguish his pontificate, but would also greatly enrich his treasury, which seldom or never overflows.

To the wealth and spirit, the art and science, the learning and taste of the English, are foreigners indebted for their

their knowledge of numberless of their own antiquities. Messieurs Bouverie and Dawkins, with Mr. Wood, were the first to explore the untrodden path to Palmyra, the ancient city of Tadmor, in the desert, built by Queen Zenobia. To the last-mentioned gentleman, we owe the beautiful drawings of its ruins, with those of Balbec. At Herculaneum; it was the English who dug up the rarities, which, but for their exertions, had yet lain buried in the dust. To the late Lord Sandwich, Drs. Pocock and Shaw, Lord Besborough, and others, we are indebted for the knowledge of the head of the Nile; and, through the perseverance of our countrymen, we shall doubtless, at length, be in possession of that of the Niger,

"Such," saith an intelligent Englishman, of the last century, writing from Rome to his friend in London, "such is our reputation for knowledge, that wherever we have trod the path of inquiry, the natives have thought it the path of interest; for it was the generally received opinion that we knew more of their own immediate country, than they did themselves,—and that we had intelligence of mines, or, at least, of money buried and concealed ever since the times of Rome and Greece; of which they were ignorant, and which occasioned our journey so far from Rome. As I happened to be at Naples when first Herculaneum was discovered, I should have told you that some leathern bags of beans, answering exactly to our kidney ones, were found in several corners of their window-seats: the Romans were very fond of that kind of supper, as appears by a line of Horace:

'Oh quando faba Pythagoræ, &c.'

"Some English gentlemen were curious enough to sow them on their return; and, notwithstanding their having been to appearance dead for so many centuries, yet did they grow and produce. Dr. Lawson tried the experiment in a small garden of his, at Chelsea, and it succeeded." This gentleman then proceeds to say, that it is amazing, very hardly to be believed, that even public money is wanted here, and so thin is their treasury, yet the Pope would never accept the offer of the Jews of a sum scarcely to be credited, only to cleanse the Bed of the Tiber; and for their pains and expense to have the treasures of plate, of statues, vases, urns, &c., found there. It is very natural to imagine, that during the many sackings of Rome by the Goths and Vandals, that every inhabitant, who was prevented carrying off his valuables, by means of an army of circumvallation, threw every thing into the river, in hopes that, when the enemy departed, they might find their treasures again at their leisure. This, however it may be a supposition, is suffi-

cient to this day, to animate the Jews to undertake such a design; nor is it to be imagined but that the experiment would return them seventy-fold, as this race of people never engage but where they are sure of success."

Thus, in the year 1772, wrote this intelligent traveller to his friend in England.

These are fine remarks, even though they may be a little too sanguine; yet are they so much in unison with the ideas of Cardinal Polignac, upon the same subject, as to be almost sufficient of themselves to induce our capitalists to embark in the speculation. Before all things, it is necessary to obtain, through the influence of our Government with the court of Rome, the Pope's permission to turn the stream of the Tiber, and rummage her classic mud for its valuable contents. It is thought that these rarities, when found, will be in a mutilated, and otherwise damaged state and condition. Be it so: the speculators shall be safe, though the calculation be not made upon their being, in a great degree, in this derangement; they need not be alarmed, for there will ever, in Europe, be found wealthy wiseacres, commonly called *collectors*, who will buy them up with avidity: sometimes no less keen for the articles being mutilated and damaged. We live in an age when such speculations, conducted with ability, and gold in store, must return, as our countryman hath said, "seventy-fold."

It is stated, from Rome, that many people are persuaded, that the golden candlesticks of Jerusalem will be found whenever the search be thoroughly and judiciously made. This, however, is more than doubtful; it is not very likely that Titus Vespasian would take so little care of these massive articles. He was not entitled "The Delight of Mankind," by the Gentiles, for such negligence. The most prejudiced, uneducated Jew, can scarcely hope that these sacred utensils are there; yet, for aught a Christian can reason upon it, he may, and be willing to stake his dear monies on the chances of recovering them. Nay, I have been told, that there are, among this hapless nation, wealthy and enlightened men, who fondly cherish the idea of the seven golden candlesticks being yet in existence; and that they, in their pristine form, will one day see the light of Heaven in full possession of the chosen people. Profanity apart, it is nearer the

the fact, perhaps, to conclude, that the golden candlesticks, and many other articles of holy plate, taken away by Titus and his soldiers, from the ruined Temple of Solomon, were melted down, and made into pieces more suitable to the sideboards of the luxurious Romans; and in that guise only will the Israelites find, it is to be apprehended, these golden candlesticks, and other sacred utensils, taken away by Titus and his soldiers from the ruined Temple of Solomon.

Of a certainty, a very great portion of all the gold and silver that was ever extracted from the bowels of the earth, was ever smelted, ingotted and barr'd, coined into money, or manufactured into plate, must be hidden somewhere—and why not a share of it in the bed of the Tiber? Dr. Fryer, a physician, who, in the reign of Charles II., travelled in India, and was employed on a mission among the native powers, by the Old East-India Company, remarked that, in return for the commodities of India, which were then vended in all parts of the civilized globe, and many others that were not civilized, all the treasure of the world found its way back to that country, and centred there. “The gold and silver,” said he, “circulates all the world over; yet, in India, it is hoarded, *regis ad exemplum*, both by king and people. The King of Visiampur having tanks thereof, unsealed, for many ages; and the Gentiles hide it, for eternity. So that, though it be not the growth of this country, yet the innate thrift of the Gentiles, and the small occasion for foreign expenses, and this humour of laying up their talent in a napkin, buries the greater part of the treasure of the world in India.” This is the only satisfactory clue we have to the knowledge of the overwhelming fortunes which Lord Clive, and the early freebooters of India, commonly called conquerors and nabobs, so suddenly amassed. These tanks, it appears, of the King of Visiampur, and of other hoarders, were the golden mean of their immense accumulations—a mean, perhaps, not yet quite exhausted, as may be seen, so soon as we get possession of the almost-conquered kingdom of Ava. At all events, without looking into motives, these stagnant boards have been dispersed among men, as fast as they have been found; and the great good arising from the consequent circulation, may serve, in some measure, to white-wash the crimes of

the plunderers, and save their souls alive.

It had frequently been, until possessed of this information, a question with me, what became of all the gold and silver which had, in all time, been dug from out of the earth, and wrought into money, plate, and other articles, all over the world, from the deluge to this hour? Surely, were all now in use that ever was, the accumulation would be so vast, that almost every man of his household utensils formed of silver, and every fork or spoon of solid gold. In olden time, but few had any of the precious metals: but those few, in some instances, had a prodigious quantity. In India, as hath been seen, they were hoarded, and the Roman empire teemed with them. In the dark ages, nearly all that could be gathered together were applied to pious uses, leaving not much for kings and princes, and scarcely any for the minor nobility. Silver, indeed, is now in almost every hand, though far, all things considered, from being plentifully so; but gold is not. Yet silver is perishable, and gold is everlasting. How is it, where is it, and what has become of it? The tanks, in India, are most of them broken up; and there is not supposed to be a monarch remaining in the world with an overflowing treasury. The probable fact is, that the greater portion of what is missing of the precious metals, and other valuables, is concentrated in no particular spot or country, but remains lost and hidden, by accident or design, in many places; and why not some of it at the bottom of the Tiber? The extravagance of the Romans in furniture, plate, and jewels, statues, buildings and decorations, for many centuries, after they became the conquering masters of the world, exceeded, even to the decline, and almost to the fall of their empire, all and every excess of modern ages. Very many rare and inestimable works of art, formed of the precious metals, and of exquisite marbles, as also coins and medals and jewels, in all their variety of sorts and weight and water, which we know were brought to Rome from other countries, or manufactured there, are now not supposed to be in existence upon the face of the earth. Where are they? At the bottom of the sea, swallowed up by earthquakes, consumed in fire, hidden in wells, lost in rivers?

Upon the discovery, and rapacious bloodthirsty

bloodthirsty conquest of South America, by the Spaniards, the incalculable produce of the mines of Mexico, Peru, and Chili, was quickly disseminated, through Spain, to all nations. It is possible that the tanks of the King of Vislapour, and of other hoarders of India, contained much of this treasure; while the great bulk of that which purchased the commodities of the East for the luxurious Romans, by some manner of means found its way back again, for the Romans would be rich, though the rest of the world were sacked and plundered. Now, more men than Cardinal Polignac, and the knot of Jews who negotiated with the Pope for leave to turn the stream of the Tiber, are impressed with the opinion, that no mean portion of ancient Rome's enormous wealth and rarities are reposing in the bed of that immortal river.

More unlikely things have come to pass, and more long-lost articles have been discovered under the waters, than many honest men have dreamed of finding. Less than twenty years ago, a part of the Rochdale canal, in the vicinity of Bengal-street, Manchester, was let off for the purpose of cleansing it of the mud. Several discoveries of immersed property were made; and not the least extraordinary one was, the finding of a bundle, containing the halves of two pound original Bank of England notes, to the amount of some thousands. It was pleasantly remarked by the bystanders, that this was not the first time that money had been sunk in canals; but, that a canal should be made into a banking concern, exclusive of its own banks, was truly original.

Since that event, as some labourers were cleansing a fish-pond at Hampstead, in Hertfordshire, they found a bottle of sack, covered with mud a yard thick. On it were inscribed these words: 'New Canary, put in to see how long it would keep good, April 1659, Ri Combe.' The mouth of the bottle was waxed over, and the wine good; but the cork was almost decayed. Now, if it be, that there is nothing new under the sun, one fact makes the surmise of another resembling it, very possible, and another to that so strongly confirms it, and places speculation on so rational a ground, that there can be little fear of error, but in the cases not being similar, and the precedents not correct. Had the probability of antiques and treasures being buried in the

Tiber never entered the mind of Cardinal Polignac, and had not the Jews followed it up by their proposal to turn the stream and dig them out, on condition of having them for their pains, these two little instances of the Rochdale canal, and the Hampstead fish-pond, were as good grounds to go upon for cleansing the river, as are any of the mining projects now so prevalent, and which so inflame the minds of our monied men of the city of London.

Our countrymen at Rome have already made a trial; and it was said at the time, under the auspices of the Prince Regent, now King George the Fourth, but their efforts were not successful. Not that any attempt was made to turn, but merely by a machine invented for the purpose, to dredge the river. The experiment was made from the bridge Molle, as far as San Paolo; if our public prints may be relied on, in their intelligence from Rome upon the subject. This machine was ready for use in 1818; but, on account of the increase of the waters, the season was lost, and the work was not proceeded with, until the year following.

From the flippant manner in which the failure of the experiment was announced in the Courier, it is more than probable that His Majesty was not (at least the scribes of that journal were not aware that he was) a promoter of the project; for in a sort of an exulting tone, and in excellent keeping, by the bye, with the language and manner of the Courier, the intelligence thus appeared as an extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Rome, dated August 23, 1819.

"The famous scheme of fishing for statues, appears to have failed. The researches in the Tiber have now continued for three weeks, and nothing has been found. The directors themselves allow that they have no indication as to any parts where their labours might be successful, but that they proceed entirely at hazard."

To my apprehension, the ill success of the trial is, of itself, the stronger argument for adopting the method suggested by Cardinal Polignac, that of turning the river. By all means, the permission of his Holiness should be obtained, when, the thing not taking in London, the proposal of the Jews should be entertained by the societies of Arts and Sciences of the Europeans in general. Those Jews who made the proposal have long since slept with their fathers: yet are they a people of such calculation

calculation, and foresight, and of such unchangeable maxims, that their descendants, of the now generation, would readily and gladly abide by it. When circumstances have not changed with times, which commonly they do, little doubt remains of their engaging in it, precisely upon the same terms originally offered. Indeed, the value of money is greatly in their favour, now; and, as it was, said, their offer, then was scarcely credible; the same sum, whatever it was, would be very liberal now, without raising upon them, and might very well pass to their advantage.

When the Jews have a great point to gain, they do not follow it out by little means. We are historically informed, that among the many projects to raise money, of the prevailing party over Charles the First, was that of introducing the Jews from the Netherlands, and restoring them to an equality of civil and religious rights with the Christians of every persuasion; and that Cromwell was, actually, said to have been in treaty to that effect with the Rabbi Menassah Ben Israel, who offered two hundred thousand pounds as a compensation for the indulgence. It must be observed, however, that the Rabbi Menassah Ben Israel had the modesty to ask St. Paul's Church into the bargain as a *douceur*, but that Noll had the grace to refuse it. This was the fine old building that was burnt in the great fire of 1666, which consumed, at the same time, the greater portion of the city of London. Had Cromwell assented to the proposal, observes Malcolm, the Jews might have boasted of a noble synagogue, a second Temple of Solomon. Mr. Malcolm might have gone further without much hazard of being wrong. He might have said, that they would have possessed a synagogue as far superior to their Temple of Solomon of olden time, as is the present cathedral of St. Paul, to what that was, and as St. Peter's, at Rome, is now superior to what this is.

This concession to the Rabbi's demand—this change of proprietary had been curious in another point of view. The most correct antiquaries have agreed from indubitable circumstances, that the St. Paul's Church which his reverence had so nearly begged in with his bargain, not only stood on the site, but was of itself an addition to the remains of the Temple of Diana of the Romans, when masters of Britain. The Jews had then, with some shew of reason believed, and felt, that the hand of

God was gathering them together, to the coming of their long-expected Messiah, to reign over them on earth, and subdue the world since, according to their interpretation of the curse, the Christians had followed upon the Gentiles, and themselves upon the Christians. What a turn affairs had taken in England, were it not that Cromwell was endued with grace sufficient to resist the offer of the crafty Rabbi, at a season when money was so much needed to carry on his public measures of patriotism, as well as of ambition and self-elevation. Had the Jew prevailed, perchance the great fire of London had never happened, for Charles and James had never been restored,—‘and thereby hangs a tale.’ Had the Jew prevailed, the Commonwealth had been, for aught any wise man could divine to the contrary, sufficiently strengthened to have caused the Church of England to have vanished from the face of the earth; unless she returned to the bosom of her parent, the Church of Rome: how beholden, then, is the Church of England to the grace and firmness of Cromwell.

These are, indeed, mere airy dreams and fanciful triflings, which have little weight with reflecting men. Without, however, assigning St. Paul's Church to the Jews, it is clear that they might be safely put into possession of civil rights and commercial advantages, with not the least danger whatever to our establishment in Church or State, or in any thing appertaining to the commonwealth.

In returning to their views as regarded the cleansing of the Tiber, it may equally be said, that were the Papal government to enter into a contract with them to execute the work, no injury, no odium, no disgrace could possibly attach to the Pope, either in his spiritual or temporal capacity. Their money will serve for state and worldly purposes as well as the money of other men, and if the English capitalists will not embark in the enterprize, let the Jews be negotiated with, upon the terms they have aforetime proposed; whatsoever those terms may have been; for nothing more has yet been expressed, than that they offered a sum scarcely to be credited. I would not that their being Jews should impede the work, but would contract with them as soon as any other body of men. If they pleased, on safe and proper conditions, they should drain the bogs in Ireland; and, that performed, remove the Godwin

win Sands, or any other undertaking conducive to the public good, and their private interests. We have no business with their religion—that is manifestly a matter between God and themselves: while, as wise men and sound politicians, it is for us to encourage them to amass their monies, by honourable means. When generously confided in, and kindly protected, they would become better subjects and better men; and we Christians might, generally speaking, take a lesson from them, if not now even, in the article of common honesty. W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I SHALL feel greatly obliged to any reader of your valuable miscellany, who will inform me whether, and by whom, the inquiry into the nature of particles, in the English or any other language, so admirably begun by Mr. Horne Tooke, has been continued, either in a dictionary or otherwise.

PHILOLOGUS.

[We are not aware that the important inquiry alluded to has since been regularly prosecuted, either in our own or any other language. We should be as happy as our correspondent could be, to see it pushed to its practical extent; as it is only by tracing these minor (as they appear), but comprehensively significant, fragments of conventional speech to their primary roots, in now chiefly obsolete nouns and verbs, that a complete grammatical apprehension of our language can be acquired, or its expressive energies wielded with a master-skill. The style of any writer is only nervous and complete in proportion to the depth of his *feeling* of the technically occult signification and powers of these fugitive remains of the olden tongue:—*feeling*, we say, as opposed to technical knowledge of their signification; and we call that signification occult; for in idiomatic speech and composition, the most learned (even of those few who can be said to be learned in their vernacular tongue) are frequently obliged to depend much more upon habitual feeling in this respect, than upon the assurance of etymological definition. Even the primitive derivation, and consequent significant power, of the specifying article *The*, has never yet been satisfactorily defined or illustrated—and the consequent frequent abuse and perplexing misapplication of it might be demonstrated by a critical analysis of title-pages alone.]

We should be obliged by any communications, whether of original discoveries, or collections from works in which any ingenious or erudite explanations may incidentally have been scattered upon the general subject into which Philologus inquires.—
Edit.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW of the CHARACTER and DOCTRINE of DESCARTES.

AS the political world is divided into many parties or sects; so, also, the realm of thought has, in its various divisions, crowds of upholders, who, seeking to support their own particular views, endeavour to avail themselves of the authority of some great name; and, in fact, the learned world, too, has its blind masses, which need the direction of skilful and active leaders, lest they should fall into that dull inertness which draws upon them the odium of such estimation. Each sect ranges itself, as it were, under the banners of its own chief, and obeys the impulse alone which he has given: and, thus, it frequently happens, in this regard, as also in matters of religion, that the most dissentient are not the most independent.

There are men who, calling themselves philosophers, disdaining the vulgar evidence of reality, seek to clothe themselves in impenetrable clouds, and to be subtly enveloped in obscurity and mystery. While man and the universe are under their control, they think the grand objects of science cannot be understood, without advancing towards an order of ideas which they regard as so vast and profound, as to be placed above or beyond the sphere of human ken. Proceeding thus by jumps and sudden starts, veiled in pompous words, and incontestable, because incomprehensible, principles, it may truly be said, that they endeavour, upon the shoulders of ignorance, to arrive at knowledge; and to attain the goal of earthly wisdom, by taking, for their starting-post, the highest vault of the star-gemmed firmament.

It will be perceived, that this species of philosophy cannot be unhesitatingly addressed to the reason, of mankind at large; it has, therefore, more peculiar need of the assistance of eminent and unquestioned authority; to the end that adepts, who, restrained within the limits of common sense, can only believe, may, also, at least know that there are “men of mighty name,” who have undertaken to think for them. In short, they principally avail themselves of the names of Plato and of Proclus, among the ancients; of Descartes and of Kant, among the moderns: and surely, these may well inspire confidence in the most timid. But may it not be asked—Can the name of Descartes be seriously ranked with those that are at the head of this school?

Nothing

Nothing is more hidden than the path of genius in the discovery of truth! It commonly arrives at it, almost without leaving a vestige of its course.—Scarcely any thing systematic or well-connected is found in some works of high pretension, more than the artificial and laboured division which the author has adopted, more emphatically to express a particular result:—that natural and pleasing arrangement, by which we arrive to the happiest truths, is overlooked. Thus, while the efforts of talent to express its ideas are well-known, its manner of obtaining them is quite unknown; and it is as difficult to appreciate the value of the clothing of a noble thought, as to determine what is to be referred to mere chance, or to the influence of luminous method.

Descartes alone, affords an exception to this observation. Endowed with decisive energy of character, he instantly perceived the utter uncertainty of all his acquisitions—a glance that shook him to his inmost marrow!—but a noble enthusiasm, which prompted him in the quest of truth, quickly urged him to take that only mean which can have attraction for one who is truly under this influence. Without one moment's hesitation, he rejected all that the labour of years had taught him—disengaging himself completely from that system of ideal existence of which he had, heretofore, been a strenuous supporter; and, with unequalled frankness, he again took that starting-post at which nature, unsophisticated and unshackled, had originally placed him. By this step, the boldness of which is unexampled in the history of man, he undertook, not to rearrange, but to re-compose his ideas: and, that he might be entirely unshackled by doubt, with firm and relentless determination, he effaced all recollection of that system which had placed him tottering on the very brink of total vacuity. However, he recoiled not. The rectitude and integrity of his heart prompted a kind of *provisional morality* (*morale par provision*) by which he might be guided during the interregnum to which he had himself condemned his reason: for, could he have wandered so long in darkness, and not have been dashed against inevitable rocks, before he could discover the solitary guardian-star by which he might be guided into peace and safety?

This was evincing an uncommon de-

gree of courage, but the principal marvel did not consist in this. The universe is an immeasurable sphere, of which the centre is every where—the circumference no where. Man, who finds, without any concurrence of his own will, that he is one of its inhabitants, goes about hither and thither, unconscious where his first steps are directed: but the difficulty is, having a perception of the “whereabout,” then to choose the path that will lead, undeviatingly, to the end desired. Where, in such a case, should he direct his steps, and who could guarantee to him such power of gradual advancement that he should never go astray, in all the windings of this long labyrinth?

Descartes, however, was undisturbed. On every side, his rapid glance pierced through the clouds and mists which, hitherto, had veiled his sight; and, with confident alacrity, he seized upon the first emanation of real knowledge, and cried, as in a moment of brilliant inspiration, *Je pense, donc je suis!*—I think, then I exist!

Sublime conception, which, as a ray of trembling light, affords the wandering traveller a grateful but imperfect guidance over rugged and hideous precipices!—And it is the effort of no ordinary intelligence, to enter the very depths of analysis, and deduce general principles from the arguments of long calculation:—it is the triumph of genius, whose mighty starts attain to, as it were, primeval truth, upon the very confines of nature, without the aid of such mysterious guidance.

But stay:—let us here examine, more precisely, the character of that doctrine of which Descartes may be said to have sought the deep foundations.—When he used those memorable words, “*I think, then I am,*” did he pronounce them in accordance with experimental fact, or rational induction? Let us hope that common experience, inward, instant, luminous and conscious, will do away with the necessity of *proving* so positive a fact, which, in short, nothing can properly explain, because nothing precedes it: it is, in truth, itself the evidence of its own reality—unerringly existing in every breast: which no one, seriously, can refuse to acknowledge. The scepticism of Pyrrho, who, unreservedly, says, *I know nothing*;—or of Montaigne, who, with more delicate address, asks, *What do I know?*—do not contradict this truth. Even the madman, who traces

traces not the faculty of reason, knows well enough that he both *feels* and *lives*.

But this is not all. The great importance which attaches to this doctrine, arises not only from its truth, but from its being fundamental. Bacon has proposed to us a *Novum Organum*, (New Organ) by the exercise of which to remodel the understanding: Descartes has furnished the *first principle* of that very organ, whereby every one may adapt it to his own use. Locke has presented a surprising connexion of known and positive facts. Descartes declares that positive and original fact, whence all others take their rise; and affords a law, by which, without error or confusion, we may enter on and execute a complete *analysis* and *synthesis* of this almost interminable chain. In a word, Descartes not only has expressed the result of experience, but he has founded an experimental school of philosophy; for it is he who hath laid the foundation-stone of that great building—it is he who hath discovered the *ubi consistam*, the *wherewith* consisteth, of human science; and were we to erect a temple, consecrated to science, and open to universal adoration, it would be sufficient to engrave upon the frontispiece, "I THINK, THEN, I AM," as pass-words into the fearful majesty of its sanctuary.

But what is man? Even when endowed with genius the most rare, still he is always feeble, always fettered, always finite. The Hercules of our veneration vanishes; the formidable demi-god becomes a mere mortal, trembling thing.

If the first discovery of meditative reason is, that "we think," and therefore that "we exist"—the second, in the natural course of things, should induce us to examine what it is *to think*, and what are the conditions imposed upon our *existence*. It is then that, from the former evidence of conscience, we arrive at further evidences of the same kind: it is then that science, revealing the unknown by mean of the known, gradually disengages itself from the imposing *forms* of previous entanglement, by the operation of a series of evident and well-digested truths. But Descartes, with Bacon, has not sufficiently reflected that, far from its being necessary to add *wings* to the human understanding, it must rather be restrained in its speed by *lead* and *weights*. The right way has been discovered, but a calm and measured pace is not yet attained: that demands long and patient devotement, and method,

quietly to unloose those shackles which rude and precipitate strength would burst! Seduced by the impetuosity of his genius, Descartes carelessly resigns himself to all the advantages of his first conceptions. His systematic doubts are hastily laid aside—he finishes by perfect dependance upon higher reasonings. At first, he said, "He thought," and "he existed;" now, he speaks of the immaterial nature of the soul, and of the infinite essence of Almighty God.

And who will dare to question these great truths?—But, let us not wander from our subject; which is not here to raise or express doubts or certainty on these points. Our endeavour must be, to show whether or not these two ideas possess an evidence so intuitive, so universal, as to demand immediate place after that simple motion of our conscience, by which, with unhesitating boldness, we may cry, *I think, then, I am!* Descartes aimed at no compilation of detached maxims: he wished to re-organize the laws of science. It was not enough for him, therefore, to declare truths; he wished to show them in intimate and inseparable union—to show that each truth, while it afforded a germ to that which followed, was itself originated by the preceding; while the one passes on from the other, as *two* follows *one*, *three* *two*, *four* *three*, and so on. But when I see this great man, scarcely persuaded that he exists—because he thinks, rise at once to the consideration of the native principle of thought, without even inquiring what may be the cause or action of thought; when I see him endeavour, with more extraordinary audacity, to embody an idea of the Creator, without having, beforehand, conceived that of the creature, which should have been a ladder by which to climb the heights of science; I have a right to conclude, that he oversteps his own rule—that he has lost the clue his brilliant genius had confided to him; that, instead of a continued chain of truths, each exposing and explaining each, he shows only the broken links of such chain, thrown hither and thither, in such utter confusion, that, wanting the intermediate links, their connexion seems impossible. For it does not follow—that, an idea being true, it therefore must be simple, and may be arranged in any casual order in the intellectual chain. Thus, while it is true that nothing simple and intuitive is known respecting God and the soul,—among the philosophers

philosophers of ancient time, and even of the middle ages, there are no two who precisely agree in their ideas on these points. It must then be accorded, that it is to the astonishing march of reason and of civilization, and, may we not also say, to the influence of revealed religion, that the agreement of sages, on subjects so vast and so profound, is to be attributed: the mere attainments of every-day intelligence could never effect it. Is it not, then, necessary to range them as positive facts, on the side of universal consciousness of thought?

This first step once taken, it is easy to conclude that Descartes would unhesitatingly pursue the course. To have forced him patiently and methodically to analyze those abstract ideas by which he was to discover the laws of their formation, would have been to freeze the enthusiasm—to clip the wings of his towering mind! Was it not more agreeable to such a character to consider them as principally *innate*? This more expeditious method, which hesitates not to advance hypothetically the conclusion of which demonstration is sought, offered no doubtful hopes of success: it is more poetic than calculating; but it is well known that reason is soon silenced, when imagination is taken captive. Always, then, hastening to the investigation of determinate causes, while he disdained the examination of those known facts which lead to them; is it wonderful that Descartes should, at last, meet with vortices, and strive from such to organize the heavens, the earth, and all the created forms of nature? Where then is that excelling system, which, having afforded him such a luminous and well-determined starting-point, appeared to promise results so favourable to the advancement of the cause of intellect?

And yet, how strange!—it is in these very ramblings that certain schools seek a title to rank this great man among their leaders. But let us be just, and impartially ascribe to each his own peculiar share. From what has heretofore been said, it will appear that, in the philosophical life of Descartes, there were two grand epochs to be noticed: when he, with unwonted profundity, regarded the uncertainty of human knowledge,—conceived the vast and bold design of overthrowing every previous dogma, that he, with greater order and precision, might re-construct the

whole system,—enveloped himself in the abyss of universal doubt, that, in the midst of prejudice and uncertainty, he might discover truth;—seized upon the simple and fundamental law, which would constitute the first link of his reformed chain, and crying *I think, then I am!* as a triumphant general, entered that very universe he had before so determinately abandoned; and fixed his foot, sure and unerring, upon the glittering threshold of true science. In the other, when, almost at the moment he seemed to have won the wreath he sought for, his scarce-formed system was forgotten; spontaneously he abandoned the path he seemed so happily to have taken; resumed, unhesitatingly, the very prejudices which, with so rare a courage, he had emerged from; pertinaciously sought the hidden principles of being, instead of confining himself to the beneficial observance of those phenomena derivable from them, and wandered anew in a perplexed maze of difficulty and doubt.

Here we see Descartes as himself, and by considering him in this double point of view alone, must we—can we, determine to what *school* his illustrious name should be attached?

Certainly, when he expounds a positive fact, which is true, because it comes home to every man's consciousness and, which is *primitive*, because no other precedes or explains it, he is an EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHER, in the most enlarged application of the term. Wherefore, should any regard him as a RATIONATIVE PHILOSOPHER, this can only be when he hazards hypotheses that must be doubtful. Upon this question, issue is joined; and the dilemma seems to be—either to abjure Descartes, or to allow the distinction. In this latter case, a devotion almost superstitious is required, so that the limitations of the distinction be well marked. Then let the school of *rational philosophy* take Descartes, in the slumber of his reason, in the forgetfulness of his own method, in the intemperateness of his conceptions; and let it, if it will, erect a statue—an honourable trophy of his deviations. The experimental school will ever be proud to acknowledge him as its most illustrious founder, considering him in all the essence of his genius, in all the majesty of intelligence, in the absence of all those prejudices which at first he had had the boldness to discard.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ILLUMINATING POWER of COAL and OIL GAS.

PERHAPS no question has more divided the opinion of scientific men than that of the illuminating power, and, consequently, the value of the inflammable gases obtained from the distillation of oil and coal. It is, indeed, calculated to render the judgment of those gentlemen, who make scientific pursuits a profession, of little weight or authority, either as to oral or written testimony, when we find such extraordinary discrepancies as in the present case; some authorities having stated the illuminating power of oil-gas to be from three and a half to four times greater than that of coal-gas.* While others, with Professor Leslie at their head, have not allowed oil-gas to exceed coal-gas, in illuminating power, more than about the ratio of 150 to 100.†

Now, however extraordinary it might at first view appear, both these statements may be correct as to the facts deduced from the experiments conducted by the respective parties, though they are certainly very far from satisfactory, or even correct, as *general* statements of the comparative illuminating power of the two kinds of gas, considered as an article of general demand with the consumer. The fact appears to be, that different parties have undertaken to espouse different interests in the investigation of this important branch of civil economy; and, in so doing, have, in some measure, sacrificed the dignity of genuine science, by making a sort of *ex parte* statement of the case.

It is well known to every person conversant with the coal-trade, how greatly the quality of different specimens of coal varies, and even that obtained from the same coal-seam at different stations. While some varieties are best adapted for producing coke, others, having less solidity and greater inflammability, are better calculated for affording gas. Not only the quantity, but the quality of gas also varies very considerably, from different specimens of coal; the quantity of sulphur existing

in some samples rendering them quite unfit to be employed for gas-making, without a considerable expense and trouble incurred in purifying the gas to render it fit for use. It is also well known, that the variety called Cannel or Wigan Coal, produces gas of a much superior quality to that from the Newcastle and Durham coal strata, or indeed from any other of the English collieries; and that the coal-seams in the south of Scotland yield varieties of coal even superior in quality, especially for gas-making, to that of the Lancashire coal-field. Now these facts being (it must be presumed) well known to every person in any way connected with gas-works, it certainly appears very remarkable that scientific men, who undertake experiments to estimate the value of the respective gases, should omit taking these points into their consideration. Thus, in the experiments of Messrs. Davy and Co., coal-gas of inferior quality, or about 400 spec. grav., was compared with oil-gas of the best quality, or above 900; and Mr. Leslie compared the best coal-gas of the Edinburgh works, about 700 spec. grav., with oil-gas of inferior quality, or but little exceeding a spec. grav. 800.

Although the value, or illuminating power of each species of gas, be not found in exact ratio to the specific gravity — oil-gas having, *ceteris paribus*, greater illuminating power; yet, for a *general* estimate, the density affords a pretty fair criterion of the value of each kind of gas: consequently, whenever a comparison is instituted of the respective advantages afforded to the public from the use of either kind, the specific gravity of the gas should always be expressed.

It is, therefore, with some pleasure I find, in the July number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, a more able investigation of this important question than has hitherto been presented to the public. The authors of the paper (Drs. Christison and Turner‡) appear to have viewed the question in all its bearings, during the elaborate experiments they conducted, for determining the comparative value of the two gases.

They selected the photometer of Count Rumford in preference to that of

* Ann. Phil., vol. vi. p. 404. Experiments of Messrs. Davy, Faraday, and Phillips.

† Coal-gas Company's Report—July 1824.

‡ This report was also recently read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

of Professor Leslie, for measuring the intensities of the lights; Mr. Leslie's instrument being affected by non-luminous heat, which renders its indications much less accurate than the former instrument.

To give even an abstract of the very long and able paper of Drs. C. and T. would be quite inadmissible, Mr. Editor, in your miscellaneous columns; but a summary of some of the conclusions of these gentlemen may be worthy the attention of every person employing gas for artificial lights.

From a vast number of trials, it appeared that the length of the flame has a most important influence in the production of light. For as the flame becomes extended, its light increases in a much greater ratio than the expenditure of gas. Thus, in a coal-gas jet burner, allowing for equal expenditures of gas, a two-inch flame giving a light, which may be called 100 degrees, a three-inch flame gave 109; a four-inch flame 131; and a five-inch flame 150. Beyond five inches, however, nothing is gained; on the contrary, the tip of the flame becomes darkened by a part of the gas passing off without being decomposed and consumed. It appears, therefore, that we obtain fifty per cent. more light from a coal-gas jet of five inches in height, than from one that is two inches high, with equal expenditure of gas; and the same proportion holds good whether we use a single jet, or an Argand burner with numerous apertures.

Now this fact alone is certainly one of the utmost importance, to the public as well as to the gas companies generally. For it cannot be denied that an immense waste of gas, or in other words loss of light, must ensue from limiting the jet in our street lamps to flame not more than two inches high, and in some cases, the three jets called the "cockspur burner," have not much more than an inch of flame above each orifice. It seems beyond a doubt, that the principles on which the combustion of gas for the purposes of illumination depends, have hitherto been very little understood, even by those whose business or profession renders it in a manner incumbent on them to be masters of the whole subject. For the principles that govern the combustion of gas (and which are now for the first time fully developed, through the refined experiments and accurate reasoning of the able chemists before men-

tioned), are in themselves so obvious to every one moderately conversant with chemical science, as to leave no doubt whatever with regard to the accuracy of the conclusions drawn by these gentlemen; and which may be briefly stated thus:—

If a gas flame of two inches in height, whether issuing from a single jet or a series of holes, be supplied with atmospheric air too rapidly, there will be a loss of illuminating power in consequence. For, although the light will be vivid in such case, owing to the copious supply of oxygen from the air; yet the mass of air from whence the oxygen is abstracted bears so large a proportion to the volume of the flame, as to cool the exterior of the jet of gas below the actual temperature of ignition, and will thus prevent its evolution of light. Drs. Christison and Turner very justly corroborate the opinion of Sir H. Davy, with regard to the necessity of inflammable gas undergoing decomposition immediately previous to its combustion, if we wish to have the full benefit of the inflammable substance in giving out light and heat.

It has been satisfactorily shewn, by all the comparative experiments hitherto made on carburetted hydrogen gas, that the intensity of the light evolved is always nearly in proportion to the density of the compound gas—or, in other words, in proportion to the quantity of carbon in solution in the hydrogen. It may be, therefore, clearly inferred, that the illumination from our artificial lights (whether gas, wax, or oil) is due to the union of the carbon with the oxygenous portion of the air; and that the hydrogen has little agency in the production of light, beyond that of being the vehicle or menstruum in which the carbon is retained in a gaseous form, and ready for instant combustion.

Not only the intensity of the light, but the duration of the gas also, depends entirely on the quantity of carbon in suspension: as is sufficiently proved by the durability of oil gas in comparison with that of coal gas, and the greater quantity of oxygen required for consuming equal portions of oil gas and coal gas.

[Now, if we open the stop-cock of a gas-light which is burning at two inches, so as to extend the flame to four or five inches, we obviously gain two advantages:—1. That the greater volume of flame gives a greater elevation of temperature for the decomposition and

perfect combustion of the gas, without any waste; while the extra volume of flame will, of course, throw out more luminous particles than a smaller volume of equal intensity or brilliancy. A large or long gas flame is therefore decidedly more advantageous, as well as more economical, for equal expenditures of gas, than a small or short gas flame.

These observations are limited to the height of the flame solely.

With regard to the diameter of the apertures of coal-gas burners, Drs. C. and T. consider apertures from 28th to 30th of an inch as the most economical; which nearly corresponds with all other experiments. But they think the diameter of oil-gas apertures should not be less than one-fiftieth instead of one-sixtieth of an inch, as commonly made by the oil-gas companies.

The height of the flame is of equal importance, in order to produce the greatest degree of light from a given quantity of oil, as well as coal gas; only, the maximum effect in an oil-gas burner, whether single or compound, is obtained when the flame does not exceed four inches in height.

Now, if these experiments may be relied on (and of which I see no reason to entertain the smallest doubt), the waste of gas, or loss of light, is even greater, according to the blundering arrangements adopted by the oil-gas companies, than in burning coal-gas. Instead of adhering to the fallacious idea, therefore, that a short flame will produce economy of the gas, it cannot admit of a doubt, that if our street lamps were allowed an extension of the flame, either by means of fresh burners, or giving a greater pressure on the gas-works or reservoirs, that both the gas companies and the public also would be benefited by the arrangement. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRIESTLY GOVERNMENT!

WHAT priests may do for our accommodation in the other world, we shall know, when from that bourne any traveller returns to inform us. What they would do for us in this world, if entrusted with the government of it, we have some proof. The dominions of his Holiness the Pope, under the priestly hierarchy of the Vatican, are the most demoralized and the worst governed in the universe. Take an example:—

“Leo XII. (we are informed) has instituted an asylum for assassins in Ostia and three other unhealthy towns. The Papal Edict states, that it is for the purpose of re-people these places. Every assassin who flies for refuge to one of these towns, which are about ten leagues from the spot where the greatest number of travellers are murdered, is to be free from further pursuit.”

Comfortable this for English curiosity-hunters, who are the principal travellers on those dangerous roads! Plunder and murder us when they will, the Roman banditti have but to take their choice for a ten-league run in four different directions, and they are white-washed from all sin—or, what may be equally consolatory, they are exempt from all punishment!

But what a picture of civil institution and polity? Towns are depopulated by filth and wretched misgovernment; and the “God-King”—(for this is among the titles with which we find him sometimes adorned)—the “God-King,” and his senate of cardinals, can find no other way of replenishing them, but by rendering them the sanctuaries of assassination. How grateful the people of Italy, and all who travel in Italy, ought to be to Protestant Great Britain for rescuing the country from the Imperial tyranny of Napoleon, and restoring the legitimate theocracy!

Let us not mistake, however. It is neither Pope nor Popery that constitutes the evil: it is priest and priest government. Whatever be the creed professed, the functions and habitudes of the sacerdotal office necessarily disqualify men for the due exercise of political and civil power. Jack Presbyter would not manage the matter much better. Religion may meliorate the moral character; and I know of no religion whose precepts have not, more or less, such tendency:—but priestcraft and religion are different matters; and political priestcraft is the most irreligious demoralizer that the arch-enemy ever employed for the enthrallment and degradation of mankind. It is tyranny without order; submission without peace; the bondage of civil institution without its protection. It enslaves the understanding, and lets loose the malignant passions; engenders crime, by the ignorance it encourages, and the misery its wretched policy diffuses; and then opens a shop for the atonement of crime, and a sanctuary for assassination. And this is what is called

THEOCRACY!
Mathematical.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio."

SIR:

HAVING observed, in your last number, the solution of an ingenious, and, to me, new Geometric Theorem, I could not avoid considering some of the steps of the demonstration rather obscure, and the conclusion, *geometrically*, unsatisfactory. Under this impression, I enclose a proof, substantially the same as the former, but which will, I think, atone for its greater length, by increased perspicuity and strictness. A.

[WE apprehend that the motto affixed to this communication is applied to our former very clever correspondent, Mr. Davies: perhaps he may be induced to remove any imputation of this kind, without referring to the pedantries, or the *Porisms*, of almost unknown authors.—EDIT.]

UPON either pair of opposite sides of a trapezium, as BC, DA, let the triangles BEC, AFD be constructed, each having its vertex any where in the other's base: then, if the sides of the triangles intersect in G and O, and the diagonals of the trapezium intersect each other in K, the points, G, K, O, are in the same straight line.

1. Let BC be parallel to AD:—

Join GK, and produce it both ways, to cut CB and AD produced;—then, if GK produced does not pass through O, let it cut FD in H', and CE in H. Therefore, because LC is parallel to AM,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LB} : \text{ME} &:: \text{BG} : \text{GE}, \\ \text{and ME} : \text{LC} &:: \text{EH} : \text{HC}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{LB} : \text{LC} :: \text{BG} : \text{EH} :: \text{GE} : \text{HC}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Again, MD} : \text{LF} &:: \text{H'D} : \text{H'F}, \\ \text{and LF} : \text{MA} &:: \text{FG} : \text{GA}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{MD} : \text{MA} :: \text{FG} : \text{H'D} :: \text{GA} : \text{H'F}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also, LB} : \text{LK} &:: \text{MD} : \text{MK}, \\ \text{and LK} : \text{LC} &:: \text{MK} : \text{MA}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{LB} : \text{LC} :: \text{MD} : \text{MA}.$$

Hence, $\text{BG} : \text{EH} :: \text{GE} : \text{HC} :: \text{FG} : \text{H'D} :: \text{GA} : \text{H'F}$;
but, from the similar triangles, BGF, AGE,

$$\text{BG} : \text{GE} :: \text{FG} : \text{GA},$$

$$\therefore \text{EH} : \text{HC} :: \text{H'D} : \text{H'F}.$$

$$\text{Or, EO} + \text{OH} : \text{OC} - \text{OH} :: \text{DO} + \text{OH'} : \text{OF} - \text{OH'}.$$

$$\therefore \text{comp}^o \text{ EO} + \text{OC} : \text{OC} - \text{OH} :: \text{DO} + \text{OF} : \text{OF} - \text{OH'} (\alpha)$$

But, from similar triangles, $\text{EO} : \text{OC} :: \text{DO} : \text{OF}$,

$$\therefore \text{EO} + \text{OC} : \text{OC} :: \text{DO} + \text{OF} : \text{OF}.$$

$$\text{Invert}^o \text{ OC} : \text{EO} + \text{OC} :: \text{OF} : \text{DO} + \text{OF} (\beta)$$

By comparing (α) and (β), $\text{OC} : \text{OC} - \text{OH} :: \text{OF} : \text{OF} - \text{OH'}$.

$$\text{Conv}^o \text{ OC} : \text{OH} :: \text{OF} : \text{OH'}.$$

$$\text{Permut}^o \text{ OC} : \text{OF} :: \text{OH} : \text{OH'}.$$

\therefore (Euclid, vi. 2), HH' is parallel to CF; but HH' is in the same straight line with GK, \therefore also, GK is parallel to CF; and, if GK and CF be produced ever so far, they will not meet. But, GK being produced, does meet CF, produced in L; which is absurd: \therefore H'H , or KH , is not in the same straight line with GK; and in the same manner it may be shewn, that no other than KO can be in the same straight line with GK. Wherefore, the points, G, K, O, are in the same straight line. Q. E. D.

"The lines, with the exception of the parallelism of BC, AD, being arbitrary, we have merely to conceive the figure laterally projected upon an oblique plane, when the representation will be a trapezium perfectly unlimited in the conditions of its structure, and having all the coincidences stated in the theorem."

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE GRADATION OF UNIVERSAL BEING.

(Continued from p. 30.)

IF we carefully examine the question, In what is man superior to other animals?—we shall find, that his superiority rests on these attributes alone: 1. Mind, with all its various intuitive powers; and, 2. The happy consciousness of a future state:—for, in the different senses of hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting and touching, he is equalled, and, indeed, surpassed, by many.

“What is most excellent in man?” asks Seneca—“Reason. In this he surpasses the irrational creation, and imitates the Deity. Perfect reason is, therefore, the peculiar attribute of man; other qualities he possesseth in common with other animals. Is he strong?—so are lions. Is he beautiful?—so are peacocks. Is he swift?—so are horses. I do not say (he continues), that in all these things he may be excelled, nor do I ask in what he most surpasseth,—but what is his exclusive and peculiar qualification. Hath he a body?—so have trees. Hath he force and voluntary motion?—Beasts and reptiles have the same. Hath he a voice?—By how much louder is the dog’s—more shrill the eagle’s—more sonorous the bull’s—more melodious and flexible the nightingale’s! What peculiarity, then, is there in Man?—REASON.”*

Mind, then, being the distinguishing characteristic of man, let us endeavour to analyze its properties, and define, if possible, its various and excursive powers.

“The great leading faculties of the mind,” says a pleasing writer, whose definition we adopt, as being both precise and comprehensive, “may be thus simply portrayed:—

“Reason—the faculty of distinguishing between good and evil—of calculating future consequences—and of discerning the fitness of things.

* Seneca, *Epist.* 76.—There is, however, another prominent peculiarity in man, and this is, his capability of dwelling, it is believed, in every part of the globe. This truth, which seems to prove, in the strongest manner, man’s right to universal dominion, did not escape the notice of the splendid Historian of Rome, who has observed, that “the Romans made war in all climates, and, by their excellent discipline, were, in great measure, preserved in health and vigour.” It may be remarked,” he continues, “that man is the only animal which can live in every country, from the equator to the poles. The hog seems to approach the nearest to our species in that privilege.”—Gibbon’s *Decline and Fall*, vol. i. 340, note.

“Perception—by which ideas, and the knowledge of things, or of separate existences, are received through the medium of the senses.

“Memory—by which the impressions already received are retained in the mind.

“Association—by which the impressions and images received are connected together, and called into action.

“Judgment, or the power of comparing, weighing and determining between contraries.

“Imagination—the last and noblest and mightiest quality of the mind; that which, more than all the others, stamps divinity on the character of man; and that which more peculiarly distinguishes him from ‘the brutes that perish,’ and even from inferiors among his own species. It is creative and unlimited;—it comprehends the past, the present, and that which is to come;—it extends the power of vision beyond the narrow limits of this globe, even to the very confines of the invisible universe;—and not only does it dare to look into the profundity of immeasurable space, but will oftentimes glance, with ardent eye, into the regions of eternal light and immortal glory! It is the only faculty which can never be fully satisfied, or employed in this state of existence: because it is not only able to comprehend all the existences which are rendered apparent and tangible to the external senses, but it can even conceive and create new combinations of images—

“And give to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name!”

To these qualities may be added another, namely, that of *Volition*, or *Will*; which, however, can scarcely be considered a distinct faculty,—as it appears—to use the words of the author whose definition we have just used—the presiding, directing and regulating power of the mind, which, though not able actually to prevent the admission of ideas and impressions, can determine and regulate the attention towards them when received,—suppressing it towards those that are painful, and continuing it towards those that are agreeable. This, it must be allowed, is a very judicious discrimination, and our author’s argument in its favour is eloquent and persuasive.

“If there were no presiding power in the mind,” he writes—“to what a state of confusion and chaos would it be reduced! Being neither able to resist the admission of ideas, or to arrange them when admitted, it would be in a state of natural and terrible insanity.* Myriads of ideal and incongruous

* “An excessive acuteness of one sense,” says a learned physiologist, “while the others remained in the natural degree, would

ous forms would incessantly rise before the perturbed soul, and whirl, in maddening groups of ten thousand strange and frightful combinations, till all became dark and horrible, and the welcome sleep of death fell happily upon the benighted sufferer. Why (he asks) should we refuse to believe that God hath given a preventive check to such enormous evils?—and why should we object to allow that this preventive check is the power of volition?"

There, surely, can be no objection for it is evident, that, without the discriminating influence of volition, man would, indeed, be a miserable, deranged and brutish animal.

But the grand attraction, in the state of man, is the hope—the certainty, of a future life.

"Without a future state," observes an ingenious moralist, "it would be utterly impossible for man to explain the difficulties of this. Possessing earth, but destined for heaven, he forms the link between two orders of beings, and partakes much of the grossness of the one, and somewhat of the refinement of the other."—*Lacon*, p. 258.

But, notwithstanding these noble and imposing qualities, man, without the paternal protection of his Creator, is a frail and helpless being. Truly, indeed, has the poet portrayed him in the following emphatic passage, conceived and embodied in the full career of poetic inspiration:—

"How poor, how rich—how abject, how august—
How complicate, how wonderful is man!
How passing wonder HE who made him such!—
Who centred in our make such strange extremes,
From different natures marvellously mix'd!
Connexion exquisite of different worlds!
Distinguish'd link in being's endless chain!
Midway from nothing to the Deity!
A beam ethereal, sullied and absorb'd!
Tho' sullied and dishonour'd, still divine!
Dim miniature of greatness absolute!
An heir of glory!—a frail child of dust!
Helpless immortal!—insect infinite!
A worm!—a god!—"

It is not, however, to be understood, that all orders of the human species naturally possess the same qualities in an equal degree. There is an obvious gradation, even in the human race—from the polished and perfect European, to the wild untutored African; and this gradation—however humiliating it may, at first sight, appear—becomes more particularly conspicuous by careful

would lead to such a preponderance of the trains of thought—and actions connected with the objects of that sense, as would constitute insanity."—*Parry's Elements of Pathology and Therapeutics*, p. 277, § 648.

anatomical investigation. Taking the European, then, as the climax of perfection in man, and the ape tribe as the highest order of the brute species, we shall find that the savage of Africa approaches nearer to the latter, in most of his outward mechanism. The arms of the negro are longer, in proportion, than those of the native of Europe; his feet are also flatter, and otherwise different in length, breadth and shape. The fore and back parts of the head are considerably narrower in the black than in the white man; the cavity of the skull is more circumscribed; and the fore parts, or *symphyses*, of the upper and lower jaws are considerably more prominent. The front teeth are larger, placed more obliquely in their sockets, and project more at their points. The orbits are more capacious, and the bones of the leg and thigh more bowed, or convex. In all these particulars the African differs widely from the European, and very closely resembles the ape.

The form of the chin of the negro has been adduced as a strong proof of his approximation—as far as external shape is concerned—to the *Simiæ* tribe.

"I wish it to be particularly understood," writes an acute, but somewhat speculative physiologist, "that I consider the chin of the negro as deserving particular attention. This part has either not been properly characterized, or the account has not been correctly comprehended. It is said by some, that the chin of the negro projects; the reverse, however, is the fact: for, beside that the distance of the fore-teeth from the bottom of the chin is less than in the European, the lower part of the chin; instead of projecting, recedes or falls back, as in the ape."—*White, On Gradation in Man*.

But the best and most satisfactory criterion of the approximation of the human to the brute species, is the formation and magnitude of the brain, which is the grand and primary organ of sense, and that with which the mind is supposed to be most immediately and intimately connected.

"The cavity of the skull," writes the author just quoted; "is less capacious in the African than in the European, and still less in the brute species. All the natives of Africa, and the inhabitants of the Southern Islands, have either very narrow skulls, or a flat receding fore and hind head."

The brain is larger in man than in any other animal, and, of all men, the European has the largest; and it may be

he observed, as a general rule, that those animals which have a greater quantity of brain, have a corresponding portion of sagacity. With regard to the other organs, faculties, and physical properties, there is a wide variation between the European and the Indian; and in whatever respects the latter differs from the former, the particularity (with the exception of the lips) brings him nearer the ape. But, as the chasm between the last order of man and the first of brutes is so wide with regard to speech, we need not wonder at so obvious a variation in the organization.

Having taken a cursory view of the most refined and most debased of the human race, it may be necessary to observe, that the Asiatic and Native American fill up the intermediate hiatus,—the former continuing the chain from the European,—the latter uniting it to the African.

This gradation from man to the brute cannot possibly be attributed to more than two circumstances. Either the diversity, varied and extensive as it is, was produced by the slow and gradual operation of natural causes; or, different species were originally created, endowed with the characteristic marks which they still retain. The first of these causes is most consonant to the tenets of our religion; and that which we, therefore, unhesitatingly adopt:—we must consequently attribute the variation in the different nations of the world, to the effects of climate, soil, general occupation and mode of living.*

“Man,” says Buffon, “though white in Europe, black in Africa, yellow in Asia, and red in America, is still the same animal; tinged only with the colour of the climate. Where the heat is excessive, as in Guinea and Senegal, the people are perfectly black; where less excessive, as in Abyssinia, they are less black: where it is more temperate, as in Barbary and Arabia,

they are brown; and where mild, as in Europe and lesser Asia, they are fair.”†

Still, as Dr. Hales has observed, there are anomalies, or exceptions to the influence of climate and customs, that must be ascribed to other, and perhaps undiscovered causes, which baffle the pride of human sagacity to develop; and which, after all, must be resolved into the will and pleasure of the Creator, and deposited among “the unsearchable riches” of his wisdom and providence, in the variety, no less than in the regularity, of his works.

(To be continued.)

† Yet the Hottentots of the Cape of Good Hope are of an almost sable brown; and the Caffres, much nearer to the line, are of a lightish mouse-colour. And, if the question is to be argued upon physical grounds, the peculiarities of anatomical formation must not be overlooked.—EDIT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Fossil Remains.

THE last Number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal contains an interesting communication from the Rev. George Young, on the fossil remains of a crocodile, found embedded in the alum-shell rock, on the coast near Whitby.

Fossil bones of marine animals having been discovered in the lias-rock, on the coast of Dorsetshire, and at Stonesfield in Oxfordshire, which evidently belong to the *Saurian* family, it was supposed that some heads and other fragments, previously discovered in the alum-rocks on the Yorkshire coast, belonged to the same genus. But, after considerable labour, and some hazard, in collecting the entire bones of an animal about eighteen feet in length, from the face of the cliff in which they were embedded, and putting them together in their proper order, instead of an animal furnished with fins for the purpose of swimming, it had the bones of both the legs and feet exactly corresponding to those of the crocodile, and calculated for walking. The scaly crust on the surface was also distinctly perceptible, so as to enable it to be easily determined to what species the animal belonged.

This valuable relic of a former world (and which, we believe, is the first authenticated specimen of the crocodile found in the British strata) has been purchased by the Whitby Philosophical Society, and deposited in their Museum.

* “The safe rule of Sir Isaac Newton, to admit no more causes of natural things, than are sufficient to account for their phenomena, may be efficaciously applied to the question—whether the human race has originated from one or many primeval stocks? There are no more varieties of form and manners (he continues) among the numerous tribes of mankind, than such as the descendants of one pair may have exhibited, under the varying influences of different climates and countries, and of dissimilar food, customs, diseases and occupations.”—*Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i, p. 7.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE ON THE
ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS AND FORMA-
TION OF THE LITERAL ELEMENTS.

[Continued from p. 8.]

II. THE GUMS, particularly at the rough part just above the upper teeth (not absolutely the roof of the mouth, as has been generally, but inaccurately stated) are very important auxiliaries in the formation of several elements.

D.T. A contact and pressure, more or less forcible, of the point of the tongue with the upper gums, just at the place where they terminate upon the teeth, produces the semi-liquid sound belonging to the letter *D*, and the relative mute consonant, or stop, designated by the letter *T*.*

* "If the point of the tongue be applied to the fore-part of the palate, at the roots of the upper teeth, and some air condensed in the mouth behind, on withdrawing the tongue downwards, the mute consonant *T* is formed; which may begin or terminate a syllable. If the tongue be placed as above described, and a sound be *previously* [at the same time] produced in the mouth, the semisnant consonant *D* is formed, which may begin or terminate a syllable." *Darwin's Temp. Nat. Add. Note XV.*

It should be observed, that in some of my anatomical descriptions of the formations of the elements, I shall be found to differ from Dr. Darwin and other earlier and contemporary writers, as they have also differed from each other. The reader is; therefore, advised to compare my descriptions with those of Wallis, Holder, &c., and to try them all by the test of experiment. Some of these differences, I believe, will be found chargeable upon the want of sufficient minuteness and accuracy in the selection and discriminations of terms made use of by certain of my predecessors; others, in all probability, from some of those predecessors (as Dr. Darwin, in particular) being disposed to countenance a more effeminate and less discriminative pronunciation than I can bring myself to tolerate, at least in solemn speaking. In some few particulars it is possible that either they or I may have been positively mistaken; for it is certain that Dr. D. appears sometimes to dictate a position and elevation of the tongue, which if I were to assume, I should stammer as badly as he did himself. But it is particularly important to remember, that the interior form and cavity of the mouth differ very considerably in different subjects; and that some of these varieties actually impose the necessity of a different mode of action for the production of the same effects. The evil has been in this, as in many other respects, that students, in their closets, have frequently been disposed to theorize with-

The mere circumstance of compression does not, however, constitute the only difference in the formation of these, or, perhaps, of any two distinct sounds of our alphabet; the positions and actions of the tongue will also be found to be something different. In the formation of the *T*, the tongue glides down a little way upon the teeth, more than in the formation of *D*; and the aerial percussion for the former will be found to take place just at the point of lingual motion, where the tuning of the latter ends. In other words, *T* is the stop, or termination of *D*. It is one of the three absolute mutes, having no perceptible sound of its own without combination with some successive vowel (open or whispered), or some liquid or sibilant.

From these circumstances of anatomical formation, it happens that *T* can be sounded after *D*, without pause; that is to say, that the element *D* may slide into the element *T*; but *D* cannot be sounded without some little pause after *T*; and, consequently, wherever the signs of these two elements thus succeed, and no pause or hiatus can properly be admitted, only one of them is actually enunciated.

J=G

out sufficient range and opportunity of practical observation; have drawn general conclusions from individual instances, and, mistaking their own practice for the law of universal necessity, have dogmatized upon laws and principles which, though they might be applicable to themselves, would be found highly inconvenient to others. Nor is this all; there are some elements which, even in the same mouth, may be produced by more than one position of the organs. It is to be remembered, therefore, that a specific character of vibration, or of impulse being all that is required (by whatever action or position these may be produced) is a good action and position for the individual; and that, for the tuition of others, the form, and the facilities of action, in the mouth and organs of the pupil, are always to be well considered before the tutor, too dogmatically, insists upon the minutiae of specific rules.

After the best and most accurate descriptions have been given of the anatomical formation of the respective elements, much will yet remain to be done by the student who has any imperfections of utterance, through the medium of personal analysis and effort. If he have no such difficulties, it is best to leave him to his own habitual mode, and not to trouble him with these details. There will be sure to be enough to do in the higher branches of the art.

J = G soft (as in *George, John, &c.*). A softer pressure from a broader surface against the gums, the point of the tongue bending downwards upon the teeth, and the vocal impulse being given, with a smart aspiration, as the tongue retires, produces the sonisibilant element represented by J or G.

J, *French*—generally represented in English orthography by the characters S, I: as conclusion, confusion, &c.*

* I have stated, in the previous note, that Dr. Darwin and myself differ very essentially in our mode of accounting for the production, and even in the application of several elements. But Dr. D. had himself a considerable impediment; and though I remember to have heard him stammer out, with equal confidence and truth, the important axiom, that "every man might speak plainly if he would;" yet if, in certain instances, I were to follow his written directions (if they be really his, for there was an assuming young physician, whom I met with some time ago at Derby, who claimed the merit of the whole of these definitions), I should find it impossible to utter the sounds intended. And, indeed, after all the allowances that could be made on the score of the different structure of different mouths, &c. I found it, heretofore, difficult to believe that the following definitions of K, G hard, and G soft, or J, *French* (for Dr. D. marks no distinction between the latter two), could be applied to any good purpose of practical pronunciation.

"K. If the point of the tongue be retracted, and applied to the middle part of the palate, and some air condensed in the mouth behind, on withdrawing the tongue downwards, the mute consonant K is produced, which may begin or terminate a syllable."

"Ga. If, in the above situation of the tongue and palate, a sound be previously produced in the mouth behind, the consonant G is formed, as pronounced in the word *go*, and may begin or terminate a syllable."

"J, *French*. If, in the above situation of the tongue and palate, a sound be produced in the mouth, as in the letter Ga, and the sonorous air be forced between them, the J consonant of the French is formed; which is a sonisibilant letter, as in the words conclusion, confusion, pigeon," &c.

I confess, however, that I have since found, in some cases that have been under my care, where there have been actual deficiencies of the uvula and velum palati, with fissures at the back part of the roof, that something like the attitude dictated by Dr. D. for the G hard and K, may be adopted, to supply the deficiency. But how, in such position, to pronounce the J, *French*, I am still at a loss to dis-

If the tongue be a little more raised towards the palate, and the point, still bending downwards, be partially retracted from the teeth, a relative, and somewhat more sibilant sound will be produced, such as French pronunciation assigns to the initials above defined; but for which (though a frequent element of our language) we have no specific sign.

N. The complete contact of the whole edge of the tongue, with the almost entire circle of the gums, forces the vocal undulation partially and circuitously into the nostrils; and produces the sound of the N: which, as Dr. D. observes, "may be elongated like those of vowels."†

R. A vibrating, or jarring stroke, from the tip of the tongue, against the rough part of the front gums, at the root of the upper teeth, as the aërial vibrations press forward from the throat, produces the trilled or initial R—as in *rough, rude, right, rail, realm, &c.* as also in *break, broom, brush, bring, &c. thrust, Phrygian, &c.*, and in some few words beginning with legitimate double consonants—as *strike, spread, shrink, &c.*, and sometimes after double consonants in the middle of words—as *approach, approbation, &c.* Also after compounds of negation‡ or reiteration—as un-repressed, re-reduced; and generally in all compounds, as thrice-redoubted, &c.

The second, or intermediate R (as sounded, by correct speakers, in the word

cover. And as for the illustrations—if Dr. D. (which, from what I recollect of him, would probably have been the case) would really have pronounced in the same way, *geon* in the last word, and *sion* in the two preceding, I should not recommend him as a model of elocutionary precision.

† "If, in the above situation of the tongue and palate [the point of the tongue applied to the fore part of the palate, at the roots of the upper teeth] a sound be produced through the nostrils, the nasal letter N is formed; the sound of which may be elongated like those of vowels." Dr. D. might have added, *as may the sounds of all the liquids*, and some other of the elements that ought, among the liquids, to have been ranked.

‡ "Compounds of negation, and reiteration," &c. The prefixes, *un, re, &c.*, to words that are originally, or have been fully legitimated in our language, in their simple and affirmative sense, should never alter the initial or other qualities of the syllables they precede.

word *intermediate*, and the words *pursue*, *worthy*, *world*, &c.) is best formed by a slight jar of the side edge of the tongue against the side gums; or it may be formed by a more delicate touch upon the front gums, according to the facilities arising out of its necessary combination with the preceding or succeeding element.

The third, or terminative R (as in *your*, *pure*, *far*, *sir*, *her*, &c.) is a lingua guttural; and formed by the jarring of the back part of the tongue against the uvula.*

The word *rememberer*, properly pronounced, exemplifies the triple elementary power of this ambiguous character.

L. A gliding feathery touch from the point of the tongue against the gums, while a vocalized impulse is given to the breath from the larynx, produces the sound belonging to the letter L—the most tunable, perhaps, of all the elements of spoken language.†

Y. A slight pressure of the sides of the upswoln tongue against the upper side gums, near the front of the mouth, the apex being at the same time in contact with the roots of the lower teeth, and the teeth themselves being slightly opened,‡ produces (during a similar impulse of the voice) the initial, or consonant Y.§

* Of the varieties of element represented by this individual letter, Dr. D. takes no sort of notice, but simply states, that "If the point of the tongue be pressed to the fore part of the palate, as in forming the letters T, D, N, S, Z, and air be pushed between, so as to produce continued sound, the letter R is formed." Even the accurate Walker has not defined or discriminated the three-fold power or elementary representation of the letter *r*. It is one of the harshnesses of Scottish and of Irish pronunciation to confound this discrimination; and pronounce in all cases the initial *r* only; as it is one of the still more offensive peculiarities of the *Northumbrian* *bür*, to pronounce only, the guttural or terminative; or, in fact, to pronounce no *r* at all.

† "If the retracted tongue be appressed to the middle of the palate, as in forming the letters K, Ga, NG, SH, J French, and air be pushed over its edges, so as to produce continued sound, the letter L is formed."—*Darwin*. The reader may bring the two anatomical definitions to the test of experiment.

‡ This opening of the jaw is not indispensable to the formation of the element; but it is, in many states of conformation, at least, convenient and desirable.

§ The initial, or consonant Y.—That

Z. The slight contact of a flatter surface against the upper gums, the apex

both this letter and the W, when used initially, in all but a *base cockney*, or a *faint affected* pronunciation, have the genuine power of the liquid consonant. I have always been convinced, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary. The following disquisition on the subject will be found in the fourth section of the first edition of Mitford's *Essay upon the Harmony of Language* (p. 46-7). "It was mentioned, in treating of the vowels, that *w* and *y* have, as proper vowels, no other power than is possessed by *u* and *i*. They have, however, at the beginning of syllables something very peculiar; and many grammarians have ranked their power, in that situation, among consonant sounds. The Bishop of Oxford, in his grammar, insists, on the contrary, that they have every property of a vowel, and not one of a consonant. We must certainly, in a great measure, admit the learned Bishop's assertion, that *Ee-oo* and *oo-ill*, pronounced slowly, are each two distinct syllables; but with a quick utterance they become precisely *you*, *will*, and are each one syllable only. But Mr. S. Johnson inclines to rank the initial *w* and *y* among consonants, because 'they follow vowels without any hiatus, or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*, *rosy youth*.' Hence we never add *n* to the indefinite article before words beginning with *y* and *w*, but say *a youth*, *a woman*. We may observe farther, that, notwithstanding the extreme slightness of their vowel sound, these letters delay the voice in its progress to the succeeding vowel as much as any consonant: and they have something in their sound incompatible with a succeeding consonant: a vowel must follow. It is generally agreed among the learned, that the Latin *v*, and the Æolic *digamma* were no other than our *w*, and they were always, in verse at least, esteemed consonants. In the same manner our *w* and *y* seem to affect quantity merely as consonants, and, therefore, to all poetical purposes, which is all we have to consider here, are consonants."

To the reasons here advanced may be added, that the sounds given to the Y and W, as initials, cannot be produced without contact and vibration of the enunciative organs: that is to say, without pressure of the lips as preparatory for the W, and of the tongue against the gums, &c., as described in the text for the Y.

Dr. Darwin ranks the initial W among the sonisibilant consonants; though what sibilarity has to do with the utterance of it, I cannot perceive: but his definition of the initial Y appears to be particularly unsatisfactory.

"Y, when it begins a word, as in *youth*.

apex of the tongue, at the same time, vibrating against the inner surface of the teeth, produces, with similar impulse, the hard and emphatic Z—as in *zeal, zounds, &c.**

ZH. The middle of the tongue swelling a little higher towards the palate, so as to withdraw the point a little way from the teeth, the impulse of air being, at the same time, somewhat increased, so as to produce a certain degree of sibilancy, forms the aspirated Z (=ZH)—as in *azure, &c.*

Such are the elements which, for their formation, depend principally upon the management of the tongue in its different relations and approximations to the gums; though some of them, it will be obvious, have reference also to its contact with the other passive organs.

III. THE TEETH: organs that are alike important to the clear enunciation of the sharper, and the more obtuse elements.

S=C. The passage of a brisk current of air between the sharp edges of the front teeth, while the quiescent tongue remains in a state of proximation, without contact with the same, produce the simple sounds of the S, and C soft, or sibilant.†

If the aperture above described (the point of the tongue approximating to the forepart of the palate, as in forming the letters T, D, N, S, Z, R, and leaving an aperture just so large as to prevent sibilancy) be enlarged as much as convenient, and sonorous air from the larynx be modulated in passing through it, the letter Y is formed."

* "If in the situation of the tongue and palate, in which the S is formed, a sound be produced in the mouth, as in the letter D, and the sonorous air be forced between them, the sonisibilant letter Z is formed."
—*Darwin*.

† "S. If the point of the tongue be appressed to the forepart of the palate, as in forming the letter T, and the air from the mouth be forced between them, the sibilant letter S is produced."
—*Darwin*.

In such position I could form neither S nor T. With respect to the former, I should suspect it of being a direction for producing one of the most offensive modifications of lisping. The pure S is, indeed, a very difficult sound to manage with any degree of grace; and its frequent recurrence is one of the very few objections against our language which appear to be well founded. Of the management by which the force of that objection may be, in a considerable degree, abated, I shall speak hereafter; but, perhaps, of all the

Z. A vocalized impulse of air, through a similar aperture, over the vibrating surface of the tongue, as it advances from the former attitude towards the lower teeth, produces the comparatively softer Z, in *as (=az) has, was, mase, Hafez, &c.*

CH. A gust of air over the upswollen tongue, in an active state, while the apex retires from previous contact with the lower teeth (or, in some conformations of the mouth, with the lower part of the upper), and, rushing through a similar aperture, produces that sharp complex sibilant,† for which we

expedients that can be resorted to for this purpose, those that give it a sort of lisping indistinctness (if it were not that such expedients are very popular among ladies) might be regarded as the most offensive.

‡ "CH, *Spanish*. If in the above situation of the tongue [the back part of it appressed to the pendulous curtain of the palate and uvula] a sound be produced behind, and the sonorous air be forced between them, the CH, *Spanish*, is formed; which is a sonisibilant letter, the same as CH, *Scotch*, in the word *Duchanan* and *loch*. It is also, perhaps, the Welch guttural expressed by the double L, as in *Lloyd, Luellen*. It is a simple sound, and ought to have a single character as π ."—*Darwin*.

I have given this element no place in my catalogue, because, in pure English pronunciation, we have *now* no such sound. The English CH, as in children, church, &c., Dr. D. agrees with Walker, Elphinstone, and other orthoepists, in considering as compounded of TSH. But this I presume to controvert; at least I know that I can produce the element, which they thus consider as a triple compound, by a single action of the tongue in a position in which I can neither produce T nor SH. It is true, indeed, that the initial Ch (the X (*Chi*) of the Greek language) as it stands in the words *chamber, cherry, chin, chop, church, &c.*, is very nearly correspondent with the terminative sound represented by *tch*, in the words *witch, Dutch, watch, &c.*; but the similitude will, I think, upon more minute analysis, be found to result from the circumstance of the T, in these terminatives, being rendered extremely indistinct, or entirely silent, in consequence of the physical difficulty of the combination; rather than from any positive prefix of the element T, or any portion of that element, to the initial sound, when correctly, or, as generally, pronounced. A simple experiment will, I think, demonstrate this position. The element T, as has been already stated, can only be perfectly produced by placing the tip

we have no genuine character in the English alphabet (unless this were the primary sound of the letter C,* now

tip of the tongue against the junction of the upper gums, and gliding it, with firm pressure, a little way downward upon the teeth; whereas the sharp sound of the *ch*=X, in *church*, *chuck*, &c., will be found producible in its highest perfection (so, at least, T always pronounce it), by placing the tip of the tongue against the junction of the lower gums and teeth, and giving the sibilant percussive as the tongue retires from that position; so that, in reality, the pure and perfect sound of T is so far from being an integral part of the supposed compound *Ch*=X (*Chi*) in the class of initials specified, that, perhaps, it is physically impossible to implicate them together in uninterrupted series. T, and the element we represent by SH, can, indeed, follow in such immediate succession, as to appear to be efficiently implicated; but such succession, I contend, is not the genuine sound of the English *Ch*, as will, I think, be apparent to any person who shall perfectly and attentively pronounce the two combinations, or successions—*wit shall*, and *witch all*: or, adopting the Scottish abbreviation, *wi' for with*, for the sake of a combination and parallel, more obviously in point, from the oral identity of the vowels *wit shall*, *wi' challenge*: It must, however, be admitted, that in this, as in several other instances, the position and action of the tongue in the formation of the element must, in some degree, depend upon the interior form of the mouth, particularly as to the jaw, whether it be inner or outer lung.

* I am aware that in this suggestion I have the high authority of Mr. Horne Tooke, as well as many others, against me. But when we look into old writers and old records, and find that such names as we now write—*Chester*, *Manchester*, *Chichester*, &c., were heretofore uniformly written *Cester*, *Mancester*, *Cicester*, &c., without the H; and find, also, that in the most remote provinces, where the old Anglo-Saxon pronunciation seems to have been least innovated upon by modern adulteration or refinement, these names are nevertheless, in this respect, exactly pronounced as we pronounce them—I cannot but think that we have a kind of clue to the original elementary power of this character; at least I am sure, that if the etymology of words would not be thereby obscured (a circumstance to be so awfully regarded as to check the zeal of orthographic innovation), it would be a happiness in our language if the letter C were never permitted to make its appearance but when this power was to be assigned to it. In our present usage, where sometimes it has the quality of S, and sometimes that of K, and never has any pro-

confounded with S and with K), and which we attempt to indicate by the compound CH.

SH. A stream of air over the tongue rather more swollen towards the front of the palate, while the apex remains in contact with the juncture of the lower teeth and gums, produces the CH, French, or English SH—as in *chaise*, &c.†

D=TH. By pressing the tongue against the upper part of the upper teeth, and sliding down the apex till it come in contact with the edges both of these and of the lower, a vocal impulse being given as the tongue performs this motion, we form the forcible sonisibilant heard in the words *thee*, *this*, *with*, &c. By simply advancing the tongue in slight contact between the teeth, without any pressure against the inner surface (the impulse of the breath being given as the tongue retires), we produce the simple sibilant, heard in the words *theist*, *thesis*, *think*, &c.‡

(To be continued.)

perty or attribute of its own, it is nothing but a nuisance.

† Here, again, Dr. Darwin is for raising to the top of the roof. “If the point of the tongue be retracted, and applied to the middle of the palate, as in forming the letter K [Dr. D.’s way of forming the K], and air from the mouth be forced between them, the letter *Sh* is produced, which is a simple sound, and ought to have a single character.” I will venture to pronounce, that the retraction of the point of the tongue, to any such position, is not necessary for the formation of this element; and with the position of the other parts of the tongue, which I find necessary for formation of K, I certainly cannot at all produce SH. It is, however, assuredly a single element.

‡ These are both of them simple elements, and it is certainly great pity that we have not for each of them a single distinct character. They differ from each other exactly as G and K, V and F, B and P, D and T; and there is equal reason for their having distinct characters. Mr. Pelham of Boston (America), in his very ingenious “System of Notation,” has proposed *th* for the former, and *ti* for the latter. If innovations in our alphabetic characters could be seriously thought of as at once practicable and desirable, I should prefer the restoration of the Saxon *ð* for the small, and the Greek *Θ* for the capital, sibilant; and *þ* for the small, *Ð* for the capital of the sonisibilant.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

A N "INQUIRER," in the *Monthly Magazine* for June, gives an anecdote of Mr. Tooke, respecting the mysterious Author of Junius's Letters.

Whoever the author of those Letters may be, I think he may with more propriety be styled *The Great Unknown*, than the authors of some popular works of the present day.—(authors I say, because I think there are two eminent and learned men concerned in the composition of those imaginative works, one of whom has been kept *completely* INCOG. for six-and-twenty years). Permit me also to have an opinion on that so much-disputed point about Junius, and to state a circumstance or two, in addition to the numerous *positive assertions*, conjectures and suppositions, connected with the examination of that almost worn-out subject; as answers to the question, Who is the Author of Junius's Letters?

Nearly thirty years ago, Mr. Evans, then an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, with whom I was acquainted, told me very confidently, "That he had a work in the press which would be published in five or six months, when the real Author of Junius's Letters would then be known." This piece of news I communicated to Mr. Tooke shortly after, when we were walking in his garden at Wimbledon. He quickly said, "No, no, *citizen* (a very familiar name, at that time, among the friends of freedom, but *now obsolete*): he knows nothing at all about it—it is a bookseller's puff!" From this prompt reply, so decisively given, with some farther conversation on the subject, which has escaped my memory, I was led to believe that he was acquainted with the author.

Another circumstance may strengthen the opinion, that Mr. Tooke either was, or did know, the author.

When part of Mr. Tooke's library was to be sold by King and Lochee, in King-street, Covent-garden—I, being in the auction-room one day, looking at the books, Mr. Lochee said to me, "Step this way, and I will shew you a curiosity!" A few months before, Mr. Woodfall had published a new volume of Junius's Letters, and Notes, which he had carefully collected. Among the notes of Junius, there was one short note, desiring Mr. Woodfall to send him three copies, without delay, of the

volume of Letters which were then printing; and if the index was not ready, to send them *without the index*:—one copy to be neatly bound, and two to be *stitched, and covered with marble paper!* These two copies, so *covered, and without the index*, Mr. Lochee took from among some of Mr. Tooke's books in a book-case, and shewed them to me. He made some observations about the note of Junius, which I have forgotten, and gave his opinion, that John Horne Tooke was the Author of Junius's Letters.

I believe it is generally admitted, that, in the controversy between the Rev. John Horne and Junius, John Horne triumphed. What Butler says in his *Reminiscences*, does not refute the opinion that Tooke was Junius. He considers the Author of Junius's Letters not a profound lawyer, from the gross inaccuracy of some of his legal expressions. About that time, the Rev. John Horne had resolved to give up his connexion with the church, and to study the law, with the intention of being called to the bar:—so that it is very probable, being but young in the profession, there may have been some inaccuracy in his legal expression. But, even when he was a student of law in the Temple, he, by his legal knowledge, preserved a large estate, which was in great jeopardy, to a gentleman of the name of Tooke; and, for performing so essential a service to that gentleman, Mr. Tooke generously presented him with an estate, and caused him to add to the name of Horne that of Tooke. This clearly shews, I think, that if John Horne Tooke was Junius, he was no mean lawyer.

Such is the circumstantial evidence I offer, to prove that Tooke was Junius. It appears to me no less valid than those which have been so roundly asserted, in favour of some others more unlikely.

About three months ago, a friend of mine told me, rather exultingly, that very lately, in searching among some musty records in a public office, there was discovered a bundle of manuscripts, apparently of no consequence, and thrown aside as waste paper; but afterwards, when taken up, unbound and examined, *out started Junius*, the long-lost and *Great Unknown*. My friend was informed, that they are the very identical manuscript letters of Junius, which have caused so much discussion, and hitherto with so undecisive a result. The bundle was afterwards given to Mr.

Croker

Crocker of the Admiralty, in whose possession they are at present.

Whether this new discovery will turn out to be any thing else than mere gossip, time, and the good-will of Mr. Crocker, must disclose. T. H.

Pimlico, Aug. 10, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir:

YOUR correspondent N. Y. (Aug. No. p. 35,) tells us that "Mr. Macadam is old." It may be so—for I know no more of him than I do of N.Y., or any other of the alphabet-men, &c. who have assailed him, either through your pages, or those of other periodicals and diurnals. But, would it be amiss if N.Y. would recollect, that the prejudices—aye, and the interests too—with which Mr. Macadam has to contend, are older still; and would, perhaps, be found quite as "incorrigible," if left to their own volition, as he?

N.Y., I suppose, from the flippant personality of this association of age and obstinacy, is yet young—if I should say, too young to have learned good manners, I should stand, I think, excused for the retort: for, in the name of common sense and decorum, what has the age of Mr. Macadam to do with the controversy—unless, indeed, it were advanced in *favour* of the probability of some experience? That such experience may be liable to some bias, is true—for he has an *interest* in the extended adoption of his system. But, have none of his opponents an interest also in the old opponent systems? I will not appeal to you, Sir—it would be indecorous—but I appeal to your readers, whether the language of some of your correspondents on this subject does not occasionally betray a warmth and inveteracy, that, without any great violation of candour, might be attributed to personal motives?—to feelings of personal interest? Might the "displaced" contractor or overseer, whose cause your correspondent N.Y. so warmly, though so *covertly*, advocates—and whose *comprehensive axiom* he so eulogistically quotes—if, indeed, N.Y. be not that "displaced" himself!—might not he be suspected of quite as personal and interested a feeling *against*, as Mr. Macadam has *for*, the newly-adopted steining system?—and may not he be as "old," and as "incorrigible," in his prejudices or his calculations, as the displacer himself?

But what has the public to do with the age or the youth, or with the motives or the prejudices of either? The question is—and it has become a question of mere practical experiment—"Does Mr. Macadam's plan (where tried) appear to answer?" The piece of the Hammersmith road answers well; St. James's-square answers well; Regent-street (with the double-worked crossing of Piccadilly, at the Regent Circus) answers well;—Westminster Bridge answers well! In every one of these instances of town experimentation, every one of the hostile prognostications has been falsified. None of the foreboded inconveniences have arisen.—Blackfriars Bridge is the only point on which objection still keeps its ground in the face of experiment: and even here, if the plan should, ultimately, not succeed, it would not, perhaps, be difficult to shew, that the failure is attributable more to local circumstances, pertaining exclusively to the bridge itself, than to the Macadamizing system.—So much for street, or London town experience.

That some modifications of the system may be required in particular instances, where roads are to be formed upon different bottoms, or subsoils, is very probable; but I suspect that N.Y.'s will not be found the true panacea; and my philosophy leads me more than to suspect the probability of "*clayey matter*" being "produced by the attrition of *stones*," whether they be of flint, of gravel, or of granite. In short, all I should apprehend, even upon N.Y.'s own shewing, is, that where the bottom or subsoil is soft or clayey, it may require repeated layers, at longer or shorter intervals, before the road will be complete; and that roads of little traffic will be longer consolidating than those that are abundantly rolled down by carriages, carts and broad-wheeled waggons;—that, in the former case, during the two or three first years, the road will require almost half the expense and attention to keep it in repair that the other roads require, and cause almost a tenth part of the annoyance of the old system to the traffic passing over it. In compensation, however, for these grievous disadvantages, I am disposed to anticipate, that the same time and traffic which would cut up the roads of the family of the "Dispossesseds," will consolidate and bring to perfection those of the Macadams—which, with a constantly-diminishing portion of attention,

tion, I expect to find, will be getting better and better, even till N. Y. himself, however juvenile at present, may have become as "old," and, *consequently*, as "incorrigible," as Mr. Macadam himself.

In the mean time, permit me to assure your readers, that although, from a feeling of justice and decorum, I have been called into this controversy by the slippancy of your alphabetic correspondent, yet I am, personally at least, no Macadamite, in any other respect than that, as my grandmother confidently assures me, I am

A SON OF ADAM.

Aug. 5, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE ordinary method of propagating the strawberry, or what is commonly called "making new beds," is to detach and cut off the young plants from the parent root, in the fall of the year, after they have taken root, and then to set them afresh, in beds prepared for that purpose: so that, by being detached, they have the disadvantage of taking root a second time; and, by being cut off, derive no support by the string from the old root, which would supply more nourishment than the root. This is like weaning an animal before it can take care of itself: the consequence of which practice is, that if the season be unfavourable, one-half of the young plants, and sometimes the whole of them, perish, either by the dry weather or the frost. Under the most favourable circumstances of weather and season, these young plants, thus transplanted and severed from the parent stock, and thereby losing the advantage of the nutriment which is communicated by the string, *seldom produce any fruit the first year*, or very little, if any. So that it may be stated, generally and correctly, that, under the most auspicious circumstances, *there is no crop the first year*, and sometimes not the second or the third; and very frequently a new plantation is absolutely and altogether necessary before the bed is in a state of perfection: and even such new plantation, and as many as may be made, is subject to the same casualties and failures as the first. In a dry season, perpetual watering is necessary to keep the plant from being scorched up by the sun; and watering is always troublesome and inconvenient, and sometimes expensive.

Now, instead of following the old way, of making fresh beds by severance and transplantation, by which, under the most favourable circumstances, no fruit is obtained the *first year*, after such transplantation, *to a certainty*—and liable to casualties afterwards; I never transplant the roots at all, and yet I always get the finest, largest and greatest quantity of fruit, in the highest state of perfection, *the first year*:—and, let the weather be what it will, as scorchingly hot as it can be, my new beds never want watering; and, unless the blossom is struck with a blight, which every one knows the strawberry is particularly subject to, I never fail of a full crop,—the first year being always the most abundant. So that, putting all other circumstances out of consideration, I gain one year by my practice; which alone is an important desideratum (*this is an unquestionable fact*, should there be no other advantage), besides the superiority of fruit; and have nothing to fear but that blight, which it is impossible to prevent.

Now, my plan is simply this: taking Nature as my guide, and preferring her wisdom to that of man; for nature evidently intended, that as the young root shoots out from the old, and is nourished and supported by the string, which acts as a pipe to convey it food; instead of cutting off the *young plants*, and leaving them to perish, or to exist according to circumstances, by their own strength, *I prepare the earth intended for the new beds by the side of the old ones*, and let such young plants take root of their own accord. This they will quickly do; and, aided by the string, will do it firmly, and early in the season, branching off in all directions: thus in the course of the autumn, I have as much ground as I please filled with *strong, healthy, luxuriant roots*, capable of standing any sun, from the shelter of the leaves—the severity of any frost, by the strength of the roots—and equal to the product of a full crop the next year: so that my new beds, instead of presenting naked earth, with a few puny, half-starved plants, incapable of producing any fruit the following year, shew themselves in the highest state of luxuriance, verdure and perfection. The consequence is obvious. Instead of having no fruit the first year, and without being subject to the casualties before mentioned, I get the largest quantity of the finest fruit the first year, *when others get none*—and one moment's consideration makes

makes it evident that it must be so, from the very nature of the thing.

In this method, especial care, however, must be taken, *not to disturb the roots* of the offsets, by weeding or other means; because, if this be done, very little advantage will be derived from it, as the vigour and strength of the plant depends entirely upon *its taking early root, and the support that it derives, by the string, from the old stock.* After, therefore, having once taken root, it should on no account be disturbed.

But nothing can be more preposterous than the common practice,—which is, to deprive the young plant of the benefit which it derives through the string. And such is the superiority, even in appearance, of these new or first year's plants, over those of three years old, that I took particular notice, last winter, that whilst my *new* beds were as green as a leek, the *old* beds looked as if they were dead. The plants should never be allowed to remain more than three years, but even two years is quite enough. After three or four years, they cease to throw out any shoots, and then perish.

It is very well known that all soils are not suitable to the strawberry; and, in such as are unpropitious to this fruit, it is in vain to attend to their cultivation. If those who are fond of horticultural subjects will try the plan here suggested, I think they will not regret the experiment.

I will mention another fact, to shew its decided advantage; of which I could give ocular demonstration. I have three sets of plants: three, two, one year old; from some unaccountable cause (as has been the case with the apple this year); the two first are entirely blighted (as has been generally the case); on the new or last year's beds I have had a fair crop of as fine fruit as ever was seen—and this I attribute entirely to the strength and vigour of the new plant over those of the preceding years. Indeed, so thoroughly am I convinced, from experience, and many years' observation, of the superiority of this plan over the old, that I am assured no strawberry plant ought to exist more than two years. If I could exhibit a set of new beds, which I have already made, this very scorching season, without the aid of one drop of water, no one would hesitate a moment in saying where the advantage lay.

Your's, &c., G.B.L.

Totness, 13th July 1825.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 414.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIEUT. ENNIS'S *Journal of a Voyage to NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, PORT ESSINGTON, APSLEY STRAITS, &c.**

[Continued from p. 4.]

25th August.—Fresh breezes and fine weather; at six A.M. the extremes of the land, from north three-quarters east, to west and by north half-north; nearest part distant eight miles. At noon, Cape Hawke, north-west quarter west, ten miles. Commenced this day running down the coast of Australia, inside the grand barrier reef.

26th.—Port MacQuarrie, west quarter-south. To this port, in the neighbourhood of the Coal Mine River, convicts convicted of crimes committed in the colony, and those detected after having deserted, and others whose conduct is incorrigible, are re-transported, closely confined, and kept to hard labour for punishment. At noon, Smokey Cape west two-thirds north, distance five leagues.

27th.—Strong breezes and squally; at twelve, Mount Warning west, and by south half-south, Cape Byron south, and Cape Danger north and by west half-north; a southerly current running, at the rate of a mile and a-half per hour.

28th.

* Some parts of the portion of this article inserted in our present number will perhaps, to some of our readers, appear more technical than amusing; and we had even drawn our pen through the nautical details, with purpose to omit them. But, after perusing the whole, we became convinced that the omission would destroy, in a considerable degree, the professional character of the journal, diminish the evidence of authenticity, and render it less practicable for the reader to follow the track of the voyager; and in reality we found, that it was only in this portion that any such omissions could be made. To some, at least, the technical details will be acceptable; and to the whole of our readers we may venture to promise, that the descriptions of the new settlement, and of the Isle of France, Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, with the visit to Napoleon's Tomb, &c., in the homeward course, will be an ample atonement for the professional dryness of a small part of what is now presented. For the same reason, of preserving the primitive character of the journal, we have not interfered with the style and language—except in the correction of an occasional slip of grammar—but have left the honest sailor to tell his story in his own plain way.—EDIT.

R

28th.—Fine pleasant weather. South-east end of Morton Island, west and by north five leagues; this island stands in the bay of that name, and is so called from a noble fresh-water river which runs into the bay, and was only discovered by Lieut. Oxley, of the royal navy, surveyor-general of Australia, about eight months ago. This is certainly the finest country I ever saw: it is scarcely possible to imagine finer scenery. The mountains on the mainland not being less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet above the level of the sea, divided by sweeping valleys and plains, clothed with the most delightful verdure; the hills, to their summits, covered with lofty, and, no doubt, valuable timber. At two P.M., began sounding, which varied to-day from thirty-four to sixty-three fathoms.

29th.—Indian Head west-south-west ten miles; soundings from forty-three to eighty-five fathoms.

30th.—Sounded every half-hour, in from twelve to thirty-eight fathoms, running within a few miles of the mainland. Observed the native fires along the coast: the appearance of the land incomparably fine. At noon, Indian Head bore south south-west, fifteen miles.

31st.—At daylight, Sandy Cape south-west fifteen miles. Saw Round Hill over Bustard Bay, bearing west a quarter north, seven or eight leagues. At noon, Cape Capricorn west north-west forty-five miles. At six P.M. Cape Larcum south-west half-west; Peaked Island north-north-east. Soundings from twelve and a half to seventeen fathoms.

1st September, two P.M.—Passed between Keppel Large Island and the Two Clumps of Hummocks; at twelve, Island Head west half-south, four miles; soundings from fifteen to twenty fathoms; leads on both sides constantly going. At half-past eleven P.M. came-to at the Percy Islands, in sixteen fathoms. These are a group of beautiful islands, covered with the finest verdure, tolerably clear of trees, but presenting a great variety of flowering shrubs, &c. The whole of them seem admirably adapted for pasture land. We saw no natives, nor do I believe there are any, except occasional visitors from the mainland, for the purpose of fishing. It is not at all improbable but these islands will be shortly colonized, as they are within a few days' sail of Morton Bay, and could be cleared at a trifling expense; and

probably Morton Bay will one day become the capital of Australia, on account of its noble river, and the fertility of the soil on its banks as well as the salubrity of the climate, which is equal, if not superior, to that of Sydney. On the second, at day-light, we got under weigh, and bade adieu to the Percy Islands; soundings from twenty-six to twenty-nine fathoms.

3d.—Moderate breezes and fine weather. Saw part of the Cumberland Islands, south-east and by south, to south-west and by west; at eight, summits of Sir James Smith's Group, south-west and by west, distant twenty-five miles; nearest of the Cumberland Islands north, eighty, and half-west, eight miles. At six P.M. Gloster Island south, thirty-five, west, eight miles; Holborn Island, north, fifty-six; west, fourteen miles; soundings from nineteen to thirty-seven fathoms.

4th.—At six A.M., Cape Upstart, north, sixty-five; west, sixteen miles. At three P.M., saw Palm Island, west-north-west; at four, Cape Cleveland south-west and by south seven leagues; Magnetical Island, south twenty-six, half-west, five miles: at five, passing within three miles to the eastward of the northernmost of the Palm Isles. Six P.M. Point Hillock, south twenty-two, west nine miles; rocky isle of Cape Sandwich, north, sixty-four and half west, six miles. At half-past six, Point Cooper, five miles; at eight, came-to under the lee of the Frankland Islands. Soundings, this day and yesterday, from twelve and half to nineteen fathoms.

6th.—Passed Green Island, within a mile and half. Summit of Cape Grafton south twenty-one and half east, distance twelve miles. At half-past four shortened sail, and came-to in nineteen fathoms: Snapper Isle north sixty-nine east.

It is impossible to conceive any thing more delightful than our passage thus far, running down the mainland with light six-knot breezes, the water quite smooth, and sailing round beautiful islands during the day, and anchoring, for the most part, every evening; the navigation being too little known, intricate and dangerous, to attempt it in the dark. Indeed, so difficult has the passage been, and the islands, rocks and shoals so numerous, from the first, that the junior Lieut. (Roe) had to give directions for steering the ship from the fore-top-sail yard.

The face of the mainland had altered considerably; immense quantities of very white sand being drifted from the beach, on the face of the hills along the coast, for the distance of five hundred miles, giving the appearance of a continued range of large straggling towns. Still, where the verdure was not choked by sand, the vallies held their delightful look; but the mountains were loaded with amazing masses of detached sand-stone, heaped in piles one on the other.

The natives continued to light their fires as we advanced along the coast, probably to draw their tribes together.

7th.—Twelve A.M. Isle off Cape Tribulation south seventeen west, summit of Cape Flattery, north twelve west thirteen or fourteen leagues; at half-past five came-to in sixteen fathoms, north end of Turtle Reef south and by east half-east; Mount Cook, south-west and by south; summit of Cape Flattery, north fourteen west. On this island, we went on shore, to procure specimens and to see what the island produced; we found here cockles of enormous size: Captain Cook mentions that they found some that weighed upwards of fifty pounds; however we met with none that weighed more than from twenty to twenty-four pounds—the fish of which were excellent.

8th.—This morning being calm, I was sent a-head to an island, to procure any thing the place afforded, but before I had reached the shore the signal of recall was made, which, however, I thought fit not to see; but when on the point of landing, a shot was fired, which obliged me to return, a good deal disappointed; but was better pleased when I found that the cause of my recall was, that a party of natives had been discovered from the ship, lurking amongst the bushes where we were to land; however, we in the boat saw nothing of them.

This was the most difficult navigation we had yet met with, the whole sea, as far as the eye could reach, being studded with rocks, their heads just peeping above the water. It was in this place Captain Cook got on shore in the *Endeavour*. With light breezes and fine weather, running down the coast, we saw several groups of natives, dancing and playing all manner of antics. At twelve, summit of Point Look-Out, north eighty-five west. Turtle Island Group north fifty-five west. Lizard Island north twenty-nine east. At half-past

three, came-to with the best bower. At daylight, weighed and made sail; soundings from nine and half to seventeen fathoms. At half-past five, came-to under the lee of Howick's Group; parties on shore to procure specimens; I was fortunate enough to find beans resembling the scarlet runners of England.

10th.—Saw several of the natives on the mainland, but not sufficiently near to see what they looked like. At half-past five, came-to in fourteen fathoms; Cape Melville north-west and by west.

At this place Mr. Chartres the assistant-surgeon, and myself, went on shore on a very small island, with a sandy beach, in the hope to procure some turtle; from the smallness of the island, we never imagined we should find natives there, and took only one carbine in the boat. Having searched in vain for turtle, we walked on to make a tour of the island, previous to our going on board, it being nearly dark; but on turning an angle of the wood, we saw a group of Indians, round a blazing fire, not more than forty or fifty yards from us; the first impression on my mind was to run for it, but recollecting they could easily overtake us, I fired right over their heads to make them run; they started up in amazement, and before they recovered, I had loaded and fired again, when they took to their heels, and darted past us into a thicket with the rapidity of lightning, and we, being well pleased with their activity, scampered off to our boat.

This day at noon, Point Foley south-west two miles.

11th.—Light breezes and fine weather. At twelve, Cape Melville south, thirty-five east, seven miles; at five forty-five, shortened sail and came-to, Cape Flinders east three-quarters south, Black Island east half-north, current setting to the westward a mile an hour.

12th.—Passed innumerable islands and shoals. At four A.M. bore up for Night Island. At five hauled out to north-east; at a quarter past five came-to under Sherrard's Isle.

Monday 13th.—Running down the north-east of Australia; Piper's Island north-west and by west two and half miles; soundings from ten to seventeen fathoms. At fifty minutes past two rounded Cape Grenville, and steered north-west and by west. At a quarter past five came to, in ten fathoms, Bird Islands bearing from thirty-nine east to south fifty-four, distance one mile and quarter.

14th.—Weighed and made sail, Cairn Cross Islands south forty east; soundings from twelve to thirteen fathoms. At three-quarters past four shortened sail and came-to, in twelve and a quarter fathoms. Mount Adolphus south by east quarter-south, north extreme, north-east and by north; weather, as usual, remarkably fine.

15th.—Running through Torres Straits, lat. $10^{\circ} 33'$, long. $142^{\circ} 2'$ east. At noon, Booby Island, west by south, distance four and half miles. Variation by amplitude, forty, thirty east; soundings varying from nineteen to twenty-six fathoms.

16th.—Soundings from sixteen to thirty-four fathoms.

17th.—Cape Wessel west and by south fifty-four miles.—*Four*. Cape Wessel west twenty miles, passing the edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

18th.—At noon, New-year's Island north eighty-five, thirty west, distance ninety-two miles.

Sunday, 19th.—Croker's Island west, M'Clue's Island north-north-east, distance two and half miles.

Monday, 20th.—Calm and cloudy; soundings from thirteen to twenty-five; Smith's Point south, forty and half west; Cape Croker south seventy-one, east ten miles; at four, forty-five, came-to in Port Essington, Cobourg Peninsula, Australia. Delighted, that after having sailed nearly three thousand miles along the coast of Australia, through a most difficult, dangerous, and hitherto little-known passage, we had arrived in safety at the first point of the intended new settlements—and we immediately proceeded to take possession, in the manner following:—

“The north coast of New Holland, or Australia, contained between the meridian of 129° and 135° east of Greenwich, with all the bays, rivers, harbours, creeks, &c. in, and all the islands laying off, were taken possession of, in the name and in the right of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and His Majesty's colours hoisted at Port Essington, on the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four—by James John Gordon Bremer, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain of His Majesty's ship *Tamar*, and Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Forces employed on the said coasts.

“His Majesty's colonial brig *Lady Nelson*, and the British ship *Countess of Harcourt*, in company.”

21st.—Parties on shore in every direction exploring the country, looking for fresh water, but returned in the evening without success. Buried a bottle, containing a form of taking possession, coins, &c. on a low sandy point, south thirty east from the ship; which was named, in consequence, *Point Record*.

22d.—Parties surveying, others seeking water, and another sinking wells: no fresh water to be had. This morning we had a haul of fish more than sufficient for every one in the expedition.

The only melancholy accident which happened since we left Port Jackson took place this day:—A boat belonging to the *Countess of Harcourt*, returning to the ship, with twelve persons on board, upset, but was happily discovered from the *Tamar*; and, by the great exertions of Lieutenant Golding, eight of them were saved. Two soldiers of the 3d regiment, the Captain's steward of the *Harcourt*, and a fine lad, the son of a clergyman, an apprentice, were unfortunately drowned.

For the purpose of performing the ceremony of taking possession, we landed forty marines, and as many officers as could be spared from the ship, on the highest point of land; and, having selected the tallest tree, we soon cleared those around it, and nailed a flag-staff to its top: and the form of taking possession being read, the Union Jack was displayed, under a salute of three rounds from the marines on shore, which was returned by a royal salute from the ships, and three hearty cheers from the respective ships' companies. It is much easier to conceive, than for me to express, our feelings on this occasion:—to be present at the hoisting of Old England's flag, for the first time, in such a distant part of the world, and where no European had ever before set foot, creates a sensation not readily described.

Port Essington, in lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, and long. $132^{\circ} 12'$, is a noble harbour, and well protected from almost “every wind that blows.” There is good anchorage, in every part, in from five to thirty fathoms; and it is capable of containing an unlimited number of ships of any size, in perfect security. The land is low and uniform, which may, in some measure, account for the scarcity of water: however, there is no doubt but plenty might be had, if there had been more time to search for it. We saw no natives at this place, but found very recent marks of them wherever we went, and

and a Malay encampment, which must have been lately inhabited.

The parties in quest of water saw several kangaroos of the largest kind, but so shy, they could not get within shot of them. The peninsula abounds with parrots, ground doves, pigeons, pheasants, and many other descriptions of birds of a beautiful plumage.

The soil is a deep rich red loam, with every appearance of fertility. The trees are principally of the gum species, and grow to an amazing height, and would square from six inches to two or three feet, and are remarkably hard.

Our stay here being so very short, we had but little opportunity of making observations, or penetrating any great distance into the country.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

AT page 171 of the March number of your very useful and entertaining miscellany, is a description of portable rope bridges in India. The description reminded me strongly of the mention of a *hide rope* bridge, by M. Mollien, in "Travels in the Republic of Colombia," who, proceeding to the town of La Plata, was delayed on the banks of the river, "on account of the bridge of communication not being sufficiently commodious for the number" of passengers.

"On each side of the river leather bands are made fast to stakes driven in the ground, and upon this *tarabita* (for thus they call this singular sort of a bridge) is placed a piece of wood, furnished with leather straps, by which the traveller is fastened, and, according to whatever side he wishes to go, is drawn across. The passage, at first, seems rather alarming, and one cannot, without shuddering, find one's self suspended over an abyss by a few hide ropes, which are very liable to be injured by the rain, and, consequently, to break; accidents, however, very seldom happen; animals are made to swim across."

The same traveller describes a natural bridge at Pandi, about two days journey from Santa Fè de Bogota, the capital of New Granada, an archbishop's see, with a university. This bridge is formed by a single stone, twenty feet broad, over a stream 363 feet beneath. Among the enormous stones, which have rolled from the summits of the mountains, forming this bridge, one attracted particular attention by its prodigious size, and which,

suspended like the key-stone of an arch, "seems, every moment, threatening to fall with hideous ruin. The inhabitants of the country believe these frightful gulphs to be the entrances to hell," says M. Mollien, and "the illusion is the stronger from the greater part of living creatures avoiding the savage spot; the habitations of man are far removed from it, and all animals seem to dread the fearful noises that are there heard."

Previous to this, the traveller and his companions visited the famous fall of Tequendama; near to which their horses became useless, and leaving them fastened to trees, with the assistance of sticks, they descended the muddy paths, up which the woodcutters make their oxen drag the wood with which they supply the neighbourhood: the sensations, produced by the first view of this cascade, so dazzled our author, that he could scarcely see the objects around; and was wrapt in mute admiration at seeing the waters of the Bogota precipitate themselves, in a mass, resembling a falling avalanche from the top of Chimborazo, over solid rocks that seemed crushed beneath their weight. Looking "into the abyss, nothing was perceived but *waves of foam* continually swallowed up in an *ocean of vapour*. We were in astonishment, and yet only perceived one part of this imposing spectacle, on account of the profound obscurity in which the haze enveloped us. We anxiously wished for a clear day. The waters of the river falling from the frozen heights of the Cordilleras into the foaming gulphs, hollowed out at their base, formed a thick fog, which, *raised up* by the sun, whose face it obscured, inundated us on all sides. We waited with impatience for the moment when we could admire this wonder of nature which we had come so far to contemplate. It suddenly discovered itself, but only for a few instants. The clouds at length dissipating, we were enabled to take a rapid view," &c.

Perhaps, Sir, you will allow me to add that, whatever may be the interest excited and sustained by the original of M. Mollien's work, the translator does not appear to have increased it, when clothing his observations in a new garb; yet this publication, and others on similar subjects, will probably be favourably regarded, as throwing a portion of new light on Colombian topography and history: for M. Mollien combines

combines them, together with interesting, if faithful, views of men and manners in that territory. Many pleasing and varied extracts might be made, but I will conclude with a paragraph in which the great Colombian General Bolivar is boldly and perspicuously characterized.

"The management of his troops was the great art of Bolivar; his partizans have, in their enthusiasm, compared him to Cæsar, but he much more nearly resembles Sertorius.* Like him, he had to reduce a savage people to obedience, and to combat a powerful and experienced nation. The places of contest have a near resemblance: for there were, in this part of America, the same difficulties to surmount (as to the height of the mountains, and the boldness of the roads), as there were in Spain during the time of Sertorius. Like him, Bolivar disconcerted his enemies by the rapidity of his marches, by the suddenness of his attacks, and by the celerity of his movements, which rendered it easy for him to repair his defeats. In the mountains, he displayed the same activity as in the plains, and set an example of sobriety and tem-

perance to his troops, whose numbers were thus increased from those of a small band, until they formed a powerful and irresistible army. But if his military tactics were different from those of the Spaniards, his conduct was still more so. He knew how to gain the affections of mankind, by pardoning the vanquished, and those who had deserted the cause of their country; thus, too, he increased his numbers. The priests even did not refuse him their prayers, for he respected their ministry, which the Spaniards had often despised since their wars with the French; and finally, by flattering the pride of the Americans (by constantly extolling their valour and intelligence), he, by these encomiums, rendered the disdain, with which the Spaniards treated them, still more insupportable. Morillo, therefore, was little desirous of encountering, on the banks of the Oronooka, this able chief, endowed with the talents of that William of Nassau, to whom the Low Countries were indebted for their liberation in the reign of Philip II.; and he turned his arms, with more hopes of success, against the Isle of Marguerita, peopled by 15,000 men of colour, and commanded by Irismendi, an officer of great bravery."

* Sertorius surpassed not only his contemporaries, but his countrymen, generally, in affability, clemency, complaisance, and generosity. His first campaign was under the great Marius, against the Teutones and Cimbri, and, in his very first battle, he had the misfortune to lose an eye. Sertorius, though with expressions of sorrow and concern, accompanied Marius and Cinna in their slaughtering entry into Rome. Sylla proscribed him; but, in Spain, he conducted himself with so much valour and address, as to be regarded as, almost, the sovereign of the country. The Lusitanians, particularly, revered and loved him; and Sertorius shewed himself not less attentive to their interests, by establishing schools, and educating the children of the country in the polite arts, and the literature of Greece and Rome, than by his military conduct and administration. He maintained much authority by pretending to hold commerce with Heaven, by means of a tame white hind, which he had taught to follow him about, even in the field of battle.

The success and popularity of Sertorius, in Spain, alarmed the Roman troops who were sent to crush him—in vain: four armies were insufficient to do this; and even Metellus and Pompey were driven, with dishonour, from the field. But Perpenna, one of Sertorius's own officers, conspired against him; and, at a banquet, having overturned a glass of wine, as a signal, his disaffected comrades rushed forward and stabbed their illustrious commander—seventy-three years before Christ.

I do not, Sir, offer this as by any means a complete specimen of M. Mollien's work, in which he endeavours to satisfy the curiosity, which various circumstances have conspired to raise, respecting the lately-revolutionized Republic of Colombia; but, considering it impossible that all, even of the works really meriting notice, should fall under your eye, I have ventured thus to offer an imperfect mite of assistance to the gentleman who so ably conducts the reviewing department in the *Monthly Magazine*.—Yours, &c. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I RESIDE in a house where the water which supplies our wants is of exceeding bad quality. When it first comes in, it is so foul and muddy, that we are obliged to wait several hours before we can use it: when it has acquired a sufficient transparency to enable us to see half-way towards the bottom of the tub, we have the pleasure of viewing shoals of young shrimps sporting themselves in the sediment and mid-stratum, as one might say, of the water we use to drink. Qy. What are the best means of remedying this inconvenience, and bringing this element in a healthful pure state to our houses?

S. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MODERN HERALDRY A FRAGMENT of
the EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICAL LANGUAGE.

THE whole science of heraldry may be pronounced to be a portion of the Egyptian hieroglyphical language, and the only portion of which we have the key. It represents the names of persons, their birth, their family, their titles, their alliances, their great actions, by certain signs, imitative or conventional. Under this point of view, it is capable of much greater improvement than it has yet undergone; and a shield might be practically made to represent (what the Memonic art fails effectually to do) a synopsis of biography, chronology and history.

In proof of the above assertion, one fact is ascertained. The Egyptians certainly distinguished their cities and their tribes by armorial banners, of which representations are extant. Thus, the standard of Leontopolis was a *lion*—of Lycopolis, a *wolf*—of Cynopolis, a *dog*, &c. &c.; and it may be presumed that individuals were designated in the same manner. Indeed, the nature of the hieroglyphical language seems to require that the names of people should be pictorially represented, as is indeed the case with many instances of modern heraldry; and if a very common oval figure among the hieroglyphics be, as in all probability it was, a shield, the surmise is warranted by the circumstance of figures of animals therein inscribed, among which is often seen the Scarab, said to have been worn on the shields of the Egyptian soldiers. Perhaps the fable of the Chimæra originated in this manner. The lion, goat and dragon appear to have been three rebels (subdued by Bellerophon), who were distinguished as the Lyonses are now a-days, and the Dracos and Capruses were formerly, by corresponding crests. The Indians, even now, call each other by similar primitive distinctions, as *bear*, *wolf*, *dog*; and of such aboriginal distinctions, the names of Wolf, Lion, Fox, Buck, Hog, among ourselves, are evidently relics. The words *cyon*, *chien*, and *canis*, have been derived from the priests of Anubis, who were called *coen*; or from *cnu*, Mercury himself; Cumming, Canning, Cynang, King, are all traceable to the same root, implying wisdom.

The pictorial manner in which many well-known family names are represented in heraldry, is precisely that in which

they must have been, and no doubt were, depicted in the hieroglyphical language.

That a similar process for expressing names was employed by the Egyptians, is clear: for two of the individuals, in the procession represented in Belzoni's tomb, are characterized by two heraldic distinctions, *viz.* tench and lapwings, the sound of which, in Coptic, was, beyond a doubt, their names. The truth is, that as the whole science of heraldry is traceable to the Egyptians, so is, in fact, a great proportion of the heraldic characters now employed; and even the tints to which the heralds limit themselves are the same as those to which the Egyptian artists were limited; and were in fact, the sacred colours, common at once to the Egyptian, Jewish, Brahmin, and Chaldean priesthood. The patera, the cross, the mullet, the crescent, the dragon, the griffins, the winged horses, the mermen, are all noted Egyptian emblems, of which the third (the mullet) somewhat resembles the Magian pentoglyph, used by necromancers, and adopted, with the legend 'health,' by Antiochus, as his ensign. So the billet and the distaff, conferred on Hugh Despencer for cowardice, are of Egyptian original. The hammer of the two families, Mallets and Martels, and which is often seen arranged in threes on Saxon coins, is derivable, either from that of the Saxon god Thor, or from the sacred Tau of the Phœnician, as well as the Egyptian priesthood. The combined heraldic figure composed of a star and a crescent, is also an Egyptian hieroglyphic. This, which by all heralds is considered as a sign of the first bearer having fought under the red cross, the crusaders doubtlessly borrowed from similar armorial bearings of the Saracens and Arabs. Indeed, the christian cross itself (*i. e.* a cross, with the lower member prolonged), as well as those crosses which are distinguished by the names of St. George and St. Andrew, is frequently seen among the hieroglyphics.

The lance-rest, represented as in heraldry, and the bride, appear among the sculptures in the temple of Tenetyra. Drops of water, among the symbolic writers, were expressed in the same shape as in the *gouttes* of heraldry; and when coloured of the sacred red (in heraldry, *gules*), as they appear in the tomb of Psammis, doubtlessly implied the same thing, *viz.* drops of blood. The scaling-ladders and cre-nated battlements of heraldry are frequently to be seen in the Egyptian temples.

temples. A sceptre of the most modern kind, surmounted with *fleurs-de-lys*, is observed. The baronial coronet, with balls, is also to be seen. Indeed, the coronet of Memnon (at the British Museum), composed of erect serpents and balls, is a near example. So are the bishop's mitre and the crossier, both of which are occasionally carried by Osiris. The *pædum* is an admitted Egyptian symbol, derived through St. Anthony, the Coptic ascetic, to the Christian episcopacy. The cross-keys of St. Peter himself belonged to Horus, Mithra and Hecate, and are of Egyptian invention; from Egypt they descended to the Druids, a cognate branch of the Magian and Memphian priesthood. The symbol of the first Christians was indeed a fish, and thence they were called *Pisciculi*.

The most leading symbol of heraldry, a dragon, was that which figured most among the hieroglyphics. To this source may be traced the famous *Urgunda* of the Mexicans, the great serpent depicted on the Chinese banner, and the sea-snake of the Scandinavians. It became a substitute, after Trajan's Dacian war, for the eagle of the Romans, and passed from them to several European nations. But among none was it so great a favourite as among our British progenitors. It was the banner of the Mercian, East Anglian and West Saxon kings. It was borne by Cadwallo and the kings of Wales, from whom it descended to Henry VII., and by him it was introduced into the English arms. It was the favourite symbol of the Druids, who built their great temple of Abury in the form of a winged serpent; and, like the Orientals, represented the struggle of good and evil in the universe, under the form of two dragons contending for an egg. It was afterwards introduced into the armorial bearings of London and Dublin. According to the heralds, it was borne by the Milesian kings of Ireland; and, during the crusades, was considered as the symbol of the whole British nation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IN your January Number (Vol. lviii. No. 404), a short inquiry is made, respecting some of the divines assembled at Dort, at the commencement of the 17th century; and, hoping to elicit more, I presume to lay before you what miscellaneous information I have

hitherto been able to collect on this subject.

Conrad Vorstius, a native of Cologne, studied at Heidelberg, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1611, he succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair, at Leyden—an appointment so displeasing to the Calvinists, that James I. of England, caused his book *De Deo* to be publicly burnt in London; and prevailed upon the States of Holland to banish the *unoffending* divine. He found protection in Holstein, and died at Toningén, in 1622.

Samuel Ward, D.D., scholar of Christ College, and Fellow of Emanuel, was, in 1609, Master of Sydney, in the University of Cambridge;—he was also Archdeacon of Taunton, and Margaret Professor of Divinity:—and so well known as a divine, that he was selected to attend at the Synod of Dort, in 1619; where, it seems, he was induced to relax his former rigid adherence to the doctrines of Calvin. He (Dr. W.) suffered great persecution during the civil war; being not only expelled from his offices in the university, but otherwise treated with such harshness and severity, that his death is attributed to it;—having ensued, in 1643. It does not appear, as Q. thinks, that he ever was *Bishop*.

Of Dr. Goad I have been unable to find any account.

Walter Balcanqual attended James I. when he came to England, as chaplain: he took the degree of D.D. at Oxford, and appeared at the Synod of Dort as Scotch representative. He was Master of the Savoy, (1624) Dean of Rochester, and (1639) of Durham. He wrote *King Charles's Declaration of the Late Tumults in Scotland; Epistles concerning the Dort Synod, &c.*—Dr. Balcanqual, also, suffered much in the *Troubles*, and with difficulty escaped from his persecutors. He died at Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, on Christmas-day, 1645.

The *Synod of Dort*, in 1618-19, was summoned by the States-general (the provinces of Holland, Utrecht and Overysse excepted). Eminent divines of the United Provinces, and deputies from the respective churches of England, Scotland, Switzerland, Bremen, Hesse and the Palatinate, met to decide the questions that had arisen between the Gomarists and Arminians; and the latter were declared corrupters of the true religion. But the authority of this *National Synod* was far from being universally acknowledged. The reformed churches

churches in France, at first disposed favourably to receive the decisions of this famous synod, in process of time espoused doctrines differing much from those of the Gomarists, for so the Calvinists were then called, on account of Francis Gomar, Leyden Divinity Professor, well known for his strong and able defence of the principles and tenets of the Genevese professor (Calvin); and the churches of Brandenburg and Bremen would not consent to be tied down to rules and canons by the Dutch divines. The liberty of private judgment with respect to the controverted doctrines of Predestination and Grace, which it was thought the spirit of the Dordrecht divines was adapted to check and suppress, acquired new vigour, in consequence of the arbitrary proceedings of this assembly.* The synod had scarcely commenced its deliberations, when a dispute on the mode of proceeding drove the Arminian party away, and, personally, they took no further share in them. The deliberations, however, respecting the doctrines of Arminius, were continued; they were condemned, and the upholders of them *excommunicated*: with how much justice, let the reader judge. [It is recorded of King James, on another occasion, that he said, IT IS OUR CUSTOM TO HEAR BOTH SIDES.]

The provinces of Friesland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland and Groningen could not be persuaded to adopt its decisions, which were, in England, opposed by King James and Archbishop Laud.†

A late, and, in some respects, more satisfactory account, is thus given in Lingard's *History* (vol. vi.):—

“The removal of the Professor (Vorstius) did not restore tranquillity. The remonstrants gradually acquired the ascendancy, in the three provinces of Holland, Overijssel and Utrecht; the contra-remonstrants, in those of Guelderland, Zealand, Friesland and Groningen. Each party, true to the intolerant spirit of the age, was eager to employ the civil sword against its theological opponents, and the republic was in danger of being torn into fragments by the violence of men who could not agree on the speculative doctrines of predestination and reprobation. James proposed to the states a national council, as the only remedy to the evil; and the suggestion was as eagerly accepted by one party, as it was haughtily rejected by the other. Both

were supported in their obstinacy by the political views of their leaders, Barneveldt and Prince Maurice; of whom, the first was charged with a design of restoring the provinces to the Spanish crown; the other, with the project of raising himself to the sovereignty. After a long struggle, the command of the army gave the victory to Maurice; he successively changed the magistrates in the towns of Overijssel and Utrecht; and then ventured to arrest his great opponent, Barneveldt, with the two pensioners, Grotius and Hogerbets.‡ From that moment, the hope of the Arminians vanished—the magistracy of Holland was reformed, and the synod was appointed to be held at Dort. The Calvinistic churches of Geneva and the Palatinate sent deputies; and James, who, as the original adviser of the measure, could not refuse his concurrence, commissioned two bishops and two theologians to attend as representatives of the church of England; and a fifth, a Scotsman by birth, but a member of the establishment, as the representative of the kirk of Scotland. It was a singular spectacle to behold the two prelates sitting as the colleagues of ministers who had not received ordination from the hands of bishops, and voting with men who held episcopacy to be the invention of Satan. They attended the debates, moderated the violence of the disputants, and subscribed to the canons, but with this exception, that they protested against the article which reduced to a level the different orders of the hierarchy. The decrees of the synod were ratified with the blood of Barneveldt, who, after a mock and secret trial, was sacrificed, as a traitor, to the ambition of the prince; and with the more moderate sentence of perpetual imprisonment, pronounced on Grotius and Hogerbets. To satisfy the king of England, the synod condemned the works of Vorstius; and the reigning party in the States, to preserve the ascendancy, resolved to extirpate their opponents. Seven hundred families of Arminians were driven into exile, and reduced to beggary, by the political fanaticism of their brethren and countrymen.”

I am sorry, Sir, that I have not been able more completely to satisfy your correspondent's queries; and more particularly so, that none of your more able coadjutors have taken up the subject. Perhaps the above may be instrumental in drawing attention to it; in which hope, I will repeat Q.'s inquiries:—he seeks for particular information respecting Samuel Ward, Dr. Thomas Goad, and Walter Balcanqual; for which I shall, also, be thankful.—Your's, &c.

R.

* Ency. Brit.

† Buck's *Theol. Dict.*

‡ In 1613, Grotius was elected pensionary of Rotterdam.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION through NORTH WALES.

[Continued from Vol. 59, p. 423.]

WE set off for Oswestry the following morning, and arrived there a little after one o'clock. The best inn is the Cross Foxes. Oswestry was one of the chief border towns on the Welch frontier, and witnessed much of the barbarous ferocity of the rough mountaineers, at a period when their actions were but little influenced by any moral obligations. Being, also, one of the principal manors of the Marches of Wales, its inhabitants, during that period of gloom and anarchy which intervened between the conquest and the union of the principality, were in a state of continual peril, from the wild and daring incursions of the Welch borderers. And even long subsequent to the Union (26 of Henry VIII.), the Oswestrians, and their contumacious neighbours, actuated by that terrible enmity, which burnt so long unquenched between them, took every opportunity of plundering one another. Nay, this system of mutual robbery and rapine became generally prevalent throughout the whole extent of the Marches; and it appears to have continued, without any material interruption, to a comparatively late period. Indeed, the merciless laws enacted against the Welch, after the conquest of the country, and the unendurable oppression which the Lords Marchers so freely exercised, were not calculated to allay the proud and impetuous animosity of the mountaineers. Thus circumstanced, both parties considered, as goods lawfully possessed, every thing which they could steal, or otherwise obtain: they, therefore, took such precautions, on both sides, as were most conducive to the preservation of their property. The dwellings of the English were surrounded by moats, and defended by palisades; and their cattle driven every night into the fence thus constructed. For the intimidation of their predatory opponents, a gallows was erected in every frontier manor; and if any Welchman was luckless enough to be captured by the English, he was immediately hanged on the said gallows, and there suspended, *in terrorem*, till another victim was procured to supply his place. Every town within the Marches had also a horseman ready equipped "with sworde, buckler and speare," who was maintained for the

express purpose of apprehending these marauders. On the other hand, the Welch trusted for *their* defence to the intricacies of their deep woods, and to the ruggedness of their mountain fastnesses; and put in force the *lex talionis* whenever opportunity occurred.

These contests and robberies were in full vogue so late as the sixteenth century; and, in 1534, the stewards and constables of Oswestry and Powis Castles entered into a compact, to endeavour to restrain, in their own districts, these "detestable malefacts." It was accordingly agreed, that if, after a certain day then appointed, any person of the one lordship committed felony in the other, he should be delivered up for due punishment. It does not appear, however, that the exertions of these officers effectually annihilated these licentious practices; for in the records of the Draper's Company, at Shrewsbury, there is the following minute:—"25 Elizabeth, anno 1583. Ordered, that no draper set out for Oswestry market, on Mondays, before six o'clock in the morning, on forfeiture of 6s. 8d.; and that they wear their weapons all the way, and go in company. Not to go over the Welch bridge* till the bell toll six." It is further stated, that William Jones, Esq. left to the said company £1. 6s. 8d., to be paid annually, to the vicar of St. Alkmund's, for reading prayers on Monday mornings before the drapers set out for Oswestry market.

In this barbarous and turbulent state did the Welch continue long after the reign of Henry VIII., although a statute was then enacted, which admitted them to an equal participation in the laws and privileges of the English. But although the Welch were, at first, obstinately adverse to the adoption of the milder manners of their conquerors, the abolition of the severe laws enacted against them in former reigns led them to think more favourably of the English, and finally, by associating more amicably with them, to adopt their manners, and imitate their customs. The page of the historian, and the traditions of the country, are now the only

* This was an old bridge over the Severn, at the west entrance to Shrewsbury. It was defended by a tower at each end, for the prevention of any sudden attack from the Welchmen. Its place is now supplied by a neat modern structure.

only proofs of their vindictive enmity towards the English, and all traces of their fierce hostility are wiped away. They are yet, indeed, for the most part—I speak of the peasantry in the remoter districts of *North Wales*—a rude and unpolished people; but their contumacious turbulence is softened down and transformed into hospitality, and kind, but rugged, courtesy. But they have not forgotten the martial deeds and valiant exploits of their forefathers, the narration of which, even now, serves to while away the winter's evening in the peasant's cottage.

“Such themes inspire the border-shepherd's tale,
When in the gray thatch sounds the fitful gale,
And constant wheels go round with whirling din,
As by red ember-light the damsels spin.
Each chaunts, by turns, the song his soul approves,
Or bears the burthen to the maid he loves.
“Still to the surly strain of martial deeds,
In cadence soft, the song of love succeeds;
With tales of ghosts that haunt unhallow'd ground:
While narrowing still the circle closes round;
Till, shrinking pale, from nameless cause of fear,
Each peasant starts, his neighbour's voice to hear.”

Like all other border-towns of any magnitude, Oswestry was defended by a castle; it was also fortified by four gates and a wall: three of these gates are yet standing—the fourth, with the wall, is destroyed. According to the Welch historians, the castle was founded in 1148, by Meredith ap Bleddyns, Prince of Powis; but the English attribute its erection to Alan, a noble Norman, who came over with William the Conqueror. It was a fortress of great strength and extent, and had its *balium*, or yard, comprehending that part of the town now called the Bailey-head; its *barbican*, or outer gate, where the poor and maimed were usually relieved; and its chapel, placed at a short distance from the main entrance, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. A curious fact, connected with the early history of this castle, illustrates the rude barbarism of the times in rather a forcible manner. In the year 1214, a complaint was made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by a Welch chieftain, against the constable of Oswestry castle, for compelling him to put to death two young noblemen, in derogation of their high birth and

lineage; which disgrace, observes the Welchman, their parents would not have undergone for *three hundred pounds sterling!* He complains, also, that the said constable, a despotic worthy in his way, had twice imprisoned sixty of his men, extorting from each a mark for his liberty.

Altogether, there are few places in or near Wales more interesting, in a retrospective point of view, than Oswestry. The associations connected with it are, it is true, deeply imbued with blood and slaughter; but its history would afford a faithful portrait, horrid and sanguinary though it be, of the state of Wales before its union and perfect incorporation with England. Even its very name arose from the ashes of a slaughtered prince. In the year 642, a battle was fought near the town (then called *Mæserfield*) by Oswald, the brave and generous king of Northumberland, and Penda, the ferocious monarch of Mercia—Oswald was defeated, and fell in the field of battle; and Penda, with the blood-thirsty barbarity of the age, fixed his mangled limbs on stakes* as so many trophies of his victory.

“Cujus et abscissum caput abscissosque
lacertos
Et tribus affixos palis pendere cruentos
Penda jubet: per quod reliquis exempta
relinquat,
Terroris manifesta sui, regemque beatum
Esse probet miserum; sed causam fallit
utramque,
Ultor enim fratris minimè timet *Oswin*-
sillum,
Immo timere facit, nec rex miser, immò
beatus
Est, qui fonte boni fruitur semel et sine
fine.”

Thus the place was called *Tre Oswald*, or Oswald's Town, and, subsequently, Oswestry.

As I have several times alluded to the Marches of Wales, an outline of their origin may not be unacceptable to the reader. After William the Norman had subdued the Saxons, being well aware of the difficulty of subjugating the Britons in like manner, he gave to several Norman lords as much land on

* In No. 1,981 of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, is the following note:—“There was an old oake lately standing in *Mæsbuſie*, within the parish of *Oswestrie*, whereon one of King *Oswald*'s armes hung, say the neighbours, by tradition.”

on the borders of Wales as they could "win from the Welchmen." By these means he provided for the majority of his followers a tolerable portion of territory, and, by a master-stroke of policy, prevented the Welch from acting on the offensive to any very great extent. The lands thus obtained were denominated Lordships or Baronies Marches, and were holden, *in capite*, of the King of England, as of the crown immediate, by serving the sovereign, in his wars, with a certain number of men. The Lords Marchers were also bound to garrison their castles with sufficient men and munition, "for keeping the king's enemies in subjection."

That the Lords Marchers might the better govern the people within their respective baronies, they were endued with such prerogative and authority as were considered most fit for the purpose. To this end a kind of palatine court was established in each lordship, with the full power to administer justice, and to execute its decrees, in all the territories dependent upon such lordship. The king being supreme lord, reference was made to the English courts of law, whenever their own jurisdiction failed. In consequence of this policy, a large extent of territory, which had formerly belonged to the Welch, became annexed to England; and, that it might be securely retained by the English, the Lords Marchers were invested with the most absolute and arbitrary authority. The power of life and death was placed in their hands, and they were neither sparing nor merciful in the exercise of their powerful prerogative.

At the conquest of Wales, by Edward I., the power of the Lords Marchers was somewhat restricted; and in the reign of Edward IV., the government of the Marches was vested in a lord president and council, consisting of the chief justice of Chester, and the three other judges of Wales. In cases of extreme importance and emergency, other persons were appointed to decide the question. The Lords Marchers, however, and all their despotism, were abolished by the union statute (26 Henry VIII.), and their territories became annexed partly to England and partly to Wales. The president and council were, nevertheless, allowed to hold their offices as before, and their general court was to be held at Ludlow. But, in 1689, their power ceased

altogether, and the Marches, with the other parts of the principality, participated altogether in the government and jurisdiction of England.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THOUGH I pretend to no acquisitions, or means of extended observation, that can qualify me to form a decisive opinion upon the subject of contagion, which has so much agitated the scientific, the professional, and indeed the public mind of late; yet it is impossible even to glance over the adverse arguments of controversialists, upon any question of such deep interest especially, without forming some kind of notion concerning the apparent validity of the reasonings, and the bearings of the alleged facts upon the one side or the other. Still less can one help bringing into recollection the facts, however few, of one's own experience, if one has had any, how little soever it may have been, that seem to have any reference to the theories and reasonings by the respective partizans advanced.

Of the plague, indeed, properly so called, I have had no experience at all. I have had the good fortune never to be in any country in which (during the two centuries of which you and I have seen a part) that horrible pestilence has been able to rear its gorgon head. As the old spinster politicians of Chester said, when reading the terrible descriptions of certain hurricanes and eruptions which had recently desolated certain remote regions, "Thank God, we have the blessing to live under such a good king and constitution, that no such calamities ever visit us!" And verily, Sir, if plague and pestilence, instead of earthquake and tornado, had been the calamities under consideration, your learned and eloquent correspondent, Dr. Jarrold of Manchester, has gone far to convince me that the loyal old ladies of the City of Antiquities would not have been quite so much out of the way of reason, in their association of causes and effects: for I do very readily believe, that good government, and a happy organization and condition of the people, with their concomitants, healthful food and habitation, and a well-cultivated soil, are better physicians for the eradication of pestilence than ever were bred in the college of licentiates, and better protections against its re-appearance

appearance than all the sanitary laws that ever were devised in divans or parliaments.

But, Sir, I am also a believer in the position (See West. Rev. No. 6, p. 514), that "Typhus Fever is plague modified," not indeed "by the climate" (for I presume our climate is pretty much the same now, as it was when it used to visit our island occasionally with such desolating and depopulating fury), but by the physically and socially improved condition of the soil and population "of Great Britain." And, by the way, from the few observations I have had the opportunities of making, of the thronged manufacturing and other populous towns and neighbourhoods in which the typhus has, and in which it has not, made its frequent appearance, I am much disposed to think (with all due deference to that *sect* of Malthusian philosophers, who conceive it to be necessary to the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the country, that famine and pestilence should sometimes come, in aid of foreign and long-protracted wars, to keep down the population), that some further attention to the condition and accommodation of the labouring mass of the people might exterminate this demi-plague also: for I believe it will be found, that in those manufacturing districts, however populous, where the great manufacturing proprietors have had the benevolent wisdom (for it would be difficult to say whether there is more prudence with respect to themselves, or benignity towards their dependents, in such precaution) to build convenient and substantial cottages for the residence of their work-people, the typhus fever has seldom made its appearance; while, in those where the throng of operatives remain huddled together, a family perhaps in every room, in narrow streets and alleys, or other wretched and unventilated residences, its recurrence is lamentably frequent.

In one of those little scattered hamlets which, some years ago, had suddenly spread (or rather populated without sufficiently spreading) into a thronged and multitudinous town, by means of the extensive iron-works, &c. which sprung up there (I mean Myrthtydfil), at the time when I had some acquaintance and occasional intercourse with it, I have reason to know that this demi-plague, the Typhus, was apt to be rife enough: and a circumstance occurred, relative to it, which, as it seems to have some tendency to illustrate the subject

under discussion, is the occasion of my present letter.

I happened to have some business to transact at that place, at a time when the fever was prevalent there; and I took it home with me to my distant residence, and lay confined with it for some weeks—how long I do not now remember—but it was long enough to reduce me to an appearance so spectre-like and cadaverous, that I do not remember ever to have recoiled with so much horror from any thing before or since beheld, as from the first sight of my pale, unearthed-like and emaciated form and features in the glass.

But, let not the advocates of *contagion* suppose that they have in me, therefore, either an advocate or a witness. I caught the typhus fever there, I verily believe; but assuredly not by contagion. I breathed the atmosphere of the place where the fever was prevalent, but I came in contact with no persons, nor associated with any, who were afflicted with the disease; and though, while I languished under it, none of my family neglected any of the attentions requisite in my condition, or took any precautions to avoid contact or communion with me, none of them became affected.* I breathed the air, during my residence at Myrthtydfil, in which the malaria of this demi-plague was afloat (such is my interpretation of the process), and I was in a state, at the time, both of mind and body, sufficiently predisposing to liability to such infection. If the real plague had been there, I have no doubt that I should have caught it just as readily. Mind and frame were already in a state of morbid debility: I was prepared for disease, and the state of the atmosphere I breathed gave it its peculiar direction and character; while the healthful clown who accompanied me, and whose associations were likely to be much more with the class infected, inhaled the same atmosphere uninjured. Had it been a case of very plague, the same difference would probably have occurred—only that the terrors of ignorance might, perhaps, have levelled the constitutional difference of liability: for, in every species of disease, there must be a remote and predisposing, as well as a proximate cause, or the malady will not be contracted: an axiom which ought to be remembered by the disputants; on
both

* "No fever produced by contaminated air can be communicated to others in a pure air."

both sides of the systems in controversy; and which would remind them, how little is the inference that can be drawn by either, even from a host of negative testimony. That which *has* occurred, is evidence of what *may*; but that which has *not* occurred, is no evidence at all that it may not. But enough, Sir, for the present, from your's, &c.

A DOUBTER OF CONTAGION.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

I WAS much gratified by the observations of your correspondent C. on the subject of the English and Bristol Ship Canal. He has satisfactorily shewn the advantages which must follow from it to Ireland, and the Principality, and the western districts of England. Permit me to offer a few observations on the latter point, in which I am personally more interested.

Without referring to the towns of Taunton and Bridgewater, both of which must experience an incalculable increase of commerce, if we survey that part of the country through which the summit-level of the canal is proposed to pass, and continue on towards the southward, it will perhaps be difficult to find a district in England which more requires the advantage of inland communication. The various towns and villages in the centre of Somersetshire are full of labouring poor, unemployed in manufactures, exposed to all the miseries of a rigorous climate, without the means of obtaining fuel, and subject to all those disadvantages which must ever result from an overstocked and increasing population. In tracing the river Axe to its confluence with the sea, we find a beautiful valley, of which it may be said, that *Providence has done every thing, and man nothing*. Blessed with a fertile soil, a delightful climate, and easy communications with the capital and the north of Somersetshire, it may fairly be asked, why it should exhibit such universal symptoms of decay and want of improvement? The answer is, from the absence of the grand stimulus to commercial enterprize — INTERNAL NAVIGATION; and from the resident landholders on both banks having hitherto been satisfied with living in a semi-baronial state, receiving rents, from their tenants, as they would homage from their vassals, and withholding those advantages which the increased progress of civilization and knowledge has effected in other parts of England.

These observations will appear the more forcible, from the probability that the port of Maridunum, under the Romans, was situated at the mouth of the Axe; and from the vestiges of buildings at this moment, allowed to be covered with a mass of shingle. If the public works of that great nation may be allowed to influence our judgment, we may conclude, that, in this instance, they exhibited their usual good sense, and knowledge of mechanical principles. How sadly has their proverb *naturam sequere* been perverted at the present day! The natural course of the stream is permitted to lose its original force, by its rectangular windings: and the result of all the artificial means hitherto employed has only produced a depth of about eight feet, high water, spring-tides. In place, therefore, of those advantages which the river Axe possessed thirteen centuries ago, we now only find *an expenditure without return*—a harbour without water.

On the opposite side of this beautiful bay, nature has formed a cove, of all others best calculated for the construction of a harbour. Independent, therefore, of those advantages so clearly detailed by Capt. Nicholls, the employment of a population of 1,800 souls, and the introduction of those habits which must arise from a well-regulated commerce, and an extension of the fisheries, these must be allowed points of so important a consideration, that the formation of a port at Beer is alone *more than ten times equivalent* to all the imagined evils complained of by a few interested or monopolizing opponents.

A SOMERSETSHIRE LANDOWNER.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

ALTHOUGH not learned in the law; yet, as your correspondent Cató (M. M. No. 413, p. 11) puts his case rather on the grounds of equity and humanity, I have less hesitation in offering the following observations:—

That *re-appointment* to a benefice is, in other cases, *legally* considered as a *new appointment*, I happen to know; and that, in the present case, the Bishop's conduct is according to the *letter* of the law, your correspondent seems to admit, when he appeals to equity. Yet, at the same time that he does this, the reason of the re-appointment, the advantage (for it must be voluntary) arising to the incumbent therefrom, the only grounds on which the *equity* of the case can be determined,

ed, he withholds. He is silent, also, as to the circumstances of the Curate, on whose part equity ought no less to be regarded. Now, he also may be "a worthy clergyman with a large family," or he may be an individual with nothing to depend on but the stipend of his curacy.

Quere, Mr. Editor:—Whether Cato is the *lay impropiator* in the present instance? T. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

HAVING remarked, in the last Number of your valuable Magazine, p. 59, a review of a work of mine, in which you condemn my use of the word *idiotism*, in the sense of *idiom*—I beg to observe, that my authority for using it was Johnson's Dictionary, in which sentences from Dryden, Hall and Hale are quoted, with the word used in the sense in which I applied it; and that I preferred it to the word *idiom*, because the Greek word *idiotismos* (and not *idioma*) is applied to peculiar modes of speaking, vulgarly used in one language, but such as not to admit of a literal translation into another. As, however, the word seems to be little known, and I have been blamed for having made use of it, by several other persons, you will oblige me if you will insert this letter in your next Number.—Your's, &c. E. DUVAR.

Leeds, Aug. 13, 1825.

[WE have looked into Johnson (fol. edit. of 1785), and we find no quotation from Dryden to countenance the use of the word *Idiotism*, in this sense; and we strongly suspect that Dryden never has so used it. A quotation is indeed given (and it is only quotation) from Bishop Hale, in which it is so used. But in that sense it is now completely obsolete; and ought by Dr. Johnson to have been so described. The second signification given, without any quotation, by the lexicographer, "2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind," is the only one it now bears in discourse; and we have shewn our good sense in forbearing the use of the same word in two different senses, especially as; at the same time, we should thereby have been also using two different words in the same individual sense. Mr. Duvard is probably a foreigner; and if so, it may not be amiss to inform him, that although (to our shame be it spoken) we have yet no better dictionary than Dr. Johnson's, there goes something more to making an English scholar than consulting Johnson's derivations and interpretations. There is one good and safe rule, in these cases, to which foreigners and English stu-

dents would alike be wise in steadily adhering—namely, *never to use the same word in two different senses, if he can find another word by which either of those senses can be conveyed.*—EDIT.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I REQUEST you will correct an error which appears on the cover of the Monthly Magazine of this month.

The remarks on the voyage to the new settlements on Melville and Bathurst Islands were made by Mr. Henry Ennis, a purser in the Royal Navy, and not Lieutenant Henry Ennis; there being no Lieutenant of that name (I believe) in the service.—Your's, &c.

HENRY ENNIS, Purser.

*His Majesty's Ship Rainbow,
Chatham, 18th Aug. 1825.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THAT one of the three *English Lions* was from the first a *Lion*, I think is very clear—such being the armorial bearing of Anjou, and conjoined with the other two in the time of Henry II. Tyro is wrong in quoting the Author of Waverley, who certainly possesses little heraldic knowledge. I join with him in wishing that some person conversant with ancient lore would illustrate this subject in the manner he describes. Gwillim, Clarke, Meyrick, Fosbroke, Carter, Philpot, &c. are clearly of opinion that all three are *Lions*. R. G.

HEIGHTS OF PLACES IN THE JAVA REGENCY. MEASURED BY M. REINWARDT.

Eng. Feet.

Buitenzorg	865
Megamendon	4,848
Salak	7,172
Gede	9,075
Pontjak Karang (Tjihea)	2,774
Patocha (Tjisonarie)	7,407
Tombak Ræijong (<i>ibid.</i>)	6,291
Village of Tjiwednîj (<i>ibid.</i>)	3,572
North Peak of Tiloe (Banjaran)	5,425
South ditto .. ditto (<i>ibid.</i>)	6,034
Kampong Lamadjam (<i>ibid.</i>)	3,169
Malabar (<i>ibid.</i>)	3,363
Mountain of ditto (<i>ibid.</i>)	6,621
Village of Banjaran (<i>ibid.</i>)	2,534
Kampong Marajon (Tjiparay)	3,035
Nenkellon (<i>ibid.</i>)	3,742
Head of the Tjitarum River (Manahajja)	4,645
Sumbong (<i>ibid.</i>)	5,593
Tjikaraba (<i>ibid.</i>)	4,017
Gœnong Gœnter (Timanganten)	6,085
Village of Trogong (<i>ibid.</i>)	2,350
Telaga Bodas (Wanaradja)	5,497

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XLVI.

The Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Westminster Reviews.

REVIEWS? So these three quarterly publications are called; but there is, in fact, at this time, no such thing as a "Review" extant—at least, as a Literary Review, in any general sense of the word. Politics and Political Economy, and that branch of politics called Theology, engross almost exclusively the attention of our journalists—quarterly and monthly; and the record of literature is resigned, almost exclusively, to the partial care of one or two weekly trumpeters of the particular publications of particular knots of booksellers: which, indeed, are so far useful, that they give us some idea, by ample extracts, however partially selected, of a part of that mass of productions which the printing-offices are perpetually pouring forth. As for the journals, as they are called, before us, they are little other than mere quarterly collections of essays, for which the titles of some half-dozen new books furnish the pretence; but whose real objects are the advancement of such opinions, upon the subjects above enumerated, as the principles, or the interests, of the respective conductors have disposed them to adopt. Thus, twelve books (two of which are foreign), out of all that had been published during three preceding months, furnish the texts of the nine essays which occupy the 260 pages of the 53d Number of the Edinburgh Review; and of these the subjects of two only are purely literary. The Quarterly presents us with ten of these essays, of which, indeed, one-half profess to be literary in their subjects; and for these, the titles of five Foreign and eleven English publications, from the whole quarterly list, furnish the pretences and the mottos: and thus fill they out their 262 pages. Our friends of the Westminster treat us a little more liberally in their like space, for we have from them thirteen articles; to eleven of which, fifteen publications (some of them foreign also) give nominal heads. The other two essays are professed political controversies with the rival reviews. Is this, we should ask, reviewing the quarterly progress of literature? Is this executing the functions of a critical guardianship over the public taste?—bringing incipient merit

into view?—and dealing out the impartial justice of the critical tribunal among the literary suitors of the age? Is it not something worse than even the proceedings in Chancery?—for the awards of justice are not *only* delayed: the vast majority of the causes are never called on at all. In short, we repeat it, there is at present no publication that answers the legitimate purposes of a Literary Review. The Monthly Magazine, to the extent of the very limited space to which that (and, indeed, every other) department is necessarily confined, endeavours to supply that deficiency; and what it does in this way is, at least, independent.—It mixes neither party nor personal feeling with the estimation of literary merit; and the bad taste, whether in prose or verse, of the reputed Radical, meets with no more mercy than would that of temporizing Whig or high-flown Tory. Literary merit loses no part of its gloss from happening to invest the name of a political adversary. And this we call the true Philosophy of Criticism—contemporary, or retrospective.

In proceeding, however, to the examination of the three periodicals before us, as *one* must have precedence, we shall commence with the Westminster.

The first article of the seventh number of this Journal is devoted to the *Chronicles of Froissart* (*Collection des Chroniques Nationales Françaises écrites en Langue Vulgaire du treizième au seizième siècle; avec notes et éclaircissements. Par J. A. BUCHON. Paris*), and has more of the character it assumes (that of a review) than most of those that follow. It is a very able article, interesting and instructive; and shews the author to be well acquainted, not only with his book, but with his subject. The remarks are pertinent, and the criticisms just; and the matter thrown in from the reviewer's own stores, such as belongs appropriately to his theme. The brief introductory observations, for example, on "the conquests," military and political, of "the French kings of the thirteenth race—from Hugh Capet, who recommenced the edifice of the monarchy, down to Louis XIV., who completed it," are pithy, and form an acceptable prologue to the subject of the *Chronicles*. We select, as a specimen of the style of the reviewer, his picture of the Feudal Age, or "Age of Chivalry;"

and

and if this be what Mr. Burke dirged over so pathetically in his famous "Apostrophe," we shall perhaps not lament that it "is gone for ever!" The reader will observe how naturally it introduces the character of Froissart, and the circumstances under which he wrote his history.

"The feudal society of the middle age took its morals and its laws from its situation, that is to say, from a state of continual warfare. As war was constantly carried on from man to man, from sovereign to subject, from manor to city, and from city to castle, all education was resolved into a long military apprenticeship; vestments gave place to armour; houses became fortresses; and the whole life of man a state of combat. All the usages and sentiments of men adapted themselves to this singular situation of things. War, which till then had been carried on without mercy, became milder in its mood by becoming more regular in its system; it had its laws, which fixed the rights of service and of resistance; its heralds of arms, who declared hostilities; its maxims of honour for captives; its courtesies belonging to the field of battle, and its ransoms: in one word, it elevated itself into an ideal perfection, and became *chivalry*. Even the state of peace felt the change; there were no longer any other shows but tournaments; love filled up the intervals of arms; it was only by his deeds that a gentleman could gain the golden spurs of knighthood, and by his prowess as a knight that he could win the heart of his lady. The poetical character which war assumed towards the close of the thirteenth century, and which it preserved up to the time of Francis I., was lost in becoming religious; it then adopted a character derived from passions too deep and inexorable, and from interests too positive, to admit of the struggles of war being turned into a splendid amusement; or to produce any thing but sectarian troops and mechanical armies. The poetical character of war is only to be found in the Chronicles of Froissart, who is eminently the historian of feudal chivalry; and who has revived a vast and brilliant picture of the events and the manners of the fourteenth century. That warlike and picturesque epoch could never have found to represent it, a man of a more splendid imagination, a more lively and natural historian, a chronicler of a more passionate taste for the high feats of arms he is describing, than Froissart. Born with a restless and unquiet disposition, and an insatiable curiosity, he wandered over the whole of Europe which was then known, not to seek, but to collect adventures. Secretary to the Queen of England, Philippa of Hainault, and canon of Chimay, he was admitted to the intimacy of all the sovereigns, great barons and knights of the period in which he lived, and was some-

what fonder of the pleasures, the hypocras and the spices of royal palaces, than the monotonous life of a churchman. He went from one court to another, mounted on his stately horse, carrying his wallet behind him, and followed by his greyhound, to collect and record his histories on the spot."

The high but discriminative estimation of the merits of the Chronicles, as authentic materials for history, is critically correct; and the following observations, on the charge against Froissart, "of having written only the history of the nobles," are as candid as they are just.

"Froissart was under the influence of his time. A member of the commons by birth, of the church by his profession, but a gentleman by his tastes and habits, his preferences were all on the side of castles, of courts, of the feasts and the high deeds which filled up the life of the nobles of his time. As it was only to these men that any importance was given, history, of course, commemorated their deeds only. Froissart never speaks of the burgesses and the peasants of his day, but as they are connected with the feudal aristocracy. If he narrates the insurrection of the Flemish towns, it is because it was directed against the sovereign count of the country and his knights, and because it was quelled by the king of France. If his attention is for a moment attracted by the famous States of 1356, it is because they were adverse to the dauphin, and favourable to the king of Navarre. If he mentions without detailing it the war of the Jacquerie, it was because it was a war of peasants against gentlemen. Unless it were owing to the interest which his great lords have in the events brought about by the common people, it is doubtful whether he would have alluded to them. His book is a book of Chivalry, and he would have refused to admit the people to figure in it, because that would have been, in his eyes, to make history vulgar. The dialogue-form of his narrative, the profusion of unimportant deeds of arms which are there recorded, the almost exclusive honour given to contemporary feats of bravery, and the constant inculcation of them as lessons, all this seems to prove that he regarded his Chronicle as a catechism for the use of the nobility."

A few pages further on,—noticing the horror with which the Chronicler speaks of an insurrection of the peasantry, who, "worn out with oppressions, hunted from their homes, pillaged, murdered, and their wives and daughters violated, assembled to defend and avenge themselves," and cried out for the destruction of all the nobles,—the Reviewer, after frankly indulging the radicalism of his own principles and feelings,

feelings, takes up again the same candid strain.

"Doubtless," says he, "such a determined cry as this is terrible; but when the historian blames the grand reprisals of the weak against the strong—of the victim against his daily and hourly oppressor, he might spare a few words of compassion—he might be excused for an occasional exclamation of murder, robbery, violation, and every species of atrocity, though committed by gentlemen. This partiality, however, is a vice of the time, like all the other defects of Froissart, and we must not exact of an author more than he was able to perform. Each historian has placed history where it existed in his own time. Joinville, in the crusades; Froissart, in the feudal and English wars; Comines, in the political intrigues, and the able and cruel usurpations, of Louis XI. Brantome among the great men, the parties and the manners, which the struggles of the Reformation brought into view; the Cardinal de Retz in the saloon, the parliament, the court, the market—in short, in every scene of fraud; Dangeau, in the *Œil de Bœuf*; Velly, Daniel, Anquetil, and all the general historians of the era of monarchy, in the court of the prince; and, in our own days, M. de Sismondi has placed it in the nation of which he is tracing the existence, local or public, in his work on the French annals. An author, like his epoch, sees and is but one thing."

This is, perhaps, a little too general. The mind of the philosophic historian should embrace the whole:—all that is connected with the subject, and all the interests that can be affected by it. His habits of association, however, and his habits of philosophizing, will, in some degree, affect his vision. There is no preventing the objects that are nearest, either to our senses or our thoughts, from appearing the largest. The cottage in the fore-ground looks larger than the distant citadel—the shrub, than the remoter forest. The historian should be aware, however, of the delusions of perspective, and remember that it is not a picture, but a model, that he is to make, where every thing should have its actual proportions. This, most assuredly, Froissart never dreamt of; nor, perhaps, does M. de Sismondi always entirely recollect. The Westminster Reviewer, however, will join with us in the congratulation, that the interests and happiness of the aggregate multitude of mankind are the objects nearest to the mental vision of this latter inestimable and philosophical historian.

The second article in the Review is

"The British Code of Duel: a Reference to the Laws of Honour and the Character of a Gentleman."—We were rather surprised, that in treating that part of the subject which belongs to the ancient judicial duel, the Westminster reviewer should not, in any shape, have alluded to the legislative juggle by which—ingeniously confounding two things so perfectly distinct as the personal right of trial on the appeal of the next of kin, in cases of murder, and the barbarous appeal of combat,—the best and surest of all defences against political, or authorized assassination, and, therefore, one of the best securities of the life-liberties of the people, was, opportunely, done away with, prior to the Manchester massacres:—a legislative occasion, upon which the Whigs did themselves such immortal honour, by withdrawing from the house, to a man, upon the division on a question upon which they could not for shame vote upon the one side, nor had the nerve to vote upon the other.

Upon the Law of Honour, or gentlemanly part of the subject, the Reviewer has ably refuted all the sophistry by which the practice of duelling has been defended. But to what purpose? This is not a question of the understanding, but of feeling; and so long as men in certain stations of life shall continue to feel, that if they decline a challenge, or put up with certain insults without giving one, they must be scouted from society, or spit upon by every well-dressed bully with impunity—duels will continue to be fought. There is one consideration, however, connected with this subject, that we do not remember ever to have seen properly stated. Military men, and practised duellists, who have made it a part of their business—their education!—to practise with the pistol till they can split a ball upon the edge of a penknife, at twenty paces, will presume upon this, to challenge, or to provoke challenges from persons who have been too peaceably, or too usefully employed to serve such an apprenticeship to murder; and who, in the nature of things, can therefore never meet them upon equal grounds. In such circumstances, what is your man of honour, as he calls himself, but a bully and an assassin?

Art. III. exposes the superficial grounds and inadequate means of observation on which M. Blanqui (in his *Voyage d'un jeune Français en Angleterre*

terre et en Ecosse) supports his prejudiced misrepresentations of the state of society in this country: which he seems to have viewed only from the top of a stage-coach, and to have appreciated only in the figures of an innkeeper's bill. M. Blanqui's Sketches of England are, in many instances, ridiculous enough, undoubtedly; but can we be quite sure that the expensive quartos of our English travellers have always been made up from much better documents? or that there is not almost as much of John Bullism in some of these, as of Gallicism in the work in question?

Art. IV. examines two French and English publications—the former by M. Champollion, the latter by Dr. Young and H. Salt, Esq., on the controversy relative to the original discovery of *The System of Phonetic Hieroglyphics*. The reviewer handles this subject, so important in the estimation of literary antiquaries, with a learned and a candid spirit; and substantiates the claim which our correspondent, in the preceding Number of the M.M. (p. 32), has made in favour of our countryman, to the first discovery of the clue of science which detects an alphabetic, in the hitherto supposed mere allegoric language of Egyptian symbols. At the same time, he does not undervalue the further researches and additional discoveries of M. Champollion.

Into Art. V. on LAW ABUSES (*"A Treatise on the Principles and Pleadings in Civil Actions, &c."* by H. J. STEPHEN, Esq. Bar.; and *"Examination of the Objections stated against the Bill, passed by the House of Lords, for better regulating the forms of Process in Scotland,"*) it would be in vain to enter; unless we could afford much more ample space to the exposition than our limits can possibly permit. We confine ourselves, therefore, to the quotation of two short paragraphs, which will shew how the question is hinged.

"Mr. Stephen informs us [p. 2], that English pleading, 'when properly understood and appreciated, appears to be an instrument so well adapted to the ends of distributive justice, so simple and striking in its fundamental principles, so ingenious and elaborate in its details, as fairly to be entitled to the character of a fine juridical invention.' Lord Mansfield says—"The substantial rules of pleading are founded in strong sense, and in the soundest and closest logic, and so appear when well understood and explained." And Sir William Jones tells us, "That the science of pleading is founded in the most exquisite logic." How far these and similar eulogies are deserved,

will, we trust, be pretty apparent to our readers, when we have compared the expense, delay, and consequent injustice, caused by the system eulogized, with that small quantity which is absolutely necessary to attain the ends in view, in the most perfect manner."

Our readers would, in all probability, be pretty well prepared to accord with the reviewer, in the greater part of the facts and arguments whereby he exposes that legal sophistry, which turns the proceedings of courts of justice into mystified allegory, and substitutes the circumlocutious jargon of a metaphysical romance for the plain matter-of-fact and straight-forward intelligible common sense, which alone ought to characterize the proceedings of such tribunals. If law proceedings are instituted, and court processes are invented and organized, for the benefit of initiated practitioners,—why then, of course, the more mystery and unintelligibility the better: but if the end be justice to the clients, and protection to the rights and property of the people, fiction, mysticism and chicanery should, by all practicable means, be avoided. This is a favourite subject with the Westminster Reviewers. They return to it, where one would little expect it, (and yet appositely enough, in the way in which they manage it,) at the end of the last article—their review of *The Quarterly Review on Greek Literature*; where, in reply to the sophistical virulence with which the Quarterly misrepresents the Sophists of Greece, they notice the case in which Sir William Scott, in the Consistory Court of London, 17th December 1798, gravely annuls a Jewish marriage, because *one of the witnesses to that marriage had been seen to eat meat and butter together, and to snuff a candle and stir a fire on a Saturday.**

Art. VI. *A Discourse on the Rise, Progress, Peculiar Objects, and Importance of Political Economy.* By J. R. M'CULLOCH, Esq., 2d. Edit. — This is, also, a very favourite subject with the Westminster Reviewers. They despatch it, however (rather contrary to what we are habituated to expect from them when they get upon their hobby), very briefly—in less than four pages. In these, however, they do justice, and, we believe, no more than justice, to Mr. T 2 M'Culloch,

* Ridiculous as this story may appear, we beg our readers to be assured, that we are not joking. These are, really, the merits of the case.—EDIT.

McCulloch. The chronology of this science will rather curiously illustrate the slowness with which the most important truths and principles are apt, in the first instance, to take root; and the rapidity with which, after making a certain progress, they sometimes spread. Political Economy is now all in all. There seems even to be some danger that we should fall into the superstitious extravagance (for all beliefs become superstitions; when pushed to the bigotted extent of proscribing whatever is beyond their pale) of supposing that there is no other subject worthy of the attention of the human mind.

"If there is one sign of the times," says the Reviewer, "upon which, more than any other, we should be justified in resting our hopes of the future progression of the human race in the career of improvement, that sign undoubtedly is, the demand which is now manifesting itself, on the part of the public, for instruction in the science of Political Economy."

Of this science, Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* was the first prolific germ. Political Economy, as the subject is now understood in Europe, may be said to have originated with this Glasgow Professor of Moral Philosophy—who digressed, in his collegiate chair, from *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, to the practical considerations of the sources of national prosperity; and Chas. J. Fox had the honour of being the first, by a laudatory quotation in the House of Commons, to bring that invaluable work into public notice. And yet

"A long interval elapsed after the publication of the *Wealth of Nations*, in 1776, without any thing worth mentioning being contributed to the science. In 1798, appeared Malthus's *Essay upon the Principle of Population*; in 1802, Mr. Say's work; in 1815, two *Essays upon the Nature of Rent*; and, in 1817, Mr. Ricardo's profound work upon the *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*; and finally, in 1821, Mr. Mills's *Elements of Political Economy*."

ART. VII. *The History of Ancient and Modern Wines*. By ALEXANDER HENDERSON, M. D.—We know not whether it will be attributed to our having some liking to a smack of the grape, or to whatever cause the psychologists, &c. may charitably think fit to assign it; but, long as this article is (and the Reviewer has assigned to it no less than fifty pages,) there is no one in this whole number in which we have followed him with more satisfaction. The fact is, that the subject itself is susceptible of much learned, and much very amusive

illustration; and neither the author nor the Reviewer seems to have been negligent in availing himself of these resources. We suspect that the subject is much more agreeable to the palate of the former, than would be his own prescriptions; how acceptable soever to his palm, may be the fees which these latter produce.

But, as this is the solitary instance in which we find an article on the same subject in two of the rival Reviews, we must notice them together, and make the Quarterly and the Westminster join with us in a critical reel to the tune of *in vino veritas*: and as "good wine, if well used, is a good familiar creature," and apt to make people sociable, we may not, perhaps, on this occasion, even with such partners, "find strange discord mock the music of the dance." They do not, of course, treat the subject in the same way, or direct their commendations or censures exactly to the same points; but there is no actual opposition of sentiment between them. Both speak of the work, upon the whole, very favourably. The subject is evidently a favourite with them both; and each of them makes of it a very interesting article. The Westminster, indeed, invites us to the deeper potations—pours nearly twice the quantity into its critical cup; but the Quarterly pledges us with, at least, equal conviviality. It is a little curious—their usual propensities (or professions rather) considered,—that the Westminster should be more classical, the Quarterly, more chemical, in its commentary: that the former should commence in the true spirit of an Horatian *Bon-vivant*, mingling the streams of Helicon with his Falernian, at every draught;—in short, treating Dr. Henderson's illustrations of the classics as the most entertaining, if not absolutely the most important, part of his book; blaming him whenever he has missed an opportunity of amplifying such illustrations, and stepping in, with his own classical stores, to supply deficiencies; while the Quarterly, though he sets out with disclaiming such intention; becomes, with Dr. McCulloch by his side, a sort of chemico-political economist; enters into the theory and experimentalism of primary and secondary fermentations; displays his judgment in "The Art of Making Wines," and discusses the practicability, and demonstrates the undesirableness, of turning English wheat-fields into vineyards.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS—No. VII.

NOBILITY.

SEEK you for homage to a puff of name—
The stale-grown vaunt of your nobility?

The sleeveless herald shall proclaim your worth—

Your virtues of some thousand years ago,
That budded, bloom'd and perish'd, ere the
olden hour

Of your great-grandsire's birth: or, it may be,
The vices rather of the great first-nam'd,
That from his dunghill sprang, and cast his
slough;

Theswine-herd limbs in bandit mail array'd—
The terror of the woodland and the glen!—
Till deeds of rapine, treachery and blood
Had given him lands, and blazon'd o'er his
shield

With hieroglyphic monsters—wolf or pard—
And, while they stamp'd their record on the
coat

Which you still wear so proudly, with the dye
Mingled the infectious venom, that still taints
The blood of all it clings to. Go, then, boast
The original sin of your high ancestry;
And scorn to hear the heav'n-attested truth;
That nought is noble, weigh'd in Reason's
scale,

But Virtue, by high intellect inform'd,
And with unshrinking fortitude sustain'd:
And nought so base, so sordid and so mean,
As false distinctions, that inflate the vile,
Divide the natural brotherhood of man,
And supersede the duties which we owe
To honour, conscience and humanity.

THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG.

Kings cannot wrong—for in the wrongous act
They lose their title, and are kings no more.
The tyranny absolves the subject's bond:
For kings are but the creatures of the law—
Subject themselves to the creating will,
Not over it supreme. *Kings cannot wrong!*

SUFFERING INNOCENCE.

I saw her, where beside the tomb she sat
Of all her buried hopes; resign'd, not bow'd—
In sorrow, yet sublime: her very tears
Bespoke an infelt dignity:—the grief
Softened the virtue, but could not subdue:
Exalted rather!—as the humid haze,
That dims the lustre of some radiant star,
Gives it apparent magnitude, and proves
The virtue of that pure ethereal ray,
The envious exhalation could not blench.

J. T.

THE ELOPEMENT:—

A BALLAD.

"What, if the warder come?"—"What
then?"

Why, let the drawbridge down again!"—

"What, if the warder blow his horn?"—

"Why, tarry here till break of morn!"—

"Tarry with me! thy heart would feel
My father's wrath—his blade of steel."

'Brace, then, thy kirtle, twine thy locks,
And trust the steep descending rocks:
I well can swim—I'll cross the lake,
Where the moonbeams light on the waters
make:

I'll seek—I'll loose—the castle-boat,
Chain'd over the lea of the darken'd moat.
The warder sleeps:—wilt thou go with me?
Now, sigh not, my lady! but smile, and 'be
free!"

Your father's choice, for the bridal bed,
Is a grave old churl with a silver'd head.
I have fought in the ring, I have won the
glove,

The guerdon of skill in the cause of love;
My turrets stand firm, and my castle waits
To welcome the bride thro' its ancient gates;
The tapestry-rooms, with the goblets and
wine,

But wait for the love-light in which they
would shine!

The banquet of bridal come share, love, with
me,

Ere thy father return, who would darken its
glee!

By the gleam of the torch-light that flickers
along;

By the bay of his hounds, and the revel of song;
By the hum in the towers and the stir at the
doors;

By the hoofs that shall rattle, ere long, on
the floors—

He is coming to give thee, lost lady! away
To the palsied old dotard so wither'd and gray.
The castle-knell tolls, so loud and so shrill—
But my troopers await on yon heath-cover'd
hill;

And the fleet little palfrey, that rivals the wind,
When my lady he bears, shall leave danger
behind.—

So, farewell the turret—now down the cliff
glide:

We are down! But one minute—The boat's
at your side!

Nay, fear not—thy hand—'tis but one effort
more.—

The danger is past, and the boat is ashore.
Nay, sigh not, sweet lady! and look not aback:
The flight-loving water betrays not our track.
The heather-bloom hails us secure on the land,
My home and my merry men wait thy com-
mand!

Tremble not, fear thee not! firm in thy seat!
He is sure in the foot, as in course he is fleet.
My tapestried hall and the goblets shall shine,
And the song of the bridal give zest to the
wine.

We are safe. Welcome, lady! to hall and to
bower!

Thy bride-maids await, and the priest knows
his hour.

The wine-cup is pledg'd, and complete is the
rite,

Ere the towers thou hast fled are aware of
thy flight!"

R. PRIOR.

HORACE—Book II. Ode 9.

TO VALGIUS.

THE heavy clouds not always pour down rain,
Nor always storms deface the rugged plain,
And toss the billows of the Caspian flood,
Nor northern blasts deface the spreading
wood,

Where lofty oaks in Gargan forests grow,
And wild ash-trees their tender foliage shew:
Nor are the borders of the Armenian coast
For ever fetter'd by inclement frost.

Why, my friend Valgius! do you waste the day
With mournful strains for Muses flown away?
For ever fix'd your faithful love remains:
Nor do you stop your melancholy strains,
When radiant vesper decks the spangled skies,
Or when the rapid sun is seen to rise.

But Pylus Nestor, for his length of years
Renown'd, not thus with unavailing tears
Bedew'd his lov'd Antilochus's urn;

Nor did his sire with ceaseless sorrow mourn
Young Tröilus; nor did the Phrygian train
Of sisters always for his death complain.

At length forego to strike the plaintive string,
And Caesar's boundless conquests let us sing:
How cold Niphates and broad Medus slides
Thro' conquer'd nations with more humble
tides.

And the Geloni, in their narrow'd plain,
May give a close to our heroic strain.

J. M'D.

SONNETS.

TO THE HONEYSUCKLE.

SWEET parasite! of fair and reddening hue,
Around my lonely cottage-walls entwin'd!
Thy fresh young buds, enrich'd with Maïa's
dew,

With fragrant sweetness scent the evening
wind!

Here as I sit, in Spring's gay bower reclin'd,
And Flora's tribes, thick varying, round me
see;

Not all their charms—their boastful beauties
join'd,

In choice simplicity can vie with thee!—
Type of the social heart! who lovingly
Peepst oftentimes my lattic'd casement thro'—
Blushing scarce seen, like village-maiden shy,
Her rose-complexion'd sweetness known to
few!

Wind, then, around my porch, thy tendrils gay,
Flora's young frolic child! thou perfum'd
guest of May!

ENORT.

Blue-Anchor Road, Bermondsey.

TO DEPARTING SUMMER.

ERE Winter, stern Winter, dismantles thy
bowers,

We reluctantly murmur adieu!

Farewell to thy fruits, and farewell to thy
flowers,

That could charm with each flavour and hue.

Farewell to the warmth of thy bright sunny
skies!

To the balm of thy mornings, farewell!

Adieu the wild notes that were wont to arise,
From the woodlands, the grove and the dell!

With branches bedeck'd, the last sheaf from
the fields

Hath merrily vanish'd—the horn
No longer at twilight its melody yields,*
By the breeze o'er the valley upborne.

The leaves of the forest their colour of green
Have changed for the hue of decay;

And the wind, as it rustles the branches
between,

Seems to sigh o'er the fall of its prey.

To soften our parting, thy liberal hand
(That so rarely is slack to bestow)

Hath lavish'd thy treasures throughout the
wide land,

Till our stores with abundance o'erflow.

Yet in vain do we labour to stifle the sigh

Of regret, as we gaze on thy flight

To regions where Winter ne'er troubles the
sky,

Nor sheds on thy beauties a blight.

When the tyrant, envelop'd in clouds, shall
descend,

And his storms round our dwellings shall
howl—

As over the blaze of the faggots we bend,
And circle the health-pledging bowl,

We'll toast thee, gay Summer!—and, deep
as we quaff

The juice of thy grape, we'll remember,
'Tis thy bounty enables us blithely to laugh
At the blustering wrath of December.

Then, fare thee well, spirit benignant and
bright!

We must bear with thine absence awhile:—
Time shall bring thee again, in thy garment
of light,

To adorn and to gladden our isle! J. H.

* The author seems to have forgotten, that the
Horn rather awakens than is silenced by the depa-
ture of summer.—Edit.

THE BARK OF LOVE.

WRITTEN TO ILLUSTRATE A PICTURE.

ONCE enter'd Love's deceitful bark,

The hapless maid no safety knows:

Through stormy billows, drear and dark,
His trembling prize the urchin rows!

Embark'd upon a dangerous sea,

Where rocks abound, and billows roar—

Without a pilot—how can he

Conduct the voyager safe to shore?

Too oft a fearful wreck he makes

Of such as take him for their guide;

Then, faithless boy! his freight forsakes,

And leaves them to the fatal tide!

C. B. W.

THE WONERSH WALL.

WHY towers yon prison-wall some seven
yards high,

Baron of Grantley, round thy snug domain?

Hark! from the neighbouring spire, the bells
reply—

Grantley to wife a blooming bride has ta'en.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *Variolaria Communis Faginea*, or lichen, which commonly infests the bark of diseased and old beach trees, has been found, by M. H. Braconnot, capable of yielding 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of chrySTALLIZED *oxalate of lime*: various other lichens, on which he experimented, afforded almost as large proportions of this salt: on which he remarks, in the *Ann. de Chim.*, "The oxalate of lime, is to these and analogous cryptogamous plants, what carbonate of lime is to corallines, and phosphate of lime to the bony structure of more perfect animals."

Bi-carburet of Hydrogen, a new substance, has been discovered and separated by Mr. Faraday, from a colourless fluid, lighter than water, which, in considerable quantities, forms in the bottoms of the vessels in which the Portable Oil-Gas Company compress the gas for filling their lamps. The new substance, in its liquid form, between 42° and 86° Fahr., is composed of two atoms of carbon and one of hydrogen. When in the state of vapour, six atoms of carbon and three of hydrogen are present to form one volume, of thirty-nine times the specific gravity of hydrogen. Below 42° of temperature, it is a solid body, forming dendritical transparent crystals: at 0°, it has the whiteness and hardness, nearly, of loaf-sugar.

Emetic Tartar, as usually sold by the druggists, in powder, is found to be adulterated to the extent of ten per cent. at the least, with tartrate of lime, and super-tartrate of potash: and medical practitioners are earnestly recommended to use only the crystals of emetic tartar, in preparing antimonial wine, or other medicines.

The Breeding and Fattening of Sea-Fish in Fresh-Waters, alluded to in our 58th vol. p. 239, and which we shall further notice, continues to be pursued with ardour and perfect success by Mr. Arnold, in the island of Guernsey; who, in a pond of about four acres, on the coast, has no less than thirty-seven species of sea-fish, which Dr. McCulloch enumerates; including turbot, cod, mackarel, plaice, flounder, sole, herring, sprat, prawn, shrimp, oyster, muscle, &c. No kind of sea-fish which has been introduced into this pond, appears to have died, or suffered deterioration, in consequence of its change of element. (As to the salmon, see p. 440 of our last vol.) This pond, having been embanked from the sea, is, during all the winter months, so copiously supplied by a brook, as to be perfectly fresh. During some periods in the spring and autumn, owing to the decrease of the brook, and to leaks through the embankment, at high water, the pond becomes brackish; and, during

a part of most summers, it is almost salt: and yet, none of the great quantity and variety of fish therein seem, Dr. M'C. says, to suffer inconvenience from these changes! These and numerous other facts, recently established, ought, at once, to put an end to the idle and mischievous speculations carrying on by the anti-Smithian geologists, concerning temporary *fresh-water lakes*, in which they pretend that several of the strata of England were formed—merely because these strata entomb some fish, of the same genera (an artificial and conventional classification) with fish of other species, which are usually found in the sea! but which, as we see here, may not always have occupied salt-water.

THE ENCKE PLANET, improperly as we conceive, denominated a comet by many astronomers, as observed in our 56th vol. p. 343, had often, previous to the verifying of its return in an orbit, in May 1822, according to M. Encke's prediction, been observed by astronomers, and its place set down in their catalogues, as a fixed star; the collating of these early observations with later and present ones, in order to perfect the theory of the movements of this small planet, has appeared to M. C. Rumker of sufficient importance, to induce him to search for and collect twenty-three of these observations of the *Encke*, whilst mistakenly considered as a star; reducing the right ascension and declination in each of these observations, to the beginning of January 1823, as a common epoch. —*Brande's Journal No. 37.*

Light and Heat, according to the observations of Mr. Baden Powel, in *Brande's Journal*, No. 37, (see also our last vol. p. 439, and present vol. p. 47), exhibit, in their relations to each other, the closest conformity with the phenomena presented by the changes of the ordinary forms of matter: when light is absorbed, and enters into combination with other matter, heat is given out: on the other hand, light is not generated or evolved, without the application of a certain degree of heat: all bodies, at some temperature, become luminous, and when they arrive at that point, a portion of the heat is employed in giving the form of light to some matter belonging to, or in combination with, the body, by becoming latent in it.

The *Velocity of Sound* has anew been determined, by experiments made in the Netherlands, on a base of 57,990.5 English feet in length, by Doctors G. Moll and A. Van Beck, whose mean result is 1,089.7 feet per second, as the velocity of sonorous pulses, in dry air, at the freezing temperature, 32° Fahr.

The *German Spa Waters* are prepared at *Brighton*, on a large scale, according to processes invented and improved by *M. Berzelius* and *Dr. Struve*: these factitious waters, in every respect, represent those of *Carlsbadt*, *Ems*, *Marienbadt*, *Eger*, *Pyrmont* and *Spa*; as also those of *Seltzer*, *Gellnan* and *Seidschutz*, and are recommended, in their appropriate cases, by the faculty of *Brighton*.

The *Curved Top Surface of a Fluid within a Capillary Tube*, which *M. Laplace* and other mathematicians, had considered essentially operative in producing the elevation or depression of such fluid, above that in which the small open tube may be inserted, has lately been shewn experimentally, by *M. Gillerson* (in the *Bib. Univ.* v. 27), to be an accessory circumstance; such curved surface having no direct influence on the elevation or depression of the fluid. By attending carefully to the top of the mercury in a barometer-tube, at those periods when the mercury, having obtained the highest state, begins to lower; or, when the same having attained the lowest state, begins to rise; it will be evident, we think, that the cohesive friction, which takes place between the mercury and its containing glass tube, is the cause of retaining the top-edges of the mercury, either higher or lower than the central parts of the mercurial surface, accordingly as the column thereof is rising or falling: there being an intermediate state, as to rising and falling, when the surface is flat and level.

The *Absorption of Moisture, by Charcoal of different Woods*, weighed whilst very hot, and again after seven days exposure to a very damp atmosphere, has been found by *Mr. T. Griffith* to be as follows, by 100 parts of charcoal, by weight, in each case; viz., from

Walnut-tree	17.3	Willow	12.1
Tulip-wood	15.4	Birch	12.0
Ash	15.3	Rose-wood	12.0
Botany-bay wood	15.2	Lime-tree	11.8
Lance-wood	13.7	King-wood	11.5
Cedar	13.4	Zebra-wood	6.6
American Pine	12.6		

The same gentleman experimented also on the absorptive power of 43 different chemical and mineral substances, the results of which are stated in *Brande's Journal*, No. 37: six of the extreme results are as follows, viz.

	per cent.		per cent.
Oxide of Zinc.....	29.0	Carbonate of Strontia (native) .....	.1
Sulphate of Lead ..	16.2	Drawing Slate .....	.1
Oxide of Chroma ..	10.0	Chromate of Mercury ..	.1

Anhydrous Concrete Sulphuric Acid has been obtained by *Dr. Ure*, by distillation from the brownish-coloured oil of vitriol (made at *Nordhausen*), of a tallowy consistence, which, on touching paper, burns holes through it with the rapidity of red-hot iron; and, dropped into water, occasions a violent ebullition.

The *Durability of Freestone*, about to be exposed to moisture or frost, in the outsides of walls or buildings, after being raised from any new quarry or untried bed of rock, in a particular place (the same individual bed of stone, as indicated by its contained organic remains, and by the super-position and sub-position of other known beds, seldom continuing uniform in its durable and other properties, throughout its whole extent), may, in the course of a few days, be ascertained, *Mr. Brande* says, by saturating a small block of the stone with a solution of sulphate of soda, and then by drying it, to cause the salt to crystallize, in the superficial parts of the stone; in imitation of the disintegrating effects of crystals of water or ice, in the exposed superficial parts of stone buildings. In the *Ann. des Mines* vol. 9, as also in *Brande's Journ.* No. 37, the processes for trying blocks of stone by this test, are minutely described. We are far, however, from considering *Mr. Brande's* as a sufficient test of durability, in any untried stone, to warrant its extensive use, externally, in buildings; it rarely happens, that any beds of stone are proper for the builder's outside uses, whereof the ancient use of such stone cannot be discovered, and the durability of the same seen in some old walls, not very far from the intended site of a new quarry; or, what is still more satisfactory, cliffs, or *naturally exposed surfaces*, of the identical bed fixed on for opening a quarry therein, may mostly be found in some bank, ravine, or water-course, not far from the intended quarry.

The *Importance of Steam Power* to the success of manufacturing districts will appear from the following particulars, collected by *Mr. Cleland*, as to the engines employed in and near *Glasgow*, viz.

	Number of Engines.	Total Horse-Power.	Average Horse-Power per Engine.
In Manufactories ..	176...	2,970	16.9
Steam-Boats	68...	1,926	33.2
Collieries	58...	1,411	24.3
Clyde Iron-works ..	1...	60	60.0
Stone Quarries ..	7...	39	5.6
Totals, &c....	310	6,406	20.7

Green Carbonate of Copper has, probably, only been found in thin veins, in a large quarry of magnesian limestone, at *Newton Kyme*, near *Tadcaster*; and at a small village, called *Farnham*, 2 miles N. W. of *Knaresborough*.

Optical Deception.—*Dr. Roget* thus explains the curious appearance of carriage-wheels, rolling along the ground, viewed through the intervals of vertical bars, as of a palisade, or venetian blind, when the spokes of the wheels appear to have a degree of curvature, which is influenced by several circumstances, presently to be noticed;

ticed; but when these concur to favour it, the illusion is irresistible, and its cause strikingly difficult of detection. The degree of curvature varies as the situation of the spoke with respect to the perpendicular. The two spokes, which arrive at the vertices, above and below the axle, are seen without curvature. The others, as more or less remote from these, vary in degree of curve; which is always outwards, whatever be the direction, in which the wheel may be moving. In order to explain this phenomenon, it is necessary to observe the influence of certain variations of circumstances upon it.—1. Velocity (in the motion of the wheel) is necessary to produce the deception in question. If this velocity be gradually communicated, the appearance is first perceptible in the more horizontal spokes: this being observed, a small increase of velocity suddenly produces the same appearance in all the lateral spokes. The velocity, if not so great as to prevent the eye from distinctly following the lines (for it may, evidently, be increased to such a degree, as to render them invisible), has little effect on this curvature: but, however rapid the movement may be, each spoke will appear, for the instant, to be at rest.—2. The number of spokes in the wheel makes no difference in the degree of curvature exhibited.—3. The appearance is more perfect when the bars are narrow, provided they are sufficiently wide to allow a distinct view of all the parts of the wheel in succession, and when the colour of the bars is dark, and a strong light is thrown on the wheel. The deception is also aided by any occurrence, tending to fix the attention on the wheel.—4. If the number of bars be increased, no other difference than a greater multiplication of curved spokes will appear; but a certain relation being preserved, between the angles subtended by the eye, bars and spokes, will correct this. The distance between the bars and the wheel is of no consequence, provided the latter be not very near the eye, as, in that case, the aperture may allow too large a portion of the wheel to be seen at once.—5. No curvature appears when the spokes are parallel to bars, which, not being vertical, are somewhat inclined towards the horizon, but, in that case, the relations of the other spokes are the same. When the inclination of the bars is considerable, the images become much more crowded, and the distinctness of the appearance diminished. This deception totally ceases when the bars are parallel to the line of motion.—6. This effect can only be produced, when progressive and rotatory movements combine. Thus, if the bars be stationary, and the wheel simply moving, without progressing; or, when its motion is only horizontal, without revolution, it will not take place. Again, should a progressive motion be given to the bars, while the wheel revolves on a fixed axis; or if the

wheel (thus revolving) be viewed through fixed bars, by a spectator moving to the right or left, the curved appearance will immediately be assumed; such motion producing an alteration, in the field of vision, in the relative situation of the bars and the wheel.

The above facts justify the conclusion, that this deception must arise from the circumstance that parts only, of the spokes, are seen at any given moment,—the remainders being then covered by the bars. Yet why, since several parts of the same spoke are seen in the same straight line, does not imagination lend its powerful aid, as in other cases, to complete the impression? The first idea is that the portions, thus seen separately, are connected with portions of adjoining spokes, and the curvature thus apparently produced. But a little attention to the phenomena will show that such solution cannot apply: for if the disc of the wheel, rolled behind the bars, have only one radius marked, instead of a number of radiant lines, it presents the appearance of a number of radii, determined by that of the intervening bars. So that, evidently, several portions of one and the same straight line (seen through the intervals of the bars) form, on the retina of the eye, the images of so many distinct radii. The true principle, then, on which this phenomenon depends, is the same as that to which is referred the appearance of a line of light, occasioned by a bright object wheeled rapidly round in a circle; viz. that an impression on the retina, made by a pencil of rays, if sufficiently vivid, will remain, for a certain time, after the cause has ceased; and many analogous facts, as to the other senses, have been observed, which fully support this conclusion.

The Extraordinary Durability of Human Hair has been shewn, by some late experiments undertaken by Professor Pietet of Geneva: he compared some hair obtained from a mummy brought from Teneriffe, with some recent hair, in the construction of some hygrometers; and, to his surprise, found the hair from the mummy equally sensible to the smallest changes in humidity, with the usual specimens of human hair recently cut off.

The Overland Expedition to the Arctic Regions, under the command of Captain Franklin, has hitherto made a successful progress, according to a recent letter from Dr. Richardson to Professor Jameson, dated from the Canadian or western extremity of Lake Huron. The whole party were in good health, and expected to reach their winter-quarters about the end of September. Dr. Richardson states, that nothing new, in the form of scientific information, had occurred,—the expedition having been employed in making the greatest progress possible before the commencement of the winter season.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ON June 17th, an extract of a letter was read from J. Kingdom, Esq., communicated by J. Townsend, Esq.; mentioning the situation in which certain bones of a very large size, appearing to have belonged to a whale and a crocodile, were lately found, completely imbedded in the oolite quarries, about a mile from Chipping Norton, near Chapel House.

A paper was also read, entitled "Observations, &c. on a Walk from Exeter to Bridport." Mr. Woods, in this communication, describes the nature of the soil in the neighbourhood of Exeter, and the strata exhibited in the cliffs and on the sea shore between that city and the east side of Bridport harbour.

NEW ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

It is proposed to establish a Society, bearing the same relation to zoology, that the horticultural does to botany, and upon a similar principle and plan. The great objects should be the introduction of new varieties, breeds and races of animals, for the purpose of domestication, or for stocking our farm-yards, woods, pleasure-grounds and wastes; with the establishment of a general zoological collection, consisting of prepared specimens in the different classes and orders, so as to afford a correct view of the animal kingdom, in as complete a series as may be practicable, and at the same time point out the analogies between the animals already domesticated, and those which are similar in character.

On Wednesday, the 22d June, a meeting of the friends to this institution was held, at the house of the Horticultural Society in Regent Street, the Earl of Darnley in the chair; when, after the objects of the institution had been stated, by Sir Humphrey Davy and other gentlemen who addressed the meeting, the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed a committee to promote the design. Sir T. Stamford Raffles, chairman; the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Egremont, the Earl of Malmsbury, Viscount Gage, the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Stanley, Sir H. Davy, F.R.S., E. Barnard, Esq., F.L.S., H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., F.R.S., Davies Gilbert, Esq., V.P.R.S., Rev. Dr. Goodenough, F.R.S., Sir E. Home, Bart., V.P.R.S., T. Horsfield, M.D., F.L.S., Rev. W. Kirby, F.R.S., T. A. Knight, Esq., P.H.S., T. A. Knight, Jun., Esq., W. S. Macleay, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., J. Sabine, Esq., Sec. H.S., Baring Wall, Esq., N. A. Vigors, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.

LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

This society closed its session lately. Dr. Williamson, the secretary, read the annual report of the committee, which was highly satisfactory, as to the numbers and

success of the society, the character of the lectures and papers read during the session, and the accumulating stores of the Museum. The council had anxiously considered the means of providing fresh accommodation for the increasing wants of the institution, which is outgrowing the present edifice, and for which it is therefore proposed to build a new lecture-room, and museum, on a piece of land adjoining the present hall, and already in the society's possession. For this purpose, however, several additional proprietary members will be required. The society has rapidly risen in public estimation, and may now be said to be universally regarded as one of the most valuable institutions the town or the county can boast. Combining the lectures given before this society, with those delivered in its hall to the Mechanics' Institute, there is not a single town in the kingdom, except the capitals of England and Scotland, that has had a larger portion of scientific and literary information presented to its inhabitants, and this too in a town where, six or seven years ago, the bare idea of such a thing would have been regarded as to the last degree chimerical. The following gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices of the society for the ensuing session: President, J. Marshall, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. R. W. Hamilton and W. Key, Esq. Treasurer, H. Greenwood, Esq. Secretaries, Dr. Williamson and Mr. J. Atkinson, Jun. Curator, Mr. J. Atkinson, F.L.S. Council, Mr. E. S. George, F.L.S., Mr. M. T. Sadler, Rev. W. H. Bathurst, Mr. W. Osburn, Jun., Dr. Hunter, J. Entwistle, Esq., Dr. Hutton, Mr. J. Sangster, J. Marshall, Jun., Esq., F. T. Billam, Esq., B. Gott, Esq., and Mr. T. Teale, Jun.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Paris Athénée.—This most ancient establishment has completed its fortieth year; but antiquity, though it may evince the bounty of the supporters of the Society and the ability with which its concerns have been regulated, would fail (in itself) to attract and interest public attention. The nightly lectures of the winter season (which, in Paris, is somewhat more accordant with the course of nature than in London) have been among the most effectual means of accomplishing this object, which must be admitted to be of not most inferior importance. Among these, the lectures of M. Amaury Duval "On the Philosophy of the History of the Fine Arts, connected, at once, with the religious and political History of Nations," have been truly interesting: the learned professor pointed out the progress of arts among the Indians and Egyptians,

tians, who were, perhaps, their originators; thence, he conducts us to Greece, where they attained their grandest developments; it being to the laws, religion, superstitions and even games of these people, to which he attributes Grecian superiority in the limner's arts. This vast subject could not be even rapidly glanced at, throughout its different bearings; and it is expected that M. A. D. will complete his brief sketch in the approaching season. Lectures on natural sciences are little susceptible of analysis, and we can only mention, that Dr. Eusèbe, de Salle excited and sustained a very lively interest by his discourses on the trite, but still popular subject of health; which he described, as "not being a merely technical art, but as combining divers principles of natural science, for the preservation and confirmation of human health." This momentous subject Dr. de Salle presented in its full importance, on the principle of *every man his own doctor*. M. Ternaux was elected yearly president, and the choice is a guarantee of the spirit and wisdom which will continue to preside over the interests of literature during the approaching autumnal session.

Royal Academy of Sciences.—At a late meeting, M. Geoffrey St. Hilaire stated that there exists in Egypt a reptile, possessing in a high degree the property of changing colour as the chameleon. It is proposed by the society to send in search of this rare reptile. By a late examination of the chameleon, M. Arago, the learned naturalist, discovered that the alterations of colour in this animal are much more marked than have hitherto been described. A commission was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Arago, Fresnil and Dumeril, to visit the bazaar where chameleons are exhibiting, in order to discover the cause of the variation, which M. Arago attributes to some other quality than that known to naturalists, under the title of *accidental colours*, which may be observed on lifeless bodies. During M. Arago's visit, an animal of no declared colour, was placed on a board, and it immediately changed from a deep brown to a bright yellow. The keeper stated that this animal was ordinarily of a fine green.—It appears that light, and the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, have much influence in producing these effects.

M. Arago announced that M. Pons rediscovered on the 15th ult. the short-period comet, precisely at the place where it ought to be, according to the ephemeris of M. Encke. This re-appearance of the comet is considered a pledge for that expected to appear towards the end of the year 1828, or the beginning of 1829.

On the 25th ult., at a quarter before two o'clock in the morning, the Director of the Royal Observatory at Marseilles discovered, in the constellation *Taurus*, a new comet, invisible to the naked eye. Its position on that morning, at five minutes past two

o'clock (true time), at Marseilles was—right ascension, 62. 1'3 deg., declension 26. 3'4 deg. north. Its nucleus was very feeble and confused; and the surrounding nebulosity appeared sensibly elongated in the direction opposite to the sun.—This is, probably, the same as the one observed at Brighton.—(See *Varieties*).

Dr. Barry, an English physician, lately read a memoir on the motion of the blood in the veins. From reasoning, as well as from direct experiments upon living animals, he has been led to conclude, that the return of the blood to the heart is caused directly by atmospheric pressure: a vacuum formed in the thoracic cavities at the moment of inspiration, which produces, upon the fluids in communication with those parts, the same effect as the ascent of the piston in the pump. The consequences likely to result from this new doctrine, if established, will be highly interesting to medical men. Messrs. Cuvier and Dumeril have been named to report upon the subject.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To ABRAHAM H. CHAMBERS, of New Bond Street, Middlesex, for Improvements in preparing and paving Horse and Carriage-ways.—28th February 1824.

THE principle of improvements here proposed, is the employing, in inverted positions to what have been common, the granite and other paving-stones, in form of the *frustums of pyramids*; that is, on well consolidated ground, of the proper arching shape, for the bottom of the pavement of a street or carriage-way, the patentee's paving-stones are to be placed, close to each other, with their broadest faces downwards, and least faces upwards, in such a manner as to break-joint; and then, *patent* British pozzolane is to be poured in, partly to fill up the joints, and the remainder and wider parts of these joints are then to be filled up with broken flints, or other road materials. Besides the alleged greater solidity and durability of these patent pavements, the patentee assures us, "the said improved pavement will, at all times, be free from mud!"

Instead of cutting paving-stones into pyramidal frustums or wedges, in order that a ton of such wedge-shaped stones might appear to cover the greatest possible superficial area, according to the absurd mode by which contractors were, until lately, paid for new paving our streets, as hinted in p. 556 of our last volume; Mr. Chambers proposes, still, to cut, and employ such stones, but with their broadest faces downwards, and to fill their wide gaping superficial joints with broken stones; the unequal wear of which filling matter, and of the tops or apexes of the stones,

would, certainly produce streets as rough and muddy, or more so, and faster wearing out, than any we have witnessed.

The best practice of street-paving in the present day, is, to reject entirely all stones which are, in a material degree, small-bottomed or wedge-shaped: and all clayey matters, in the soil on which the stones are to be bedded:—by treading and ramming, to make this bed for the stones as equally solid and hard as may be; but principally to rely on gaining this perfect and equal solidity of the bed, by *relaying the stones*, with fresh and clean *hoggin* under them, as often as they sink, partially. It is likewise of importance, to choose the paving-stones of as equal size as may be, rejecting all which are much below, or much above, the average size and weight; and, where circumstances may require to use stones of unequal size, the laying of single courses of large or broad stones, across the street, should be avoided, because a projecting *rib* is thereby always formed, very annoying and destructive to carriages, and occasioning a great and unequal wear of the pavement; every single course of small, or narrow stones, is as certainly pressed down, and forms a narrow *trench* across the street, not much less mischievous than the *rib* before-mentioned: for avoiding which evils, as many equal-sized courses should be used, following each other, as is practicable. Well *ramming* the stones is all-important, where wedge-shaped and unequal-sized stones are used; and decreases in importance where the stones are broad-bottomed and equal: the wear of heavy carriages, is the ultimate and only effectual ramming which good pavement gets.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in September 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of September, viz.

9.—To W. GOOD, of Coleman-street, London: for improvements in valves for various purposes.—See our 33d vol. p. 257.

9.—To W. ROCHFORD, of Bishopsgate-street, London: for an improved method of preparing coffee.—See our 32d vol. p. 472.

9.—To W. F. COLLARD, of Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex: for improvements upon an upright piano-forte.

9.—To J. BARTON, of Tufton-street, Westminster: for an improved sawing machine.

9.—To W. W. JENKINS, of Birmingham: for the improved making of knobs of different shapes, to be affixed on furniture.

9.—To J. JONES, of Beverton, Glamorganshire: for a rotatory engine to be worked by steam, or air.

9.—To M. LOGAN, of Paradise-street, Surrey: for an instrument to generate fire, for the discharging of fire-arms.—See our 33d vol. p. 553.

9.—To W. STRACHAN, of Pool Cottage, Cheshire, for preparing the ore of cobalt, for

painters' and others' uses.—See our 34th vol. p. 47.

9.—To J. CHANCELLOR, of Sackville-street, Dublin: for a musical instrument, to be played by clocks or other machinery.

9.—To T. MARSH, of King-street, Clerkenwell: for improvements in the construction of watches.—See our 33d vol. p. 553.

14.—To G. KITCHEN, of Sheffield: for making portable sconces or branches for lights.

14.—To E. SILVESTER, of Rochester, Kent: for a drag or slide for carriage-wheels.

23.—To W. FOTHERGILL, of Greenfield, Flintshire: for making copper rollers for printing.—See our 33d vol. p. 356.

23.—To J. A. MAAS, of Hammersmith, Middlesex: for improvements in the making of vinegar.

23.—To J. NEEDHAM, of Islington, Middlesex: for a portable brewing apparatus.—See our 35th vol. p. 58.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in June and July 1825.

June 28.—To J. J. SAINTMARE, Wandsworth-road: for improvements in distilling.—Six months.

28.—To D. REDMOND, of Old-street-road: for improvements in building ships, houses, &c.—Six months.

28.—To G. THOMPSON, of Wolverhampton: for improvements in the construction of saddles.—Six months.

July 6.—To J. HEATHCOT, of Tiverton: for improvements in manufacturing thrown silk.—Six months.

8.—To W. HEYCOCK, Leeds: for improvements in machinery for dressing cloth.—Six months.

8.—To J. BIDDLE, of Dormington, Salop: for machinery for making, repairing and cleansing roads, paths, &c.—Six months.

8.—To Lieut. M. SHULDHAM, R.N., of Brampton-hall, Wrangford, Suffolk: for improvements in setting, working, reefing and furling the sails of vessels.—Two months.

8.—To W. FURNIVAL and J. CRAIG, both of Anderton, Cheshire: for improvements in the manufacturing of salt.—Six months.

8.—To J. DAY and S. HALL, of Nottingham: for an improvement on a pusher-twist, or bobbin-net machine.—Two months.

16.—To W. HANCOCK, of King-street, Northampton-square: for improvements in the making of pipes for the passage of fluids.—Six months.

16.—To W. and H. HURST, of Leeds: for improvements in scribbling and carding sheep's wool.—Six months.

16.—To H. HURST and G. BRADLEY, of Leeds: for improvements in looms for woollen cloths.—Six months.

16.—To T. W. STANSFIELD, W. PRICHARD and S. WILKINSON, all of Leeds: for improvements in looms, and in the implements connected therewith.—Six months.

16.—To T. MUSSELWHITE, of Devizes, Wilts: for improvements in collars for horses and other animals.—Two months.

16.—To M. I. BRUNELL, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London: for mechanical arrangements for obtaining powers from fluids, and for applying the same to various useful purposes.—Six months.

16.—To T. SITLINTON, of Stanley-mills, Gloucestershire: for improvements in machinery for shearing or cropping woollen or other cloths.—Six months.

16.—To J. FAREY, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, Middlesex: for improvements in lamps.—Six months.

16.—To T. R. WILLIAMS, of Norfolk-street, Strand: for an improved lancet.—Six months.

16.—To Lieut. T. COOK, of Upper Sussex-place, Kent-road, Surry: for improvements in the construction of carriages and harness, for the greater safety of persons riding.—Six months.

16.—To J. CHEESEBOROUGH, of Manchester: for a method of conducting to and winding upon spools, or bobbins, rovings of cotton, flax, wool, &c.—Six months.

16.—To W. HURST and J. CARTER, of Leeds: for an apparatus for giving a new motion to mules or billies.—Six months.

16.—To J. P. DE LA FONS, of George-street, Hanover-square: for improvements in extracting and fixing teeth.—Six months.

19.—To J. DOWNTON, of Blackwall, Middlesex: for improvements in machines or pumps.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

ENGRAVED *Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.* By JOHN and HENRY LE KEUX, after Drawings by Augustus Pugin, Architect. The literary part by J. BRITTON, F.S.A., &c. No. 1, 4to.—This number includes twenty engravings, illustrative of the following subjects:—At ROUEN: *Palais de Justice*, three plates; 2. A compartment of the south front elevation, section, and details; 3. Elevation and section of a window at the north end of the hall. *Church of St. Ouen*, three plates, viz. 1. Elevation of the circular window in the west front; 2. One quarter of the same, at large; 3. Door-way on the south side. *Nunery of St. Clair*: elevation, section, &c. of gateway. *Abbaye St. Amand*, two plates: 1. Exterior elevation and compartments, at large, on the south side of the court; 2. Fireplace in ditto. *Cathedral*, two plates: 1. Door-way in the cloisters; 2. *Cour des Libraires*, elevation and section of gateway. *Fountain de la Crosse*: Rue de l'Hôpital, elevation, plan, &c. *Hôtel de Bourtheront de Place de la Pucelle*, two plates: 1. Elevation towards the street, and parts at large; 2. Elevation in the court, with plan, &c. At CAEN: *Abbaye aux Hommes*, two plates: 1. Longitudinal section, and mouldings of sacristy; 2. Transverse section and plan of ditto. *Abbaye aux Dames*, two plates: 1. Entrance gateway; 2. Compartment of the nave of the church. *Church of St. Nicholas*, two plates: 1. Transverse section, with plans; 2. Longitudinal section of the semicircular apsis.

This is far from being the least useful of the works undertaken by our indefatigable architectural antiquary, John Britton, and, considered as a work at once of art and

utility, the price of the medium copies, at least (£1. 11s. 6d.), is far from being extravagant. Works of this kind could never be more opportune: for the rage for architectural improvements—the widening of dirty lanes and alleys into splendid streets and spacious squares, the erection of public edifices and sumptuous mansions in town and country, with the lamentable deficiencies of taste in some instances displayed by our architects, sufficiently shew that sketches of plans and models could never be more apposite to the wants of the building community. In London, indeed, the gothic is not at present the rage; the Grecian is to be the object of emulation; and re-edified London is to be, architecturally, another Athens. We are glad, by the way, to perceive some symptoms that it is to be real Grecian; that the corrupted, overlaboured, imperial style is beginning to be laid aside; and of the *tea-table style* we hope we shall see no more. So far, however, the present publication (whose models are mostly from the gothic) is not exactly in chime with our metropolitan wants. But the gothic, we hope, is not every where to be laid aside. We could mention some towns where all new edifices and improvements ought to be in that style; even in the neighbourhood of our own superb Abbey, nothing but gothic ought to be permitted to intrude or remain. To the lovers of this venerable style, the present work of Mr. Britton will be particularly acceptable; and we recommend it to the library of every architect and patron of architecture.

A Historical and Descriptive Narrative of 20 Years' Residence in South America, containing Travels in Arauco, Chile, Peru, and Colombia; with an Account of the Revolution,

Revolution, its Rise, Progress, and Results. In 3 Vols. 8vo. By W. B. STEVENSON, formerly Private Secretary to the President and Captain-General of Quito, Colonel and Governor of Esmeraldas, &c. &c. "The interest," says the author in his preface very truly,

"The interest which the late successful revolution in Spanish America has awakened in Europe renders any genuine account of the new world so highly acceptable to the British nation, that it has become an almost imperative duty in those who may possess original matter to communicate it to the public; for it may be said, without the least exaggeration, that although the countries thus emancipated were discovered in the sixteenth century, they have remained almost unknown till the beginning of the nineteenth.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that the gleanings of a twenty years' residence, under circumstances so favourable for observation as Col. Stevenson seems to have enjoyed, will be read with some avidity. Though the author does not pretend to philosophize, there is much matter in his volumes for the philosophic reader; he gives a plain statement of facts as they occurred, and his unadorned descriptions are interesting. The first two volumes are devoted to a description of the principal towns, manners, customs and religions, &c. &c. of South America, particularly of Lima, Valdivia, Chile, Quito and Guayaquil. And though, from remoteness from the world of civilization, and the confined ideas and superstitions of the Spaniards and natives, there must necessarily be much that is counter to the prejudice of a free-born Briton, whose religion and constitution are so diametrically opposite to all thralldom of the mind, yet Mr. Stevenson shows that a 20 years' residence in that part of the world has not corrupted a manly and candid disposition. All that relates to Lima (and there is much) is extremely amusing, interesting and instructive, and shews how the world and humanity differ! The author gives a description of the tribunal of the Inquisition; and although he does not dress it up in all the horrors of a Godwin romance, yet the simple statement of natural occurrences, excites sufficient detestation of that abominable institution. In describing the three inquisitors, he gives the following ludicrous quotation from Jovellanos, that "the inquisition was composed of *un santo cristo, dos candileros, y tres magderos*—one crucifix, two candlesticks, and three blockheads!" The author himself had, on one occasion, to extricate himself by an equal mixture of firmness and discretion, from the grasp of the holy blasphemers who presided over this infamous establishment—which, however, he would probably not have been able to effect, if it had not been at a time when their power was beginning to totter, and the abolition of the office by the Cortes was already impending. There is rather an

amusing anecdote quoted, of the manner in which a certain viceroy had answered a summons from these holy fathers.

"It is said, that when Castle-Forte was Viceroy in Lima, he was summoned by the Inquisition, and attended accordingly. Taking with him to the door his body-guard, a company of infantry, and two pieces of artillery, he entered, and laying his watch on the table, told the inquisitors, that if their business were not despatched in one hour, the house would be battered down about their ears, for such were the orders he had left with the commanding officer at the gate. This was quite sufficient; the inquisitors rose, and accompanied him to the door, too happy when they beheld the backs of his excellency and his escort."

The third vol. of this useful, and in many respects valuable work, contains an account of the commencement and progress of the revolution, and the proceedings of the constituted authorities of the transatlantic Spanish dominions. *For further extracts see Supp. to Vol. 59, of the M.M. p. 611, &c.*

A Succinct View and Analysis of Authentic Information, extant in original Works, on the Practicability of joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by a Ship-Canal across the Isthmus of America. By R. B. PRYMAN, 8vo.—Mr. P. examines with great apparent perspicuity, and with diligent research, into the existing sources of information, the topographical appliances and difficulties of five proposed stations for this stupendous undertaking—to wit, the Isthmuses of Darien, Panama, Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, and the routes of Choco; and successively rejects, as presenting greater difficulties, or offering less advantages, all but the Isthmuses of Darien and Nicaragua; and after balancing the localities of these, evidently gives preference to the former. Yet even this, which our author considers as presenting the fewest difficulties,—among many other impediments (as the unhealthiness of the climate, the distance from which free labourers must be brought, Indians or negroes, &c.)—includes the necessity of cutting a desague, right down through the traversing ridge of the Andes, of such height, in this their supposed lowest part, as to occupy the duration of nine hours in the ascent.

"Under these difficult circumstances," however, "it seems (to Mr. P.) but a due observance of impartiality to say, that a ship-canal, adequate to universal commerce, might be made across the Isthmus of Darien." From the accomplishment of this gigantic undertaking, he anticipates results as gigantic. "The saving of near 12,000 miles of direct distance in the circumnavigation of South America."—"The rapid colonization of the temperate and fertile regions of the western shores of North America."—"The power of making the voyage, out or home, to China, in about 80 or 90 days."—"The rapid advancement of the British Colonies at New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land."—"A great extension of the

the South-Sea fisheries."—"The civilization, &c. of the islands in the Pacific Ocean."—"A rapid improvement in the trade and population of Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru and Chili," &c. &c. From all of which he anticipates also an immense extension to British commerce, whose "products would become available to satisfy the wants that would attend the general increase of wealth and population."—"The characters of nations would be assimilated by intercourse, and the same spirit of active commerce that now covers the Atlantic, would be extended to the coasts and islands of the Pacific Ocean, which, at no distant period of time, would present a splendid scene of communities rising into existence, knowledge and social order."

But, for the accomplishment of this vast undertaking, Mr. P. seems to think "the concurrence of all the governments of Europe must be obtained." In this we do not accord. If nature herself present not insurmountable difficulties, the capital of England, and the co-operation, in the ministration of all practical facilities, on the part of the American States, must realize this "dream sublime" of more than 300 years, without concurrence of the chiefs and vassal chiefs of the Holy Alliance, or it never will be realized at all.

Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c. performed in the Year 1823, by Order of the Hon. F. C. Colhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of S. H. Long, U. S. T. E.; compiled from the Notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, and Colhoun. By W. H. KEATING, A. M., &c. 2 vols. 8vo.—In our January Supplement, we gave some very interesting extracts from Mr. Halkett's "Historical Notes respecting the North American Indians." The work now before us is replete with still more interest, as it makes us acquainted with the present actual state of our North American fellow-beings, and tends to produce the same sympathy for, and admiration of that nation, which *Christian* solicitude and brotherly love have so nearly exterminated. This work, though upon the same scale and topic of Mr. Halkett's, bears its own stamp of originality and correctness, and becomes more interesting, as it corroborates many of the facts collated by the former gentleman. It contains, also, many amusing anecdotes and sketches of Indian manners and customs, and points out more distinctly wherein they may be most benefited by the American government, with respect to their ultimate conversion and civilization; if, indeed, it will be possible to civilize and Christianize nations which, up to the present period, have shewn that they prefer extermination to proselytism, civil or religious.

A Journey into various Parts of Europe; and a Residence in them, during the Years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821; with Notes, Historical and Classical; and Memoirs of the Grand Dukes of the House of Medici; of the Dynasties of the Kings of Naples; and of the Dukes of Milan. By the REV.

THOMAS PENNINGTON, A. M., *Rector of Thorley, Herts; late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the late Countess of Bath.*—This work, so pompously set forth in the title-page, and comprizing two thick octavo volumes, will, we think, occupy but little of our time or space, there being but little, as far as we have yet perceived (having only looked through the first volume), of interest or information to excite our animadversion. The first part is a mere journal, with here and there a few short historical remarks in the notes, such as any school-boy might make who was desirous of shewing his historical knowledge; but not in the style we should expect from a travelled man and Fellow of Cambridge. The author seems particularly fond of calculations and admeasurements; and his descriptions of public edifices comprize, in general, little more than their lengths and breadths. We, however, derive but little amusement from such descriptions, and find, moreover, the author's "interesting" subjects to us very uninteresting: for instance, his "interesting Female" (meaning the Duchess d'Angoulême), his "interesting Equipage," and "interesting Inscriptions." We will, therefore, take our leave for the present of the Rev. Thomas Pennington, with a promise that if our glance at his second volume should give us any reason to change our opinion of his talents and information, we will willingly make courteous atonement in our next Number for the slight manner in which we have passed him over in the present.

East-India Company's Records, founded on Official Documents, shewing a View of the past and present State of the British Possessions in India, as to their Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Assets, Trade, and Navigation: to which is added, a Variety of Historical, Political, Financial, Commercial and Critical Details, from the Period of the first Establishment (1600) of the Honourable East-India Company to the present Time (July, 1825). The whole carefully compiled and arranged (the ancient Part from the most authentic Original Records of Parliament, the East-India Company, the Board of Trade, the Accounts of the Custom-house, and the ablest Writers, viz. Mann, Purchas, Child, Petty, Cary, Davenant, Gee, Decker, Postlethwayte, Bolts, Raynal, Verelst, Anderson, Robertson, Playfair, Macpherson, Milburn, Colquhoun, Tuckey, Mill, Klaproth, Phipps, Prinsep, Malcolm, Thornton, and Staunton, and also from the Memoirs and Transactions of the Societies connected

connected with Asia. By CÉSAR MOREAU, &c. &c. &c. *Lithog.*—Here is a volume of title-page. It is, however, as far as we have quoted it, a volume of instruction, as it seems to include a complete catalogue of all the authors who have written on the subject. The catalogue of societies, &c. of which the last-mentioned was a member we have curtailed, as adding nothing to the stock of useful information. The work is particularly addressed "To the editors of the daily and weekly papers, and of the various periodical journals and reviews published in Great Britain." Thus called upon, we take the earliest opportunity to notice M. Moreau's work, or, as he calls it, *chart*: so that, if this be the meed the author pants for, *his object is attained*: and we have no hesitation in saying that his work possesses *some portion of usefulness*, and that portion not small. We must think the commercial world, in general (and how large a part of British population that term includes!) under very great obligations to M. C. Moreau; and we confidently expect that they will not be the more backward in evincing their high appreciation of his almost unexampled diligence, because it is to a *foreigner* they are thus indebted.

M. C. Moreau has already been (Sept. 1824) creditably mentioned in the pages of this miscellany, and the lapse of time has not diminished our estimation of his work. We dare to predict that, ere long, the present will be found to have equally high claims to public approbation, which we trust will not be thought less worthily bestowed, when we gratefully thank M. Moreau for his very handsome complimentary dedication and preface. We must, however, add, that there are some obscurities and errors of phraseology, which, probably, haste has caused Mr. M. to overlook; and that, from this specimen, we are not induced to be very encomiastic in regard of *lithographic* books. We conclude with two or three short quotations, in which Mr. M. speaks particularly of the plan and nature of his undertaking.

"This work will *invariably* prove the still increasing progress of Great Britain in every department of commerce and industry, as well as the immensity of the career open to its indefatigable activity." The author states, that "his object was to present a kind of commercial panorama, which, precluding the necessity of perusing or examining more than 300 volumes, offering only confused and incorrect notions, might exhibit all the great transactions of the British Empire with every part of the world; and rejecting every calculation not rigorously demonstrated, and unaccompanied with the sanction of the most respectable authorities."—"Persuaded that it is the characteristic of commerce to be influenced by no peculiarities of intrigue or party (except, perhaps, the *East-India Company*, for it is known that all its policy consists in being rich and powerful), and that the only spirit which becomes it is that of *exactness* and truth; the author endeavoured, in the composition of his

work, to pay no tribute to party spirit, and to present only numerical figures, the *infallible* logic of which is equally beneficial to all—to the man who knows, and to him who wishes to learn; to him who knows, it offers the advantage of a book of reference, in which, without difficulty and labour, he may renew, with precision, his past recollection; to him who wishes to learn, it may become the *means of initiation* into important interests, of which no one ought to be ignorant, because they are now inseparable from all the wants of life."

Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England, Wales, and part of Scotland; on the plan of Reichard's Itineraries; containing an Account of all the Direct and Cross Roads; together with a Description of every remarkable Place, its Curiosities, Manufactures, Commerce, Population and principal Inns; the whole forming a complete Guide to every object worthy the attention of Travellers. 12mo. The title promises much; and, as far as can rationally be expected, from a little volume of convenient dimensions for a traveller's pocket, what is promised seems to be fulfilled. The routes are conveniently and lucidly arranged, and the references, by which repetitions are avoided, are so specified as to produce no perplexity. A neatly engraved table is prefixed of the amount of every posting stage from 6 miles to 20, at every variety of charge, from 1s. to 1s. 9d. per mile; and a half-sheet map of England and Wales, neatly engraved also, and remarkably distinct for its size, is subjoined at the end of the volume. And in the topographical miscellanea, accompanying the respective routes, the compiler appears to have fulfilled his profession, of avoiding on one hand all prolix details, or omission on the other of what is worthy of attention.

Selections from the various Authors who have written concerning Brazil; more particularly respecting the Captaincy of Minas Geraes and the Gold Mines of that Province. By BARCLAY MOUNTENEY. 8vo.—This is a useful compendium, which, in 180 not heavy pages, presents such information as may be important to persons disposed to visit Brazil, either as travellers or emigrants, who nevertheless have either not leisure, or not inclination for voluminous research. It will also be particularly acceptable to those who are more or less interested in mining speculations.

Observations on Gout, Critical and Pathological; or, an Analytical Survey of the Views at present entertained of the Nature of that Disorder; with Practical Remarks on the injurious Effects of Colchicum, and on certain Modes of Diet. By A. RENNIE, Surgeon, &c. 8vo.—Without entering into any direct analysis of this professional volume, which our space would not permit, and, consequently, without dogmatizing on the validity of the arguments and principles it presents, we will just briefly observe that it is obviously entitled both to professional and general attention, inasmuch as the observations of Mr. R. appear to be the result

of practical and scientific experience; and inasmuch as the author has "had the good, or, as some would have it, the bad fortune, to experience the gout in his own person," and thereby "possessed the means of daily studying the various symptoms," &c. Physician, cure thyself, is, in such cases, undoubtedly, a good touchstone kind of maxim; and Mr. R. assures us that

"The ultimate result has been, that the writer, for himself, has ascertained means by which he has obtained entire immunity from the disorder, of which he had become morbidly susceptible from the slightest causes; and not a few others, who have been led to adopt measures adapted to their individual circumstances, have also obtained similar relief."

"Under such circumstances," we readily admit, that "it is not presuming too much to claim the liberty of thinking for himself."

If, however, he differs from some high authorities, in his notions of this disease and the prescribed modes of treatment, he pretends to no specific, and puffs off no patented or exclusive nostrum. But against the use of the fashionable remedy *colchicum*, his protest is direct; and he maintains it as a fact indisputably admitted by all medical observers of experience, that the relief it affords is invariably obtained at heavy expense to the constitution; entailing a train of evils greatly more serious than that which has been removed; and, indeed, aggravating the constitutional tendency, while it removes the present symptoms; so as to occasion, by every repetition of the temporary remedy, more and more frequent, the recurrence of the disease. On the pathology of the gout, he examines the opinions of Hippocrates, Galen, &c.; of Sydenham, Cullen, Brown, Darwin, Sutton, Parkinson, Parry, Johnson, Scudamore, &c., and then proceeds to consider the causes, constitutional and incidental, from whence it arises; and, we may just observe by the way, shews himself to be no rigid advocate of that "sparse and sallow abstinence" which some have regarded as an infallible remedy or preservative.

The present, it seems, is only the *avant courier* of a second vol. which the author is preparing for the press; namely, "A Treatise on Gout, Pathological, Therapeutical, and Practical; or, an Attempt to elucidate and establish the Nature and Causes of that Disorder, and to deduce definite and correct Principles for its Prevention and Cure," &c.

Voyage de Polyclète, ou Lettres Romaines. Abrégé de l'ouvrage original de M. Le Baron de Théis, à l'usage de la Jeunesse. Par M. DE ROUILLOU. London. 12mo. — This work, as originally published by M. Théis, is upon the model of the *Voyage of Anacharsis in Greece*; and though all works, particularly of this description, must, necessarily, lose a great portion of their interest in a mere abridgment, the volume before us will, doubtless, prove an important assistant to young beginners in the

study of ancient history. By all classes it will be read with pleasure and utility, as containing much information concerning the public and private life of the Romans, their laws, both civil and military, their literature, their arts and sciences, and, in short, their manners and customs in each particular. Polyclète begins his travels immediately upon the conquest of Athens by Sylla. He is sent as an hostage to Rome, where he is admitted, upon the most intimate terms, into the family of the Consul Octavius; he has there an opportunity of witnessing the oppressive tyranny of the Roman generals, even to their countrymen; and, also, their magnificence and grandeur. After minutely describing the horrible massacres, in Rome, by the usurper Marius, and the bloody vengeance of Sylla, Polyclète is sent back to his country by a magnanimous effort of this same Sylla. But this action, though noble in itself, cannot make us forget his detestable cruelties and vices.

Ambition. 3 vols. 12mo. — The materials of this work are good, and many of the incidents highly interesting and well wrought; but there is great want of arrangement throughout. More than two volumes, out of the three, are occupied by the relation of circumstances prior to the time in which the characters are brought under our view; which renders the plot intricate, and the story somewhat confused. We think, also, that the authoress (for such we infer the sex of the writer from the passage we quote) is rather too fond of personal descriptions.

"Do not be apprehensive," cried Percival (to Miss Winny Vaughan), "when you turn author, I will fight your battles through thick and thin; besides, the British public have ever been remarkable for their liberality to youth and woman, even though she should prove to be a *Welchwoman*."

If, as this passage infers, the present work is the production of a *young woman*, we think it deserves encouragement. We have no doubt it will afford amusement to the generality of readers.

Traditions of Edinburgh; or Sketches and Anecdotes of the City in former Times. By ROBERT CHAMBERS.—Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. This is one of those tittle-tattle publications which may amuse *grown children* at the tea-table, and furnish materials for prattle, when topics of a more temporary description happen to fail, or anecdotes of neighbouring streets, and neighbouring dowagers still in existence, appear to be exhausted. For our climate, however, it is rather exotic. Here and there, it is true, a sketch, or an anecdote may be found interspersed, with which English ears, attuned to such excursive chit-chat, may be amused; but the work is evidently better calculated for the meridian of Edinburgh itself—that extraordinary focus of the frivolous profound, where all the inhabitants (male and female) are at once philosophers and gossips—where athe-

ists are sanctimonious; and *filles de joie* demure; where the licensed porters and errand boys are also licensed pimps; where the laws of quarantine extend to the merchandize of the Cyprian goddess, and her temples have their regular bills of health; and the sages of the gown and wig invoke the muses in the courts of justice;—where congregations throng around the churches before the doors are opened, to chatter of politics and new publications, and collect and circulate the *charitable* rumours of the vicinage; and where, from the tea-table to the bench, from the kirk to the *secret chamber*, from the university to the pot-house, subtle disputation and poignant scandal conspire alike to relieve the tedium, or give zest to the amusement; and the professor in his chair, and the caddy in the street, is alike an adept in the profound of metaphysics, and pregnant with genealogies and anecdotes of secret history. We shall not attempt to follow this compiler of scraps and traditions, which, among such a population as we have described, have reached already a third edition, through streets and lanes and wynds, and old houses, burnt down, or still standing; nor attempt to amuse our readers with extracts relative to old ladies who maintained the dignity of ancient lineage, and diffused around the blessings of a boundless charity, by means of “an income of £190 a year;” but satisfy ourselves, and perhaps our English readers, by a single specimen of the kind of ingenuity by which anecdotic materials are occasionally brought within the professed boundaries of the gossip-sphere; and of the vast and interesting importance of the authentic intelligence thus pressed into the service.

“The following brief characteristic traits of the Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, who *must have resided, at some period of her long life, in Edinburgh, are worthy of preservation, and may be relied upon as authentic. They are derived from a singularly pure and direct source of traditionary information—our author having dined with a lady who had dined with her grace.*

Does the author mean that we should sneer at the mock gravity, or smile at the wit and irony of this remark?

The Duchess was very crooked, and had one leg shorter than the other. Yet she was an astonishingly dignified personage. As her husband had been invested with all the honours of a prince of the blood, she kept up her state to the last, having only one seat in her rooms (and that generally under a canopy) for herself; so her visitors were compelled to stand. When Lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter to Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglington, was at a boarding-school near London (previous to the year thirty), she was frequently invited by the Duchess to her house; and, because her great-grandmother, Lady Mary Lesly, was sister to her grace's mother, was allowed the extraordinary privilege of a chair. It is said that she made a rule of being served on the knee; but this is not probable; and, indeed, some of her letters, still extant, prove her to have been a shrewd, benevolent woman, and exhibit no traces whatever of a haughty princess of the blood.”

Faustus: his Life, Death, and Descent into Hell. Translated from the German. 12mo.—If epochs are to be characterized by their popular literature, this must be called the diabolical age. *Der Freischütz* and his demons, *the Devil and Dr. Faustus*, reign triumphant over stage and press; jingle in our verse, and hobble through our prose. Whether Faustus sold himself to the devil or not, our authors seem to have done so; and Germany, France and England have gone hobgoblin mad. It is in Germany, however, that the original compact has been made; here we only imp it in translation. Weber's incantations have been chaunted to us, in multiplied versions, at major, and at minor theatres; of Goethe's diabolisms, generally speaking, we have been satisfied with names and scraps, and vehicles for scenic marvels, and splendours of pictorial embellishment. One feeble and mutilated translation, indeed, we have had, from the saintly pen of Lord Leveson Gower; who found it too loose and unholy for faithful version, yet could not let it alone, so played, with watering mouth, around the vice he longed for, but had not the courage to commit; and gave the English public a version so partial and so diluted, that, though the moral salubrity is not much improved, the spirit has at least evaporated. Surely, if his lordship thought such a work unfit for faithful translation, he should not have defiled his pen with it at all. It is but a popish sort of casuistry, to commit a sin by halves, and leave others to fill up the hiatus.

The prose *Faustus*, however, comes forth to us entire; and it is certainly a curiosity: full of the boldness, vigour, and, we may say, the audacity of an imagination that can recklessly descend into the hell of hells, and expatiate on all the worst scenes of human atrocity. The spirit that breathes through it is morose and cynical, to an extreme that precludes the idea of all moral purpose. Vice is represented, it is true, or rather caricatured, in all its hideous abominations, till the heart sickens over the picture; but it would be difficult to collect from it any very cogent lessons or inducements for virtue: and, most assuredly, it is little calculated to foster those feelings and habitudes of mind with which the practices of social virtue are most congenial. The ethical argument that runs throughout, is—that men are worse than devils; and scarcely a glimpse of virtuous character is to be met with, throughout, to mitigate the soul-damping impression. Despot and patriot are, here, just alike—the philosopher and the priest. Science, arts and literature are as much, and as exclusively, the instruments of the devil, as the frauds of superstition, the oppressions of tyranny,* and the murders of ambition. Philosophy

* Philosophy seems to be the very acme of all that is infernal in the estimation of this author.

losophy was taught to mankind by Satan himself; and the press, by enlarging the stream of knowledge, is only an invention to extend the bounds of hell.

"I am much indebted to thee," says Satan to Faustus, on the arrival of his soul in the regions of torment, "for having invented printing—that art which is so singularly useful to hell."—"The shades of hundreds of thousands will overwhelm thee with curses, for having converted the little stream which poisoned the human mind, into a monstrous flood. I, who am the ruler of hell, and shall gain by it, am therefore thy debtor."

The only qualification of this gloomy and cynical misanthropy—this discouragement to virtuous effort, by the doctrine that there is, and can be, nothing in the world but vice, is to be sought in the taunting reproaches with which *Leviathan* (the familiar) overwhelms his victim, when he is about to plunge him into hell.

"Fool!—thou sayest thou hast learnt to know man! Where?"—"Thou hast merely frequented palaces and courts, where men spurn away the unfortunate, and laugh at the complaints of the oppressed, whilst they are dissipating, in revel, rout and roar, that which they have robbed them of. Thou hast seen the sovereigns of the world, thou hast seen tyrants, surrounded by their catamites, and their infamous courtisans; and thou hast seen priests who make use of religion as an instrument of oppression. Such are the men thou hast seen; and not him who groans under the heavy yoke, and comforts himself with the hope of futurity. Thou hast passed by, with disdain, the hut of the poor and simple man, who does not even know your artificial wants by name; who gains his bread by the sweat of his brow, shares it faithfully with his wife and children, and rejoices, at the last moment of his life, in having completed his long and laborious task."—"Canst thou say that thou knowest man, when thou hast only sought for him in the paths of vice and crime?"

There is another passage, also, in which the author speaks in his own person, in something like the same strain.

"Faustus resembled those men of the world who abandon themselves to their pleasures as long as their strength remains, without thinking of the consequences; and at length, worn out and dejected, cast a gloomy look on the world, and judge of the human race according to their own sad experience, without reflecting that they have only trodden the worst paths of life, and seen the worst part of the creation. In a word, he was on the point of becoming a philosopher of the species of Voltaire, who, whenever he found the *bad*, always held it forth to public view, and, with unexampled industry, always endeavoured to keep the *good* in the background.

This reproach, however, falls more heavily upon the author himself than upon Voltaire. The whole machine is employed to shew that there is nothing in the world but vice; or nothing but what is prepared

to be vicious, as soon as any inducement is offered. Ignorance and penury, and the constant drudgery of rustic toil, at least, form the only refuge from the devil:—as if the lowest life had not its vices as well as the highest; or any class could be too ignorant for crime.

It is time, however, to speak of the ability with which this extraordinary work is planned and executed. In this point of view, its merit is decisive, and of a very high order. It has a vigour of imagination, that sports in luxuriandy, and soars, occasionally, even to the terrible sublime,—mingled, not marred, with all the licence of the grotesque and ludicrous. It has wit of the severest kind, and a poignancy of satire, which disdains not, however, to descend occasionally to the grossness of lampoon. Witness, for example, the description of the character of the English nation, after Faustus and his infernal guide had visited the court of our third Richard, and observed all the over-coloured atrocities of that period.

"These people [says the devil] will groan for a time beneath the yoke of despotism; they will then sacrifice one of their kings upon the scaffold of freedom, in order that they may sell themselves to his successors for gold and titles. In hell there is very little respect paid to these gloomy islanders, who would suck the marrow from all the putrid carcasses in the universe, if they thought to find gold in the bones. They boast of their morality, and despise all other nations: yet if you were to place what you call virtue in one scale, and vice, with two-pence, in the other, they would forget their morality, and pocket the money. They talk of their honour and integrity, but never enter into a treaty, but with a firm resolution of breaking it, as soon as a farthing is to be gained by so doing. After death, they inhabit the most pestilential marsh of the kingdom of darkness, and their souls are scourged without mercy. None of the other damned will have any communication with them. If the inhabitants of the continent could do without sugar and coffee, the sons of proud England would soon return to the state in which they were when Julius Cæsar, Canute of Denmark, or William the Conqueror, did them the honour to invade their island."

Notwithstanding, however, this assignment of our countrymen to the most pestilential marsh of hell, the pictures which the author exhibits of France under Louis XI., and of Rome under Pope Alexander VI., make the worst vices of the worst age of England, even if the time of Henry VIII. had been selected, appear almost like virtues. The court and family of the pontiff, in particular, with the stains of blood and incest thick upon them, are exhibited in such colours of licence and atrocity, that the ultimate appearance of the devil, in all his potent horrors, to terminate the career of abominations, and hurry his holiness, &c. to the gulf of eternal retribution, appears to be almost more probable than the catastrophe which history assigns to them.—These are scenes, however, from which we will not quote: nor do we envy the imagination that could riot in them. But, from

"If it were not for renowned heroes in their bloody fields of battle, or ministers in their perfidious cabinets, and for your priests, and, above all, for your philosophers, the gates of hell would soon be closed." It is remarkable, however, that in this whole drama of horrors, the author has not introduced one single philosopher, as an actor in any of the scenes of atrocity.

the festivities in Pandemonium, in the first chapter, we could wish that our space could admit a free selection. We must be content with a specimen or two from the allegorical pageant which succeeds the dramatic representations.

"The scene was a wild and dreary spot. In a dark cavern sat Metaphysics, in the shape of an Egyptian mummy, whose eyes were fixed upon five glittering words, which flitted continually backwards and forwards, and at each change had a different import. The mummy ceased not to follow them with its stony eyes; while in a corner stood a little roguish devil, who incessantly blew bubbles of air into its face. Pride, the amanuensis of Metaphysics, gathered them up as they fell, pressed the air out, and kneaded them into hypotheses."—"Then came forward Morality, a fine female form, hooded in a veil, which, chameleon-like, sported all colours. She held Virtue and Vice by the hands, and danced a trio with them. For music, a naked savage played upon an oaten pipe, an European philosopher scraped the fiddle, while an Asiatic beat the drum."—"Next appeared Poetry, in the form of a lovely naked woman. She danced with Sensuality a figurative lascivious dance, to which Imagination played the flute d'amour."—"History then advanced upon the stage. Before her went Fame, with a long brazen trumpet. — She danced with Slavery, — Falsehood took the trumpet from the mouth of Fame, and tuned it to the dance; and Flattery pointed out the figures. Then appeared Medicine and Quackery; they danced a minuet, to which Death clinked the music with a purse of gold."—"Jurisprudence, a sleek rosy-faced dame, fed with fees, and hung about with commentaries, coughed through a tedious solo, and Chicanery played the bass-viol."—"Policy descended from the car, and danced with Theology a pas des deux, to which Cunning, Ambition and Tyranny played on soft-tinkling instruments."

We recommend this subject to the ballet master of the Opera-house. Compare this with the passage, towards the end of the last chapter, in which Leviathan stands revealed to Faustus in all his terrors, and no doubt will remain of the potency and wide range of the author's imagination, from the satiric and ludicrous to the terrific and sublime.

"Hestood before him. His eyes glowed like full-laden thunder-clouds, which reflect the rays of the descending sun. The noise of his breath was like the rushing of the tempest-blast. The earth groaned beneath his iron feet. The storm rustled in his hair, which waved round his head like the tail round the threatening comet. Faustus lay before him like a worm; for the horrible sight had deprived him of his senses and his strength. The devil uttered a contemptuous laugh, which hissed over the surface of the earth; and, seizing the trembling being, he tore him to pieces, as a capricious boy would tear an insect. He strewed the bloody members, with fury and disgust, about the field, and plunged with the soul into the depths of hell."

Absentecism. By LADY MORGAN. 8vo. — This volume, of 160 pages, has been published before in a magazine; and the reason assigned for reprinting it in another shape, is, the continued demand for the numbers in which it appeared. That such should be the case is not improbable—the pen being known from which the essay

flowed; but authors are not always equal to themselves—the work has no interest commensurate with the reputation of the writer—no locality, not even the enthusiasm, which generally attaches itself to the relation of Irish wrongs. It has a mere book-making physiognomy, whose most striking attractions are the names of a celebrated author and a celebrated publisher in the title-page. That it might pass muster, in detached parts, among the miscellaneous varieties of a periodical work, we do not deny, and that the knowledge that it was Lady Morgan's might excite curiosity is equally probable: for who is he whose expectations would not be excited by such an announcement? but we should be slow to believe that Lady Morgan would herself be desirous of its being reprinted in a more authentic shape. Her wonted fertility must have been very unexpectedly exhausted, when it became necessary to glean, from a novel of secondary order, the greater part of the information which these pages convey. We allude to a novel in three volumes, "Thomas Fitzgerald," which we noticed in our number for May last (p. 359); most of the notes of which work, and many of the incidents, are here brought forward to swell out 160 pages, which, though adorned with the name of Lady Morgan, we cannot hold it necessary to enter into a critical examination of, but will just give her a hint, that a work should possess the best attractions of her native merits, that would atone for her capricious admixture of foreign phraseology. We have no objection to French as French, and have a high respect for the science and literature of our neighbours: but we have a language of our own, fully competent to all the purposes of expressing, with grace and energy, all our own ideas: and genuine taste cannot but be offended by the affectation of English frenchified. We trust the time is not remote, when even our boarding-school Misses will keep the two languages distinct; and though they may speak both with equal fluency, will take care not to speak them both together. But Lady Morgan's sentences seem to us sometimes to represent a sort of quadruple alliance of English, French and Italian. She is never at a loss for a word, for, from whichever language occurs, she slips it in, and the phrase is complete. If not understood, the fault, of course, is in the ignorance of the reader, who, if he had known as many languages as the writer, would, at least, have found her meaning. For instance, in the work now before us—in mentioning a legend respecting O'Rourke, who was said to have been murdered by the orders of Queen Elizabeth, because he dared to hint to that princess, that he suspected it was herself who honoured him with the private visits at midnight to which he was subjected: she says that "though the catastrophe

tastrophe of the tale, which circulates in the neighbourhood of his ruined castle, attests the ignorance, or the love of the marvellous of those who invented and circulated it; still there is a dovetailing of the old Irish *Shanaos* with historic record, which shews that *si cela n'étoit pas vrai, c'étoit bien vraisemblable* : as if it would not have been just as easy to have said, 'if it was not actually true, it bore very much the semblance of a truth.' We beg leave to inform Lady Morgan that this mixture of languages gives an *aria pedantesca* to her writings, which is *très ridicule*.

Moderation. A Tale. By MRS. HOF-
LAND. 12mo.—The works of this lady are well calculated for the perusal of youth, as affording amusement without overstraining the feelings and imagination by improbable events and exaggerated sentiment. There is a truth and simplicity in her delineation of character, which claims our sympathy and speaks home to our feelings. The present work is a good exemplification of these remarks, and the necessity and advantage of "Moderation" are well enforced. The story is simple and affecting, and the whole book breathes a sentiment of mild religious feeling, at the same time that it discountenances strongly those extravagant views of religion so prevalent at present among some classes of society.

We think few works could be better calculated to be of use to the present state of society, and we trust it will be generally circulated.

Legends of the North, or the Feudal Christmas, a Poem. By MRS. HENRY ROLLS. 8vo.—This poem (or rather this volume of poems—for though strung together by a sort of narrative of Christmas festivities, &c. there are several) is dedicated by Mrs. R. to her brother, Sir W. Hillary, Bart., who, we are told

"Oft beside the cheerful flame
Has listen'd, with unwearied ear," &c.

which, in so near a relative, is natural enough. But will impartial criticism listen with equal complacency? Mrs. R. takes care to remind us that the experiment has been tried: for she strings the names of her former works together on her title-page, and tells us, in her preface, that they have met with an "indulgent reception." With us, however, "every tub," according to the homely proverb, "must stand upon its own bottom." We must neither be influenced by the indulgence of former receptions, nor by the consideration that the authoress is the sister of a Baronet. The praise, if praise we give, must be founded on the merits of the work itself; and, if we stumble on defects, we shall have the consolation of reflecting, that justifiable censure need not be restrained by any apprehension that, by diminishing the fame of the poetess, we might also diminish her bread. We will tell Mrs. R., therefore,

that we did stumble, in the very first line of her dedicatory address, upon the very worst fault (barring downright nonsense) that a first line can have, namely, *uncertainty* in its rhythm: for the line can be read either in triple or in common measure. Its natural tendency is much more strongly to the former—

"O | thou, who in | youth's earliest | hours |"

But such is not the measure of the ensuing lines; and yet it is only by the utmost licence of rhythmical variety that it can be reconciled to common metre:

"O | thou, | who in | youth's | earliest | hours,—"

And though the occasional admixture of such varieties of pause and emphasis be not only admissible, but, when judiciously managed, graceful; yet surely the commencement of every poem should give the reader some indication of the measure in which it is intended to be read. The first page, however, of the poem itself, satisfied us that want of ear for the melody of verse, was no prominent defect of Mrs. R.'s. During twenty lines, we thought that we were listening to a happy imitation of the manner of Sir Walter Scott: but we had soon reason to suspect that the very adoption of a style (notwithstanding some happy imitations to the ear) uncongenial to the native caste of the writer's mind, was betraying her into faults of a more serious description—such as false metaphors, ill-chosen words (fitted to the rhythmus, not the sense), and unnecessary dilations of phraseology.

"Nappa's fair and ancient hall
Where nightly pass'd the cheerful ball,"

Passing is surely a strangely feeble verb for describing the motions or the gaiety of the dance. Then, anon,

"The golden goblet burnish'd bright,
The lamps and torches waving light,
The pledge, the laugh, the sportive jest,
Are past, and ended is the feast."

What is the meaning of lamps and torches being *past*? They may pass us in a procession: but this is not the meaning meant to be conveyed. The goblet may also be said to be *past*, or *pass'd*; but in a very different sense to that which is aimed at. A few lines further on, the *lance shines the shield*. We know that the fair authoress would tell us this is not what she *means*; but it is what *grammatically* she *expresses*, when she says

"The polish'd lance returns the rays,
Or shines the shield with broader blaze."

Then, for circumlocution—

"Whilst youthful beauty, soft and fair,
Displays the simply braided hair,
Or the pure pearl's mild soften'd glow,
Scarce fairer than the brow of snow."

In plain prose, what more is said in these four lines than that "Youthful beauty displays simply braided hair; or pearls

pearls scarce fairer than the brow?" All the rest is mere verbiage. For as for the pearls, themselves, being scarce fairer than snow, there could be little occasion to tell us that. But it may be necessary to inform our poetesses, and our poets too, that instead of rhyme being an apology for amplification of words, the only true licence of poetic language consists in that liberty of metaphor and elision, by means of which thoughts can be expressed in a much smaller number of syllables than they could possibly be in prose. If sacrifices of propriety and conciseness are made to the measure, it will not be surprising that they should also be made to the rhyme.

"Slowly he bow'd, with graceful air,
Then leaning on his harp so fair,
He stood." —

"But the fond mother's softer heart
Still closer press'd th' envenom'd dart."

What is the meaning of a *fair harp*? or of a *heart pressing a dart*? The only answer that can be given is—that what was meant, in both cases, was merely to make a rhyme. Faults of this class come so thick in the first thirty pages of this volume, that if we had applied, in its full extent, Dr. Johnson's critical metaphor of the leg of mutton, we should certainly have read no further; but should have condemned the whole work, perhaps, with a single line. But our candour was more patient, and it was rewarded: In the simple octosyllabic stanza with alternate rhyme, we found our fair minstrel much more happy. Two of her tales in that metre, "The Legend of Furness, and "The Milk-white Hound," (though not free from critical blemishes, and occasional plagiarisms) are really very beautiful. We extract the following specimens from the former.

"Where peace and learning seem to dwell,
Mark those deep lines of woe and care!
Where yon dim window lights the cell,
Behold the image of Despair!

"See that fair form in youth's first glow,
As tow'rd the Cross are raised her eyes:—
Are those Devotion's tears that flow?—
Are those pure Rapture's sainted sighs?"

"There are some pure, some youthful hearts,
That catch the wild Enthusiast's glow;
And oft, in momentary starts,
May feel such fancied raptures flow;

"But can a state that rends away
Life's purest, sweetest, holiest ties,
The Almighty Father's will obey,
Or hope for favour in his eyes?"

And the following from the song of the bard in the same tale—

"The flowers have sprung the wreath to twine,
By Beauty's hand for Valour wove;
And bright their hues were form'd to shine,
Emblems of glory, joy and love!

"Lowly they bend each blooming head,
And slowly drops the fragrant tear;
They mourn for beauty, blighted, dead,
They droop around the silent bier."

The superstitions of the Isle of Man are worked up with some felicity of fancy in "Milk-white Hound;" and the poem is by no means deficient in that kind of romantic interest of which the fairy tale is susceptible. But in her "Saxon Legend—Edwin" she has degraded one of the finest historical subjects in our annals, into an insipid half heroic pastoral. Even in ballad, Mrs. R.'s is not the historic vein; and she should certainly be a little better informed in these matters before she ventures to illustrate, even in her own poetry, by historical reference or annotation; the *historical* note upon this subject being one tissue of the most inconceivable blunders. *Adelfrid, the brother-in-law* of Edwin, is called his *uncle Ethred*; the river *Lea* is brought into Norfolk to supersede the *Yare*; and *Ethelburga, the daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent*, is made *daughter to Redwald, King of the East Angles*. But these are only part of the errors included in the short compass of nine lines. We may admit some licence in these matters to the poet; but the historical annotator should have some regard to facts.

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

Essais sur les Rapports Primatifs, &c.—Essays on the Primitive Affinities of Philosophy and Morality. By Chevalier Bozzelli.—Paris.—Of this very philosophical work, M. Laujuinais, of the Institute, thus speaks, in No. 77, of the *Rev. Enc.* for May.

The author understands, by *Philosophy*, the natural science of the development of the human mind, or of man considered as a being endowed with *thought and volition*. Morality is the science of the *rules of voluntary action*, or the natural science of man considered as an *active agent*. As to the development of mind, M. Bozzelli adopts the theory of Aristotle, Locke, Condillac, &c. From sensibility he passes to sensation, to judgment, and volition, to feelings of grief, and to pleasure, which, whether preceded or followed by pleasure or by pain, appeared to M. Bozzelli, the *sole and necessary source* of the determination of the will. It is hence that he arrives at his deduction of morality, and it must be confessed of a morality the most strict, pure and religious, from the phenomena alone of pleasure and pain—that is to say from the two sole desires of man, to shun pain and to seek for pleasure. The doctrine is of great antiquity, but has often been rejected by great philosophers; and more lately by M. B. Constant and M. Torombert; and it must be said, that misapprehension of the basis has frequently conducted to the most culpable theories, and the most pernicious misapplications. The author's system is certainly neither ancient nor modern platonism, nor stoicism. But we must take it entire; with him, thoroughly distinguishing sensual pleasure from those, more sublime, of enlightened intellect and good feeling; and which originate in communication with God, and the contemplation of eternity. Thus practically interpreted,

interpreted, the system appears to be free from danger, and is easily reconcilable with the double delight of St. Augustin, and the theologians of his school; with this maxim of the rigid Pascal—*we only relinquish pleasure for still greater pleasures*; and with the idea of Mallebranche, that *self-love, or the incessant desire of becoming happy, is the motive which ought to make us love God, unite ourselves to him, and submit to his laws*. Shunning popular interested morality, the Asiatics had fallen into the extreme of quietism; which also found its way into Europe, and caused much error and scandal by destroying, too often, the virtue of hope, which is of primary obligation to the Christian: M. DROZ, in his estimable book on Moral Philosophy, appreciating the principle of action, founded upon the desire of happiness, has, with much sagacity, anticipated the foundation of M. Bozzelli's system.

We ought to add that, in the *essays* which form the subject of this article, the author is eminently distinguished by the force of his logic, as well as by the clearness and elegance of his style. But we should be unjust if we did not also add that his work is rich in observations, which seem, at least, to be novel in thought or expression. His definitions of man, of propriety, of law, religion, and virtue are, in these particulars, very apt. He defines man, as a being who feels the existence of surrounding objects, and wishes to possess all which can minister to his affections and pleasures; but above all to solid, permanent, and true pleasure: and concerning *laws*, justly adds, wherever these sureties fail, the mass of degraded men take refuge in imposture, intrigue, and every other vice, which may promise them wealth and ease. He calls religion, *the infinite future*; finally, he calls virtue, that power acquired by habit, which makes the soul capable of subduing every grief, and resisting the allurements of false pleasure.*

Rapport fait à l'Académie Royale, &c.—Report of MM. Chevalier CHAUSSIER and Baron PERCY, on Dr. Civiale's New Method of Destroying the Stone, without the operation of Cutting.—Paris 1824, pamph.—This little work gives a concise history of the treatment of this disease, in which, we fear, too many will take a lively and painful interest; and though it puts French practice too exclusively before us, contains some views and experiments, well meriting the attention, at least, of the faculty. Our sympathies are early excited by the declaration

That it has been the earnest endeavour of physicians, in all times, to alleviate this dreadful malady, without recourse to that woeful operation, which, from its most ancient origin, has been regarded with horror by the poor sufferer, and is still an object of alarm, although modern chirurgical art has advanced it to the highest degree of perfection.

While the degree of honour (as inventor), due to Dr. Civiale, is acknowledged to be doubtful, the Report concludes

* The work is now before us, which we have received from the hand of the author himself, and deem a valuable acquisition. We have marked several passages for translation, which may enrich some future pages of our miscellany; as will also, we trust, many original communications from the same learned and ingenious pen.—Editor.

After all, and wishing to preserve a just and middle course, between enthusiasm, which exaggerates, and caution, which represses, we think that the new method proposed by the doctor, for the destruction of the stone without cutting, is equally glorious to French Surgery, honourable to its author, and consoling to humanity; and that, notwithstanding its insufficiency in some cases, and the difficulty of supplying it in others, its introduction cannot but be regarded as an epoch in the healing art, opening resources the most ingenious, the most salutary, &c. &c.

Paris.—Madame Belloc, whose Lord Byron, our readers will recollect, was reviewed in our number for March (p. 114, No. 407, vol. 59), has translated the series of Highways and By-ways, written by Mr. Grattan, the son of the celebrated Irish Grattan—with some few alterations suggested by that gentleman.

Essais sur la Construction des Routes, &c.—Essays on the Construction of Roads, hanging Bridges, and Turnpikes, and Extracts from several English Works on this subject; translated by M. J. CORDIER; in 1 vol. 8vo. with folio Atlas—The purpose of this work, is the improvement of the French roads, by taking them out of the hands of the Government and putting them into the hands of the several Parishes; as in England.

Du Perfectionnement Morale, &c.—The Perfection of Morals, or the Art of Self-Education.—By M. DEGERANDO, Member of the Institute; 2 vols. 8vo.—This work is divided into three books, the first treats on the Nature of the Moral Faculties; the second on the use made of them; the third on the cultivation of them. The common object of these three distinctions is to shew, that the mind of man is in continued and progressive improvement.

Vraie Système de l'Europe, &c.—The true System of Europe, relating to America and Greece. By M. DE PRADT, ex-Archbishop of Maline, 1 vol. 8vo.—This work abounds in just ideas and sound reasoning. The author argues forcibly on the primitive rights of man; of which we give the following specimens:—

What is the end of all, in our universe? *Man*. All laws emanate from him, and refer to him. His then is the primitive right; every thing else is secondary, subject to the modifications necessary to his interests, and accomplished by the means agreed on between man and man."

Defining the right of Colonial proprietorship, he says, it is

A bond of mutual amnesty, into which the European Powers have entered, for the vicious honour of domineering over men and countries less capable of resisting than themselves.

Fables Russes, tirées du Recueil de M. KRILOFF, &c.—Russian Fables taken from the Works of M. KRILOFF, and imitated in French and Italian verse by several authors; with an introduction in French by M. LEMONTEY,

LEMONTEY, and an Italian Preface by M. SALEI, published by Count ORLOFF, 2 vols. 8vo.—This work is in five books, containing altogether eighty-six fables; all the subjects of which, with the exception of two or three, are taken from M. Kriloff, whose fables are not to be surpassed in originality and vivacity, and of whom the Russians may be justly proud.

ITALY.

Caracalla, a Tragedy, &c. This tragedy, by J. B. MARZUZI, a Roman and a Lawyer, may fearlessly be pronounced to be one of the most surprising productions of the modern Italian Theatre: in which, in a bold and well-sustained style, the hatred, jealousies, and dissensions of Antoninus (Bassianus) Caracalla and Septimius Geta, the sons of Severus, are depicted with dreadful fidelity. The ferocious, but, at the same time, sombre and awe-inspiring temper of the parricide, and the loyalty and sweetness of the younger Geta, are put in continual and beautiful contrast; while the situation of Julia, the unhappy widow, calls forth the genius of the author in scenes of delicate and heart-rending pathos, describing the repeated and vain efforts of this second Jocasta to reconcile her infuriated sons, and the momentary burst of joy, when she thought that, by the cession of Asia to Geta, (Caracalla retaining Rome and the empire of the West), this object was attained; nor is Faustina (another Antigone), whose hand is destined to the new Edipus (Caracalla), while her heart is devoted to Geta, less admirably portrayed. This piece, apparently, loses no part of the interest of the story, by the strictness with which the author has adhered to the rules of Aristotle; nor by the terrible judgment with which the catastrophe is brought about, by the introduction of Caracalla's unrelenting treachery towards his more virtuous brother, Faustina's death, and the assassination of Geta.

Florence.—M. Vieuzeux is about publishing a selection of Italian prose Classics, to comprehend, in twenty-five volumes 8vo., the best writings of the Italian authors for the last five centuries: each volume will be prefaced by a critical article, on the merits of the several authors, and the work, thus comprizing a comparative picture of the intellect of the several centuries, will be, consequently, as interesting to the foreigner as to the Italian. It is intended to publish four volumes a year, and in books.

GERMANY.

This country, now, possesses sixty-five periodical works, for longer or shorter periods, and this number is continually on the increase.

Historische Bilder, &c.—*Historical Pic-*

tures of Ancient and Modern Times, by CHARLES HIRSCHFIELD, 1 vol. 8vo.—The first thirty pages of this work recount the persecutions that took place in the twelfth century, against Arnold de Brescia. The rest of the first section contains many historical facts and anecdotes: the second part is biographical, as a book of amusement it is valuable, as it combines much information.

RUSSIA.

Several of the novels of Sir Walter Scott have been translated into this language.—Prince Chakhofskoy has written and caused to be acted, a Comedy in two acts, and in verse, with but two performers, entitled *Thee and Ye*. In the first act, Voltaire is represented as a young man of twenty, burning with an ardent passion for the beautiful Phillis. During the interval of the two acts, a period of forty years elapses! surpassing Shakspeare's interval in the Winter's Tale; during which, the charming Phillis becomes a great lady, and Voltaire no longer young. The subject is taken from a celebrated Epistle of Voltaire.

M. Griboiedof, a comic writer of extraordinary talent, has written a comedy, in three acts, called "*Too much Wit leads to Mischief*," of which the journals and reviews speak highly; but it exists only in manuscript, as the Russian censor will not allow it to be published. But, spite of the rigorous surveillance of the press, there are, this year, three new periodicals added to the sixteen already published in Russia.

Journal, Historique, Statistique et Géographique.—*Historical, Statistical and Geographical Journal, printed at the University Press in Moscow.*—This is a Journal published by the Government, therefore its information must be received with a great deal of suspicion.

DENMARK.

Kongelig Dansk Hof-og Stats Kalender.—The Royal State and Court Almanack.—In 1809, this almanack contained but two hundred pages, or four hundred columns: it is now composed of three hundred and ten pages. It is a kind of court guide, and army or general register, and notwithstanding the increase of its bulk, the same plan was adhered to in 1809; since which Denmark has lost Norway, that is to say, more than a third of its population.

AMERICA.

United States.—The admirable essay by M. J. C. L. Sismondi (which formed the basis of the first article in our late Supplement), has been faithfully and spiritedly translated by M. P. S. DUPONCEAU, at Philadelphia, in the form of an 8vo. pamphlet.

THEATRICAL REVIEW.

UNDER this head there is not much to say at present—at least not much that it is necessary should be said. Criticism, in this department, may repose itself during the summer months; when, in general, we go to the theatres only for that lighter species of amusement, of which mirth is the end and laughter the best applause.

The HAYMARKET has not produced so much novelty of late as at the commencement of the season; but it has produced what the proprietor will think much better—full houses, and, occasionally, very elegant ones—which might indeed be justly expected from the strength of the comic corps; Madame Vestris, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. C. Jones, and Mrs. Davison; Liston, Harley, Vining, and Farren (to say nothing of their seconders), furnish a bill of fare (especially when produced together, as sometimes they are, or at least almost all of them in one night,) which cannot fail of attraction. The last-named of these has played once or twice during the month, in the *Clandestine Marriage*, his very best character, *Lord Ogleby*—of which he is certainly the best representative we have seen since the days of the original, Tom King. The new comedy, in three acts, called *Quite Correct*, taken, with little deviation, from a story in “Sayings and Doings,” and produced here on the 29th of July, and which was so successful as to have a constant nightly run for three or four weeks, not only gave Liston, in the “quite correct” landlord of the Imperial Hotel, Brighton, an opportunity (so long as he had steadiness to avail himself of it) of producing the height of comic effect, without descending to buffoonery; but, while it exhibited Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Davison, as *Lady Amelia Milford* and *Mrs. Rosemore*, respectively, in their best light—gave to Vining and little Miss P. Glover, as *Sir Harry Dartford* and *Maria Rosemore*, an opportunity of presenting us with one of the most affecting and best sustained scenes of acting we almost ever remember on the stage. Of Vining, we early formed a favourable opinion; and we have traced the progress of his improvement with considerable pleasure; but he burst upon us, in this instance, with a power, and a semblance of natural and strongly-agitating emotion, which surpassed our most favourable expectations, and indicated a capability of a much higher species of acting than we had ever given him credit for; while Miss Glover was equally interesting by the natural simplicity of her pathos.

Aug. 9th gave us, for the first time, Madame Vestris as *Lady Contest*, in *The Wedding Day*, which she played with admirable effect, to Farren’s scarcely less excellent *Sir Adam*. The crabbed austere

rity and peevishness of this character suits the hard style of this actor, and the only part in which he fails, is in giving sufficient depth of colouring to that sudden revulsion of feeling produced by the sudden appearance of that damper of all his expected joys, his old lamented wife, whom he had so pathetically hoped had been ten years buried in the ocean. But these complete and permanent transitions of feeling, from long-cherished hopes to remediless disappointment, are scarcely ever exhibited with any tolerable fidelity on the stage. The Duke of Cambridge was expected, — a box was reserved for him, and an assemblage of high fashion was there to grace his reception; and the performances were unreasonably delayed in waiting for him: but his Royal Highness never came. Some of the high fashionables began to out-talk the actors; but the John Bullism of the audience undertook to teach them better manners, and quickly put them to silence.

Quite Correct and *Midas* kept their constant grounds, as first and second pieces, for a long time; but for a third we had, on the 10th, “*The Sleeping Draught*,” rendered irresistibly laughable by Harley’s *Popolino*. Sheridan’s *Critic* has also been repeatedly acted here; but our remembrance of how it used originally to be acted, cry out to us to forbear all animadversion.

On the 24th, a new comedy (so it is called) of three acts, *Roses and Thorns*, or *Two Houses under one Roof*, was produced; the humour of which consists in the contrast of two half-brothers, *Sir Hilary Heartsease* (Mr. Liston), who has laughed himself fat, and continues to laugh at every mischance that befalls him; and *Sir Valentine Verjuice* (Mr. Farren), an old grumbling, peevish, petulant admiral, who can find but “two seasons in the year—the season of dust, and the season of mud. When you are not choaked with the one, you are splashed up to the ears with the other.” These contraries hold their joint property on condition of living under the same roof; to evade some of the inconveniences of which, they run up a party-wall through the middle of the house. To thicken the embarrassment, *Sir Hilary* has a daughter, *Julia Heartsease* (Mrs. T. Hill), whose fortune, £40,000, depends upon her marrying with the joint consent of her father and uncle. They have, however, a nephew, *Frederick Fitzabwyn* (Mr. Vining), and they agree that he shall marry her. But the young couple have placed their affections otherwise—*Julia*, on her tutor *Blandcour* (Mr. Raymond), a protégé of her father’s; and *Frederick*, upon *Rosa Appleton*, whom he has forcibly run away with,

with, and placed in a cottage in the neighbourhood. By a fallacy of disguise, which holds good in stage law, the young lovers contrive to trick the crabbed admiral out of his consent to Cupid's own arrangement. As for *Heartsease*, he only laughs at their disobedience, and consents to every thing with his customary good humour:—and so the farce (for it is only such) ends in double matrimony and perfect reconciliation. To help out the laugh, there is a penniless threadbare *Chevalier Raffleton* (Mr. Harley), a guest of *Sir Hilary's*; and a familiar voluble chambermaid, *Artilla* (Mrs. Gibbs); and a blunt old sailor, *Mat Marline* (Mr. Williams); and a French valet, *Le Franc* (Mr. W. West). There are, also, plenty of jokes, some of them pretty good ones; and plenty of ludicrous situations, and some pathetic ones; and if there be also some nonsense, the actors contrived that it should be laughable, not yawning nonsense: so that though there was some occasional disapprobation, the piece, upon the whole, was decidedly successful. Liston's character was not of the very best cast for the indulgence of his particular vein: but he played some parts of it in a way that induced us to suspect that he could, if he would, play—but, no, he would not—so we will not name it, lest we should put it in his head to monkey instead of acting it; and the part we allude to we could never endure to see monkey'd. Let not buffoonery profane such consecrated ground.

The ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE has continued its career with equal spirit and success. *Broken Promises* has had a long and

well merited run. We have seen it again and again, without being wearied: for Wrench's *Dandy Colonel*, and Powell's *Irish Corporal*, and above all, the corporal's true sweetheart *Susan Roseby*, will bear repetition upon repetition, so long as the truth of nature has a charm in stage representation. Miss Kelly, in the latter character, outdoes herself even, in the fidelity with which she represents both the rustic vivacity and the rustic pathos of her part. It were in vain to attempt to describe her in it—or if we did attempt it, we must give a page to the description. To estimate her *Susan Roseby*, you must see it; and when you do see it, you must cast your eyes occasionally on the foot-lamps of the stage, or upon the audience around you, to keep it in your recollection that it is only a dramatic representation you are witnessing.

The accession of Braham and Miss Paton has given occasion to some repetitions of the eternal "*Freischütz*," with some improvements: which has been since supplanted by a new melo-dramatic opera, called *Tarrare, or the Tartar Chief*, translated, or rather taken, from an operatical drama of Beaumarchais; and in which Braham and Miss Paton have shone with all their accustomed éclat. It has been completely successful. It was first produced on the 15th, and still continues to run.

We should have mentioned that the Italian Opera closed on Saturday the 13th, and not till then; and that the Velluti continued, such is the depraved state of taste in the higher circles, to draw full houses to the last.

NEW MUSIC.

"*Miniature Lyrics.*" *The Poetry by T. H. Bayly, Esq.; the Music by various Composers.* No. 3, 7s. 6d. Willis and Co.—This elegant little work, from the simplicity of its construction, the strict propriety of the poetic department, and its moderate price, is likely to be a frequent present to the juvenile branches of our families; and, we are sure, will tend materially to improve their taste. Sir John Stevenson has contributed two articles—the third and seventh; both of them are arrangements. The former, a Welch air, as a song and quartett, is particularly excellent; he has been fortunate in the choice of his subject, and has harmonized it finely; but the air is too spirited to agree with the expression of the poetry. The other is a plaintive Scots air, introduced in the Beggar's Opera, re-arranged with the addition of a cadetta, which brings it back to the original key. It would be advisable to make this alteration on the stage, for the effect as now sung, ending on the dominant, is any thing but pleasing.

Mr. Clifton has produced a glee, or trio, of a martial character, which is very effective. It consists of a solo for each principal voice, alternating with a chorus. Of the solos we prefer the bass; but the composition is generally good.

Mr. Sinclair has contributed a very elegant and simple little ballad, which does credit to his talent as a composer.

"*Art thou, then, Forsaken.*" By Mr. Manners, from an old chaunt, is energetic: but church-music, however well adapted, is not the genuine style for a love-song.

"*Calm was the Night.*" By Do; and "*Love's Minstrel.*" By J. A. Wade, Esq. Both of these melodies are beautiful; and though we might perhaps suggest some alterations in the accompaniment, the general effect is pleasing.

"*Poor Annette*" is a very sweet specimen of the French style; the arrangement is the very acmé of simplicity, and accords peculiarly well with the subject.

We are sorry to complain of some inaccuracies in the engraving, which we have

no doubt Mr. Willis will rectify immediately, to a musician they are not such as to be of any importance, as he must be aware of the author's intention: but the omission of a clef, or a parcel of accidentals, most wofully puzzles a young amateur. We will point out, for example, G sharp in the first chord second page—C natural, second chord second line page 16. Treble clef omitted in the bass line in the symphony of Mr. Sinclair's air; but these are sins of omission and easily rectified.

"*The Bonnie Wee Wife.*" Song, composed by Mrs. Mills. 2s. Willis and Co. —This is one of the most playful and elegant little songs we have met with; the arrangement of the accompaniment exhibits much taste and judgment, and the words are admirably adapted. We do not recollect having ever before had an opportunity of noticing any of Mrs. Mills' productions; but we trust, from the pleasure we have experienced in perusing this, that we shall have frequent occasion to give our vote in favour of the efforts of her muse.

"*Hot Cross Buns.*" Rondo for the Piano-Forte, with an Introduction; composed by H. Seine. 3s. Goulding and Co. —We do not recollect to have met with the name of this gentleman before; but we are convinced, from the composition before us, that he is, or ought to be, a performer and composer of no small eminence. The introduction of this piece is, perhaps, the best of its kind we ever met with; it is quite in the concerto style: the ornamental passages are peculiarly graceful, and the whole lesson throughout affords great scope for a brilliant finger. There are some passages which will require a master's hand to execute properly: the two first lines in the allegro, and the double-fingered passage in the last page, for instance; but, generally speaking, the lesson is perfectly practicable.

Cruda Sorte. Arrangée en Rondeau par Camille. Pleyel. 3s. Cocks and Co. —This is, on the whole, the simplest as well as the best arrangement we have seen.

The composer has managed to produce a rich effect from a very few notes; the harmonies are not much filled, and yet nothing appears deficient: the passages are well adapted to the instrument, and the original matter interwoven with the subject in a masterly manner.

The admired Polacca, from Tancredi; arranged as a Rondo for the Harp. N. C. Bochsa. 3s. 6d. Goulding and Co. —Mr. Bochsa has arranged this piece with his accustomed excellence; his usual characteristics, force and brilliancy, pervade every part of the lesson: a little more contrast would heighten the effect; but that, perhaps, the nature of the theme forbade.

"*Day Breaks on the Mountain.*" Song by H. Gibson. 2s. Willis and Co. —Though the character of this ballad is perfectly different from the last, we consider it equally excellent of its kind: there is a plaintive air of melancholy breathing through it, which invariably produces a powerful effect on the hearers. The effect of the voice and wind instruments moving in contrary motion, which occurs twice during the song, is particularly elegant: the effect of the modulation at the words, "*no sleep for his ee*," is novel and particularly applicable. The song is, generally speaking, of a superior class, and is highly effective.

"*Flora MacDonald;*" a Ballad. M. Kelly. 2s. Willis and Co. —The melody of this little ballad is simple, and the poetry pleasing and effective; but the accompaniment more common-place than was necessary even for so simple a subject.

"*The Loves of Spring;*" a Cavatina. Samuel Poole. 2s. 6d. Longman and Bates. —We fear we must find the same fault with this composition as the last, namely, being common-place; yet, there are, undoubtedly, many pleasing passages, and the accompaniment is simple and pretty. This song consists of three verses nearly similar, —why then does the composer entitle it a cavatina? It certainly has not the least claim to that title.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

DOMESTIC.

THE plan and elevation of the New Palace, present a most beautiful, but not gorgeous appearance. One striking feature is conceived in the finest taste: an extensive and circular basin will occupy the foreground, in the centre of which a magnificent temple is to be erected, enclosing a celebrated statue, on an elevated pedestal, accessible by a flight of marble steps.

The proposed alteration, by pulling down houses in Cotton Garden, for the formation of offices and committee-rooms for the House of Commons, is commenced; alterations are also proceeding on a large scale at the House of Lords, a complete clear-

ance being made on the site of the bishop's former entrance. The dining and other rooms of Bellamy's coffee-house are to be converted into committee rooms for the House of Commons: this arrangement was much wanted, as ten or twelve committees sometimes met in the same room last session. While the alterations are about, it would be well to make a new library room, that at present in use for this purpose being very inconveniently confined.

A Shocking Discovery. —Andover, Aug. 5. —In consequence of a pond, a short distance from Winterslow, between Sarum and Andover, having become dry, some workmen were required to clean out a well

not far from the pond. The well had not been opened for upwards of two years; and on Saturday the 23d ult. one of the men went down to it; when, horrible to relate, he found the remains of a man (as was supposed from the boots on the feet), which he took out. He went down again, and brought up some other parts of a human being; but the head and arms were left in the well. Nothing has yet transpired to show how, or by what means, he came into the well.

Fine Arts.—There is at Twickenham a Rembrandt, seventy inches wide, and fifty-five high, painted in his best style; the subject, the meeting of Isaac and Rebecca, and certainly the largest in the kingdom, if not in the world—its estimation is not to be decided: It formerly belonged to the Earl of Shippook and his Countess, and came into the present possessor's family, by entail.

A bearded Comet has lately been observed, early in the morning (about two o'clock) at Brighton.

Dr. O'Neil, of Comber, has discovered a process by which lard may be used for making candles: he renders this substance superior to the Russia tallow, and not so expensive. The lard, after having undergone his process, resembles white wax or spermaceti. Candles made of this prepared substance, burn with a brilliancy superior to common candles, and, it is said, even to gas; they are free from any unpleasant smell, and do not feel greasy to the touch, nor give off any smoke; they burn much longer than candles of the same weight, and by a slight alteration in the process they can be rendered yellow, or of any other colour, or of a perfect whiteness, which neither light, air or smoke can alter.

A severe storm of hail and snow was experienced at Driffield, Gloucestershire, on July 5th; so much so, that on the very spot where but a few days before the children of the town were seen playing amongst the new mown hay, under the vivid rays of the summer sun, they were observed surrounded by the hoary signs of winter, throwing snow-balls at each other, and shivering under the bitterness of the unseasonable blast.

On Friday, the 8th July, while a young man of the name of Liddell, of Cook's-chare, Quayside, was engaged in painting the windows in a third story of Mr. Heath's house, in Percy-street, Newcastle, he unfortunately fell. What appears very extraordinary is, that the unfortunate youth actually alighted on his feet. Though no bones were broken, he was dreadfully strained: but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Hartlib, the friend of Milton, pensioned by Cromwell for his agricultural writings, says, that old men in his days remembered the first gardeners that came over to Surrey, and sold turnips, carrots, parsnips, early peas and rape, which were then great

rarities, imported from Holland. Cherries and hops were first planted, he says, in the reign of Henry VIII.; artichokes and currants made their appearance in the time of Elizabeth; but, even at the end of this latter period we had cherries from Flanders; onions, saffron and liquorice from Spain; and hops from the Low Countries; potatoes, which were first known in these islands about the year 1586, and were at first eaten raw, continued for nearly a century to be cultivated in gardens as a curious exotic, and furnished a luxury only for tables of the richest persons in the kingdom. It appears, in a manuscript account of the household expenses of Ann, queen of James I., that the price of potatoes was then one shilling per pound.

A swimming school is established in Waterloo-road, possessing the very desirable advantage of a plentiful stream of fresh water constantly flowing through it.

Quills.—The following method of preparing these useful articles is recommended—"Suspend them in a copper, containing hot water, just to touch their nibs: then, closing the copper, so as to be steam-tight, leave the quills, for a considerable time, exposed to the heat and moisture of the steam; by which the fat they contain will be melted and drawn out; after this treatment has been continued about four hours, they will attain a considerable degree of softness and transparency. Next day, open the nibs, draw the pith, and, having rubbed them with a soft and dry cloth, place them in a gently-heated oven; or at the side of a fire, for a while; and it will be found, on the following day, that, together with the hardness and firmness of horn or bone, they have acquired the transparency, though not the brittleness of glass.

To make one side of common flat iron bars steel only half through.—First place a layer of carbon, then of bars of iron; then of clay, or clayey mixture, such that the necessary heat will not vitrify it, or any other substance not containing a prevailing portion of carbon. Upon this lay more iron bars, then more carbon, and more clay, &c. throughout the batch. Being thus laid and heated, to a sufficient degree, that part of the bars covered by the clay, &c. will remain iron; of course, therefore, the duration of the application of heat, and the quantity of carbon, must be proportionate to the quantity of steel required on each bar; and if one edge only of the bar is to be *steelled*, care must be taken to place and keep the bars edgewise in the furnace: this operation may be, though not so advantageously, performed without the use of clay or other substance.

Artificial Tortoise-shell.—A French chemist, M. d'Arèet, has discovered that animal gelatine may be obtained from bones and ivory, by treating them with weak muriatic acid, which may afterwards be turned into fancy articles, either having the appearance

of tortoise-shell or rose-wood. The process, the same as tanning hides: after it is swelled by moisture, it is to be put between layers of tan, from four to six inches thick; and, in that state, to be placed in a tub, at the bottom of which is the requisite quantity of water. If the astringency of the tan be dissipated before the operation is complete, it must be watered with a solution of small tan. The tanned gelatine is perfectly insoluble and unalterable, either by water or air. It is semi-transparent while fresh, but becomes opaque by drying; and will then, according to the method pursued, assume the appearance of, more or less, dark rose-wood, and may be streaked with gold or silver, and worked as tortoise-shell, or turned as bone or ivory: it will take the tan after having been shaped; but, then, care must be taken that it is not warped while drying. M. d'A. has treated a disc of ivory in this way, and dropped upon it a solution of gold, which, with other toys that he valued highly, might have been thought to be made of fine red shell. Tanned gelatine will soften in boiling water, with an alkali, as does horn or shell. In this state it easily takes the form required, and will mix with liquid shell. Shavings of bone and ivory may be tanned with a solution of tan, which is convenient and economical. M. d'A. hopes to obtain light-coloured shell also; but we have not yet heard of his success in that experiment. This chemist has made a kind of paper by grinding animal gelatine, as they do rags in making common paper. The material obtained is a strong and useful kind of parchment. At the mineral water-works at Gros Caillon, the use of gelatine has been introduced in the composition for sulphureous water-baths, to prevent that irritation of skin of which patients complain so much. The hygrometric insensibility and insolubility of gelatine, in cold water, gave M. Ginchardierre, hat-maker at Paris, the idea, in which he has perfectly succeeded, of using it in stiffening hats.

It appears that, in Hampshire alone, the quantity of corn destroyed by game would be sufficient for the yearly sustenance of 2,000 persons; and that the labour of those confined, in the same county, for offences against the game laws, would be adequate to carry on a manufactory employing a capital of £100,000.

The prince who entertained the Italian poet Dante, observed to him, that he could not feel for a poet, of pure and blameless character, the same affection as for a worthless parasite. Dante replied, "that conformity of disposition was essential to friendship."

Anthropology.—A poor woman in Newport, not long since, became mother of a fine boy with two perfect thumbs on each hand.

Antiquities.—In making the common sewer in London-street, Glasgow, from the part near the Cross, there was found a few days ago, at the depth of about ten feet, the remains of a boat, lying in a bed of blue clay, covered and surrounded by fine sand, like that found on the shores of a navigable river or wide frith. Some of the clinker nails, used as fastenings, were found in the wood, which was fine oak, become quite black by long immersion under the earth. The caulking appeared to have been wool dipped in tar. It is a curious fact, that some years ago, when the common sewer was cutting in the Stockwell, a boat of a similar description was found, a little above Jackson-street; which would indicate that these places were once the line of the shore of the frith, or bed of the river. These boats must have lain in the places where they were found for many centuries. Though probably belonging to, or constructed by the aborigines of the country, the workmanship would indicate that they were formed by a people considerably advanced in civilization—perhaps by the Romans, about the period of Agricola's expedition into Caledonia, nearly 1,740 years ago; at which period there seems little reason to doubt that the greater part of the ground on which Glasgow now stands, and all the lowlands, on both sides of the river, to a considerable distance, were covered by the waters of the Frith of Clyde.

Some workmen, employed in making a new road without the walls of the city of Syracuse, digging in the isthmus of Ortygia, next to Acradina, on the spot often mentioned by Cicero in his Orations against Verres, by the name of Forum Maximum, Pulcherriore Portus, &c., found two male statues, habited in the toga and pallium, of Parian marble, and of one piece. The first is six palms from the shoulder to the edge of the garment, the other rather more than three palms from the neck to the thighs. The heads, feet, and hands are wanting. They are of Greek workmanship, and worthy of the best age of the arts. At the same place a torso was found, which, measuring only three palms, must have belonged to a smaller figure. They have been placed in the Museum at Syracuse.

Alphabets. The English contains twenty-four letters; to which, if we add j and v, consonants, there will be twenty-six; the French contains twenty-three; the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, twenty-two each; the Arabic, twenty-eight; the Persian, thirty-one; the Turkish, thirty-three; the Georgian, thirty-six; the Coptic, thirty-two; the Muscovite, forty-three; the Greek, twenty-four; the Latin, twenty-two; the Slavonic, twenty-seven; the Dutch, twenty-six; the Spanish, twenty-seven; the Italian, twenty;

the

the Ethiopic and Tartarian, each two hundred and two; the Indians of Bengal, twenty-one; the Baramese, nineteen; the Chinese have, properly speaking, no alphabet, except we call their whole language by that name; their letters are words, or rather hieroglyphics, amounting to eighty thousand.

Improvements. In addition to those already announced as intended at Charing Cross, we understand it is determined that the equestrian statue of Charles shall be replaced by one of the most magnificent monuments of antiquity, Cleopatra's Needle. Government have been for some time past in treaty with various individuals for the transport of this stupendous column from its present situation to London, and the proposal of Mr. Maberly has been adopted: that gentleman contracts to perform the Herculean task for £9,000, being £5,000 less than was demanded by any of his competitors. The undertaking is to be commenced forthwith.

Bibliomania seems to be coming once more into fashion. The rare library belonging to Messrs. Nicoll, printers, has been lately sold by Evans. Among the most curious articles were the original Scottish League and Covenant, a MS. on parchment, and a very ancient Hebrew MS. of the Pentateuch, on vellum; for which, it is said, a learned Jew offered £1,200. Neither of these articles were sold.—A curious French MS. Poem of the fourteenth century, illuminated and written on vellum, by Gillion Le Musit, was bought by Thorpe, the bookseller, for £43. The celebrated Mentz or Mazarin Bible, printed on vellum by Guttemberg and Faust, was bought by Mr. Perkins, the brewer, for 480 guineas. The Duke of Sussex bought the Latin Bible, without date, place, or name of the printer, but undoubtedly from the press of Ulric Zell, for forty-four guineas; and the Latin Bible, printed at Nuremberg 1475, for £48. Mr. Thorpe bought several others at high prices.

A most extraordinary instance of preservation was discovered a few days since, on repairing some of the vaults of St. Martin's church, Plymouth. On opening a lead coffin, wherein were deposited, eight-five years ago, the remains of Mr. Heron, rector, the body was found perfect as when deposited in the tomb, the flesh yielding to the touch, and recovering its smoothness when the finger was removed. A napkin wrapped round the head, and the shroud covering the corpse, were as white and uninjured as if they had just come from the draper's shop.

Treatment of Persons struck by Lightning. Inflate the lungs as early as possible; apply stimulants, more particularly gentle electrical shocks, passed through the chest and along the spine; keep up the temperature by external heat, and get warm cordials

into the stomach by means of the flexible tube and syringe.

There is now in the London docks, on board the *Jones Richardson*, from New Orleans, an alligator nearly four feet long, and which it is supposed will arrive at, thrice its present dimensions. It is about seven months old, and was caught on the banks of the Mississippi. All attempts to tame or render it docile have proved in vain; and on its being disturbed, by approaching the cage in which it is confined, it makes a noise, and appears eager to commence an attack.

Steam Coach.—A new invention of a steam carriage, upon principles which scientific men consider as calculated to operate successfully, is in a state of great forwardness in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. It is expected to perform about twelve miles an hour, under ordinary circumstances, at a moderate expence of fuel.

Property Insured in England.—By an official report of the business of the various offices for fire insurances in England, it appears that there are forty-six offices or companies, and that the amount of duty they have paid to government for insurances effected by them, for the last year, amounts to £659,377. The duty being three shillings for every £100 insured, it follows that the total amount of property insured is, in round numbers, about £439,585,000.

Mixing Salt with Hay.—Mr. Woods, of Ingatestone, Essex, observes, on this practice, "I have used salt to hay in unfavourable seasons upwards of thirty years, which hay has been regularly consumed by all my stage, post, and farm horses, and likewise by my cows, bullocks and sheep; and every description of stock has done well with it.—Mr. Wood adds, that last year he spread ten bushels of salt per acre on some land sown with barley, and that the part salted was two shades lighter colour than the unsalted, and produced an increase of four bushels per acre; and it should be remembered, that the beneficial effects, from salt do not cease with the first crop."

The following is a remarkable instance of the fecundity of bees, when judiciously managed:—A breeder of these valuable insects (observing the desirable situation of the place, came to the farm-house of High Armaside in Lorton, and liberally offered to bring a hive of bees on trial, and the profits should be equally divided. It was accordingly put up last spring, under his own management, and five distinct casts had been taken from the old and new hives before the end of July.

The celebrated optician Strayel, of Bale, has just finished an improved telescope, sixty-four feet long. It is said that with the aid of this enormous instrument several learned persons have been enabled to discover animated beings, roads, monuments, and temples in the moon.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

A celebrated improvisatrice, named Rosa Taddei, is now at Rome, where she excites the enthusiasm of numerous audiences, who behold her performances with delight and astonishment. On the third of last month, she composed, extemporaneously, on seven subjects in different metres. An elegant style, splendid imagery, rhymes always happy, and verses always harmonious, have distinguished her effusions. She unites profound learning to the most lively wit. The Latin academy have hastened to inscribe this new Corinna in the number of their members.

In Piedmont they are breeding two varieties of the silk-worm, one producing a yellow cocoon, the other white. In France there is a third species, which was brought there from China, of a perfect white; concerning which the proprietor asserts, that the little difference in the superiority of the silk is not worth the expense of breeding, as the quantity does not equal the price of the leaves consumed.

GERMANY.

Vienna.—M. Antoine Rothmüller, director of Prince Esterhazy's gallery of pictures, has discovered a new process for oil-colouring engravings and lithographic prints, so that they may have the same effect as if they had been painted with the utmost care. He calls it *Eleochoalcography*.

Leipzig.—The Novice, or the Man of Integrity, a translation of which we noticed in our last number, from M. Picard's *L'Honnête Homme, ou le Niais*, is already also translated into German. It is astonishing what a thirst for foreign literature pervades all Europe: not a work appears of any celebrity, or of known talent, but it is laid in wait for by the several booksellers, and immediately translated into their vernacular tongues.

Hungary.—The Emperor of Austria has ordered a committee of the Hungarian States to publish a code of public rights, reconciling the privileges of the Crown with those of the States. The president of the committee is the celebrated Count Czinsky, also president of the Austrian court, well known for a Latin work on the "Ancient Laws of Succession among the Hungarians."

Pest.—The Archduke Palatine has purchased the Museum of Sankoviez, to add to the one in this town, for 1,400,000 florins, containing many curious classical MSS., among which is a copy of Titus Livius, of the twelfth century. It also affords some early German documents up to the eighth century; and among the antiques is an onyx medal of Jupiter Serapis, sixteen inches long.

A Wild Man.—In the woods and mountains of Hartswald, in Bohemia, a savage

creature of the human species has been lately found, who, it is to be supposed, strayed, and was lost there in his infancy. He appears to be about thirty years old, but cannot articulate a syllable. He makes a curious sound like an ox, or rather barks with the voice of a dog, though to which of these animals his tones may more properly be referred is by no means clear. He runs on all fours, and as soon as he perceives any one approach, climbs a tree like a monkey, and leaps from branch to branch with incredible activity. When he sees a bird, or any other game, he pursues, and seldom fails in catching it. He has been taken to Prague, where every effort is made to civilize him, but hitherto without effect.

A farmer of Slippeback, in Moravia, has just invented a new plough, drawn by a single horse, which makes three furrows at a time. The Society of Sciences of Vienna have rewarded him with a gold medal.

PRUSSIA.

A royal edict has been issued in Berlin, forbidding the publication of all works against the established religion; at the same time ordering that, in all discussions on these subjects, invectives and personalities should be avoided. Defamatory writing is decidedly forbidden; and, if, by chance, the censor should permit their publication, they are not the less liable to be seized: but in such case the editor has redress in the censor, who, being found insolvent, the government is charged with the debt. Since the 1st of January this year, this penalty has been suppressed, and the editor is subjected to a fine. Moreover, he is obliged to send two copies, one to the Berlin library, and the other to the university: a third copy is considered as the right of the censor, as before. No foreign work must be sold without express permission.

POLAND.

Warsovia.—The following information is extracted from the report of the Minister of the Interior, Count Mostowski, as to the state of affairs since the second diet, that is, during the last four years. In consequence of the number of reformers, sixteen extra parishes have been created, and they have already commenced building houses for their Lutheran ministers. The organization of the Jews has been meliorated, and 327 inspectors have been established, to watch over the affairs of the ecclesiastics. The funds allowed for public instruction, have amounted to 6,536,509 florins, and the profits arising out of the schools amounted to 896,784 florins; which sum has remunerated the temporary classmasters, and purchased a great addition of books, mathematical instruments, &c. &c. The botanical garden belonging to the university is beginning to vie with the best in Europe—containing 10,000 species of plants. The university library, which is always

always increasing, contains 150,000 volumes, among which are many very rare and curious works. The university has two buildings added, for the purpose of museums of natural and experimental philosophy. A printing-office and lithographic presses are established near the university. There is an elementary society formed for the examination of the candidates for professorships, masters, &c.; which situations are generally ably filled by Poles. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb supports twelve poor beings, who are taught various works. Sunday schools are open in various parts of the kingdom. Limits have been made to civil procedures; so that, in the last four years, 15,908 causes have been determined by justices of peace. Iron rail-roads have been constructed from Kalisz to Brezesc, sixty German miles, in uninterrupted length. High-roads have been constructed in the palatinates of Cracovia, Lublin, Plock and Angustow, and 523 bridges. The country has ceased to be tributary to foreign nations, in many important points. Their manufactory of cloth is sufficient for the wants of the people. More than 10,000 foreign manufacturing families have peopled new towns. The mines of Poland produce, independently of silver, copper and lead, the exportation of which might be made very considerable, 100,000 quintins of iron, equal to that of Sweden; more than 40,000 quintins of zinc; and 5,000 of pit-coal. The report, in every other particular, shews an increase and improvement in the manufactures and general prosperity of the country that is truly satisfactory.

NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam.—A society is modelling here, to be called "*The Amsterdam Society for Navigating Steam Vessels*," with the intention of running two steam vessels from London to Amsterdam, and Amsterdam to Hamburg; so that one may pass from London to Hamburg, and back again, in four days and nights. At present, in the fairest weather, three days and nights are required for the simple passage from one place to the other.

GREECE.

Learning is making rapid strides among the Greeks. Argos possesses a school where the Homeric language is taught, with history, philosophy, and many other languages. A school on the Lancasterian system, established since the revolution, contains more than 200 scholars. The school at Hydra is about to be re-established by the exertions of Bishop Bartholomew; and at Athens two schools exist, which, though extremely large, cannot contain near the number of pupils that arrive from all parts of the country.

PERSIA.

A survey of the *Persian Gulf*, under the direction of Captain Maude, is in progress, on which two vessels, the *Discovery* and

the *Psycho*, are employed. Already about 1,000 miles of a very indented coast have been surveyed, from Ras Moosendem, at the entrance of the Gulf, to the island of Babrein. The greater part of the rocks here are described as basaltic, and thence are inferred to be of volcanic origin. In the high and rugged cape which the ancients denominated the Black Mountains, there are two deep and large estuaries, completely sheltered, which have been named Elphinstone's Inlet and Colville's Cove. Several of the smaller valleys on this coast are in a high state of cultivation, by a mixed race of Bedouins and Muscat Arabs. The survey is expected to be extended to the mouth of the Euphrates, during the present year.

INDIA.

Alligator.—At Tanjong Tokong, an exceedingly large alligator was caught with a hook. Its weight was 856 pounds; its dimensions:

	Ft. In.		Ft. In.
Extreme length from snout to tail-tip	14 6	Length of hind flipper	2 6
Circumference of neck	4 0	Length of fore flipper	2 0
Circumference of middle	6 0	Width of fore flipper	0 3
Length of jaw	2 6	Width of hind flipper	0 7

The animal appeared to be very old, all his teeth being completely worn down even with the jaw bone. He had not a single tooth in his head. A native Indian girl standing, as the custom of the country is, in the water to wash, was attacked by one of these monsters, when, actuated by that strange and unaccountable feeling that arises from excessive fear compounded with presence of mind, she drove her fingers into the animal's eyes, which caused it such agony of pain, that it relinquished hold of its expected prey, and she escaped from the jaws of an alligator with only a torn thigh.

AMERICA.

Devil's Tree.—There is a tree which they call the devil's tree growing in America; its fruit in a state of maturity is elastic, and when dried by the heat of the sun, splits with great noise and bursts forth its grains. To this sport of nature the tree owes its name; for at the moment of bursting the effect of a piece of artillery is produced, the noise succeeds rapidly, and is heard at a great distance. If its fruit be transplanted before it is ripe to a dry place, or exposed on a chimney-piece to a gentle heat, it will have the same effect, and produce the same phenomenon.

Lafayette's Land.—Colonel McKee, who was deputed to select a township of land for General Lafayette, has fixed upon township No. 1, North, in range, No. 1, East, which joins Tallahassee. This township, the *Pensacola Gazette* says, is considered to be one of the best in the territory, and its worth is estimated at from 150 to 200,000 dollars.

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

OUR domestic occurrences do not supply us either with a Topic of the Month, or an article of political animadversion. There are rumours that the Parliament will be dissolved in October; and there has been some anxiety about the health of Mr. Canning,—who, like another and greater person, has grown into much popularity, not only from the merit, which we by no means deny, of certain measures and plans of public advantage, but from a fearful sort of question or reflection—who is to succeed? By the way, we may observe, that Mr. Canning, and some of his colleagues, have, we should think, at this time, almost as much reason to wish for a parliamentary reform, on popular principles, as the people themselves; since it is evident that, in more directions than one, they see the desirableness of doing more good than any such House of Commons, as it is practicable to obtain under the present system of detached and monopolizing interests, will permit them to do.

We trust that there is no truth in the report that certain Stock-jobbing Capitalists, &c. are endeavouring to form a company, and accumulate a fund for working the mines of Spain; thereby to enable Ferdinand, the faithless and infatuated, to support the Inquisition, and protract the horrors and infamy of that superstitious and monarchic anarchy, which is so rapidly obliterating Spain from the map of civilized nations. If there be in England such a knot of speculators, we shall be charitable enough to pray that disappointment, bankruptcy and beggary may be their reward.

Some elaborate and curious statements have been printed of the amount of the precious metals, exported from this country between the 1st of Jan. 1824, and the 1st of April 1825; likewise of the quantity exported during the months of last April, May, and June. The total of these exports, as entered at the custom-house, has been—

In gold £8,550,000

In silver ... 3,223,379

£11,773,379

nearly 12,000,000 sterling, as it appears.

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pears, within the space of eighteen months. To this may be added the estimated amount of exported specie which has not been entered at the custom-house: if this be taken at about £5,200,000, the whole will amount to nearly 17,000,000 sterling, or not much short of a million a month.

From a return of the slave population of the British Colonies, it appears that the slaves on our West-India possessions, including Demarara, amounted by the last statements to 552,400; and the slave inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius, to 120,694—total, 673,094. Such is, or was not long ago, the extent of the responsibility incurred by England, on the score of negro bondage. In the details of this report, however, there are one or two points worth considering.

Our West-India Islands, with the single exception of Trinidad, present an excess of females over males; not great, indeed, but as compared with every free population that we have heard of, sufficiently sensible and striking. In Barbadoes, for instance, where the number of slaves is but 78,816, the females are 42,657, yielding a surplus over the males of about 6,500, or nearly one-twelfth of the whole. Jamaica exhibits a much nearer approach to equality. In a gross population of 336,000, the excess of females is not more than 3,000, or 1/14th of the whole. In Trinidad, the males exceed the females by 3,400, in a population of 23,000; but the abolition of the slave trade began to operate in Trinidad more recently than in the old colonies of Great Britain. The excess of males in the Mauritius, by the last returns (so long ago as 1816), was frightful—55,000 to 29,000 females; the overplus of men was an infallible consequence of an obstinate and heartless prosecution of the slave trade, for the end of extracting the utmost possible amount of work from the labourer, of feeding no superfluous mouths, and of repairing the waste of human life; not by the encouragement of marriage and its consolatory influences, but by a repetition of the same atrocities, through which the victims successively destroyed had been originally dragged to the sacrifice.

The French government is extending on every side the system of intolerance in religion, politics and commerce. One great staple of the Netherlands (Flemish linens) has just been smitten by an ordinance of Charles X.

The *Ghent Journal* sarcastically reminds his Bourbon Majesty of the reign of the hundred days, when it was in the power of the Flemings to have laid an embargo on *certain things*, which would effectually have prevented either King Charles, or his brother Louis, from annoying Dutch and Flemish industry. The Chamber of Commerce at Courtrays have petitioned the Belgic minister for measures of reprisal upon France.

The most recent intelligence from the vicinity of the Pyrenees intimates the formation of another French *Cordon Sanitaire*, whose object is believed to be to mitigate the *pestilence* of superstition, despotism and anarchy, which has resulted from the former medication of the monarchic doctors. In other words, it is said, that France is now preparing to restrain, by force, the madness of Ferdinand and the priests, and to re-place, by a more *legitimate*, the constitutional strait-waistcoat they so lately tore away.

The attack made upon the general government of the United States by the committee of the legislature of Georgia, has, it seems, been attended with no result. The legislature of that state adjourned on the 11th of June without calling up the fiery report and resolutions, &c.

A tacit or implied, rather than actual recognition of the Haytian Government, by the French, has taken place:—the price paid to France for this act of justice and policy, is 150 millions of francs, or about 6 millions sterling; and a covenant, on the part of the Haytians, that the manufactures, &c. of France shall be admitted at one-half the rate of duties imposed on those of

other nations. Mexico free! The States of South America free! St. Domingo free! Where will these things end?—"Time" is, indeed, as Lord Bacon says, "the great innovator."

A document has been published in the *Journal des Débats*, as the address of a Greek agent—Captain Nicholas Kieffa, resident in Rome—to his Holiness Pope Leo XII., in the name of the provisional government and clergy of Greece, to procure a king, through the intervention of the Pope, but to be appointed by certain sovereigns: with a proposal, also, to unite the Greek Church with the Roman Catholic, and to recognize the Pope as Supreme Pastor. More recent intelligence, however, shews this to be a mere papal hoax. The Greek deputies disclaim Capt. Nicholas Kieffa, his mission and authority; and the very existence of such a person is called in question.

An arrangement has been concluded with Lord Cochrane, by which a large sum of money (not less, it is said, than £300,000) is to be immediately placed at the disposal of his Lordship, to be expended by him as he may think most advisable for the successful prosecution of operations against the Turks. His Lordship, on his return from Scotland, will immediately proceed for Greece; he will take with him steam-vessels, and all sorts of *matériel* necessary for the particular sort of warfare he contemplates. The crisis of Turkey seems at hand—the Turks have left themselves no means of carrying on war; they have made deserts of the country they wished to recover—and hence their armies have fallen victims to famine rather than the sword: while the Greeks have betaken themselves, with all their portable stores, to their hill fastnesses. On the first rumour of this intelligence, one eminent banking-house in the Strand purchased, through their broker, £59,000 of Greek scrip.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

[We have just received a letter from our enlightened and scientific correspondent Dr. Forster, from which we learn, with great surprise, that three successive Reports—prepared for us by that gentleman, have miscarried upon the road, by some negligence of the post. We insert the following brief botanic notice, which accompanied Dr. Forster's letter. We insert, also, the Report of another very obliging and valuable correspondent.

NOTANIC

BOTANICAL NEWS.

The true Rampions *Phyteuma Spicata* has recently been found growing in a wood at Hadlow Down, between Mayfield and Maresfield, Sussex. It also grows in a neighbouring hop-garden; but whether wild, or escaped from some garden, seems at present doubtful. The Rev. John Bacon says, "The Rev. Mr. Charles Y. Ordinance of Chichester."

TEMPERATURE OF LONDON—NORTH ASPECT, IN THE SHADE, NINE A.M.
FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, JUNE AND JULY, 1825.

April	°	May	°	June	°	July	°
1	46	1	—	1	55	1	61
2	45	2	54	2	—	2	59
3	48	3	55	3	59	3	—
4	48	4	56	4	57	4	64
5	50	5	60	5	—	5	64
6	50	6	62	6	54	6	65
7	49	7	62	7	57	7	59
8	50	8	61	8	60	8	61
9	49	9	59	9	61	9	60
10	—	10	58	10	62	10	62
11	54	11	58	11	65	11	63
12	55	12	58	12	—	12	65
13	59	13	58	13	67	13	67
14	55	14	53	14	67	14	—
15	55	15	—	15	66	15	71
16	55	16	52	16	—	16	74
17	—	17	53	17	65	17	—
18	48	18	53	18	61	18	74
19	46	19	54	19	—	19	77
20	48	20	54	20	63	20	75
21	53	21	55	21	57	21	70
22	55	22	56	22	56	22	65
23	53	23	60	23	59	23	63
24	57	24	61	24	59	24	—
25	54	25	61	25	62	25	61
26	55	26	61	26	—	26	—
27	56	27	56	27	59	27	63
28	54	28	—	28	60	28	64
29	55	29	—	29	59	29	65
30	55	30	54	30	62	30	63
		31	55			31	—

Bruton-street, August 16, 1825.

BRITANNIARUM.

MEDICAL REPORT.

TO the writer it has always appeared indisputable, that among the final causes of our sensations, a capacity for pleasurable feeling, in accordance with the benevolence universally displayed in the scheme of the creation, ranks as the most prominent and important. Notwithstanding all the evils to which the human frame is exposed, *the goods of the body* (for so moral philosophers have denominated health, strength and agility, and other desirable physical excellencies) have so greatly the preponderance, as to make it evident that the former are fortuitous and extraordinary—the latter, usual and ordinary events. Pleasurable sensations, for a succession of which the writer is attempting to prove that conscious existence was benevolently constituted, supposes an unimpaired organization, and an uninterrupted and har-

monious play of the functions; if this desirable state of the system exists not, disease, in one grade or another, is present. Pain or uneasiness is almost uniformly the product of disease. It may, therefore, be said, that Health, with more or less of pleasurable feeling, is the Rule; Disease, with more or less of painful feeling, the Exception. To support these assumptions, extracts from statistical reports might be offered; but a superficial observation of what is passing around us may prove the affirmations to be true. How common is it to hear people say, "there is much sickness prevalent;" but hundreds of families rise daily from their slumbers, undisturbed by sickness or shadow of disease; no remark is elicited by this immunity from pain or suffering; the businesses and pleasures of life go on, till disease lays

its heavy hand first on one and then on another; occurrences of this nature rank as extraordinary; they become prominent and particular events, on which the mind fastens—they are exceptions to the general rule. Gloomy must be the cast of the mind of that man who has witnessed the thousands whom this metropolis has poured into her suburbs during the late fine weather, without experiencing a glow of thankfulness to that "Great First Cause," who has liberally supplied sources of enjoyment to "all who live and move and have any being."

Since the date of the last report fever has been on the increase: a fact established both by the admissions at the "Fever Hospital;" and by the testimony of private practitioners. Scarletina has also been more prevalent, and some of the cases have been marked by severity of symptoms. Inflammatory affections of the tonsils and fauces have, within the month, fallen under the reporter's observation; the sudden transition from an East-Indian temperature to the ordinary autumnal weather of this country, will sufficiently account for the occurrence of such complaints.

A case of acute rheumatism, induced by unusual exposure of the person, during a voyage to a Scottish port, may not be unworthy to be put on record. The patient, a young man, stepped, almost from the counting-house, into the vessel; he is now detained in Scotland by the sequelæ of the disorder. Since the last report, disorders of the alimentary canal have been of frequent occurrence. Cholera, a disease which, Sydenham says, shews itself at the close of summer or at the beginning of autumn, as certainly as the appearance of swallows in the spring, or cuckoos in the dog-days, has, as usual, visited us; it is, as observed by Dr. Good, in all cases an acute disease. Some of the cases of which the reporter has had cognizance have been severe. When the disease has invaded constitutions enfeebled by age, or by previous indisposition; or when the disease has been complicated with other disorders, the issue has sometimes been doubtful; but, in this country, cholera is, in general, if the treatment be prompt, under the control of medicine. Diarrhoea has prevailed even more extensively than the disease last named. Children as well as adults have been the subjects of it; in this latter class of patients, the disorder has in some cases required the unceasing attention of the

practitioner. Several cases of furunculus, or boil, have recently come under the care of the writer. These painful tumors occur, it is said, for the most part, in persons of a phlogotic or inflammatory habit—individuals in high health, and in the vigour of youth. In several instances, however, the reporter has had to treat the disease in constitutions, which, however previously good, had, by various circumstances, become impaired.

A male, thirty-six years of age, bowed to the earth by misfortune, and an anomalous chronic ailment, which brought him almost to the verge of the grave, suffered from boils: he could not move from his bed, from the number and large size of these imperfect abscesses, which assumed an almost carbuncular virulence; here was certainly no phlogotic diathesis. A female beyond the meridian of life, who had watched day and night in the chamber of a dying husband, and who, after the dreaded event, which had kept the mind wound up to the most intense state of anxiety, evinced the most unequivocal signs of broken health, furnishes the writer with another instance of the disease in question. In this last case, a most decided tonic plan of treatment was adopted, and with a result highly satisfactory. Boils were, by the ancient medical writers, and by the succeeding humoral pathologists, conceived to originate from a morbid state of the fluids.* Modern physicians, however, think that diseases of this character result from disordered action—from functional derangement. To the reporter, the disease appears to be often the evidence of a series of morbid actions, which have had an injurious effect on the health; and he thinks that the occurrence of furunculi proves, not seldom, to be a "winding up," so to speak, of these morbid actions, which might otherwise have terminated in serious organic mischief.

JAMES FIELD.

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,
Aug. 23, 1825.

* Furunculi et carbunculus a pituita sunt. Hippocrates.—Furunculus (Dothienæ dicit), ex crasso succo generatur. Galen.—Furunculus cacoehymia soboles est. Petrus Forestus.—A Froncle, is a lytle aposteme engendered of grosse bloude. John Vigor's most excellent works of Chirurgry, 1543.—It (carbuncle) is a disease bred of hot blood, which is turned into black choler, and hence does arise this carbuncle.—John Brown, sworn Chirurgron to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1678.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ON the subjects of hot weather and abundant harvests, our periodical press always deals in the marvellous. Every remarkably sultry season is the most so that ever occurred before, and every

great wheat crop overmeasures its predecessors. The temperature of the present summer solstice has, no doubt, been occasionally excessive; but the heat has, for the most part, been moderated by cooling eastern

eastern breezes, and the nights have been often very chilly, or cold. The wheat-crop is great (as occurs periodically) on favourable soils, with the drawback of some injury from blight in the fens and other exposed situations. From the drought also, which lasted longer in most other countries than in this, the grain is not so well filled or plump, as when moistened by seasonable showers. The blooming season, also, was not the most favourable, from the coldness of the nights almost throughout; and as wheat, in some parts, has been cut green and in the milky state, and much chafed during the rains, there will be a considerable quantity of a rough kind. On the whole, the quantity is abundant, the general quality fine and weighty, and perhaps the wheat crop, aided by the *potato*, may be deemed a sufficient two-years' supply of bread for the population of Britain and Ireland. As to the stock of old wheat on hand, the discrepancies still continue; some calculators holding it to be the largest we have held at harvest of late years; others, that it is really so small as to be an insufficient supply of seed and bread-corn until Christmas. Before that period, our speculations will be brought to somewhat like certainty. Barley ranks as the next best crop, the quality fine; and much old malt on hand. Oats, beans and peas the least abundant, with still various favourable exceptions. The Hainault scythe, for mowing wheat, introduced some years since, without success, here, is again under experiment in Scotland: it has succeeded in North America. The general harvest, already finished in all the forward districts, will finally close with the current month. The finest samples of new white wheat, within forty miles of the metropolis, have rendered 86 per quarter; and some of the weightiest wheat has reached 65 lb. the Winchester bushel, clear of the sack. The harvest has been rapid, and favourable to the farmer in point of expense. The hur-

ricane on the 4th inst. was his greatest enemy. Potatoes were considerably injured by early blight, and subsequently by the drought. The Swedish turnips, a very important crop, have been much hurt, and the common sort have been re-sown over a great extent of land. Tares, clovers, all the grasses, have suffered; the hay crop short; straw by no means abundant; and much hay consumed during the drought. From this combination of unfavourable circumstances, the winter keep of cattle and sheep will be in great request, and provisions dear in proportion. According to custom in the western counties, wheat-sowing commenced nearly with harvest. The earliest cutting of wheat, July 22. Trefoil, rape and other seeds, good samples. In the Highlands, N.B., the rains were plentiful, and their crops are large. Barley a great crop throughout Scotland, but prematurely ripened; thence the kernel not so well filled. Complaints, in the country, of the scarcity of kitchen-stuff and orchard fruits. The flavour of fruit generally inferior, from the variations of the season. Game in great plenty. Wool steady, rather advancing. Hops rising; the crop nearly destroyed on the old grounds. The price of store cattle and sheep, depressed somewhat by the drought, reviving. Timber declining considerably, from the very large importations.

Smithfield:—Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.—Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.—Lamb, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.—Pork, 5s. to 6s.—Best Dairy-fed, 6s. 6d.—Rough Fat, 2s. 4d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 52s. to 84s.—Barley, 32s. to 47s.—Oats, 23s. to 36s.—Bread (London), 10½d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 60s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 140s.—Straw, 36s. to 48s.

Coals in the Pool, 33s. 0d. to 41s. 0d. per Chaldron.

Middlesex, Aug. 22.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—British Plantation Sugar has advanced considerably since our last Report; the demand brisk, and prices steady, at our quotations. Large quantities have been purchased by the refiners, and the holders of raw Sugar stiff in their demands.

Coffee.—The demand for Coffee has been extremely dull for the last month, and a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. has taken place. The orders from the Continent are limited to very low prices.

Cotton.—This article is very dull, chiefly owing to the recent failures at Liverpool of some of the most respectable merchants and cotton-dealers in that town. Prices are nominal, many sales offered, but few purchasers, in the expectation that large quantities of the article, in the hands of the trustees or assignees, will shortly be brought into the market.

Rum, Brandy and Hollands.—Rum continues in demand at advanced prices, and fully supports our quotation. Cognac Brandy is likewise in demand, and prices advancing: 3s. 6d. per gallon (in bond) has been obtained for fine marks; Hollands low, and in little request.

Spices

Spices and Saltpetre—are in demand, and prices higher; but at present, speculators in both articles are at a stand.

Irish Provisions.—Butter has been in great demand, and has advanced from 10s. to 15s. per cwt. since our last Report. There is an actual as well as a speculative demand for this article, in consequence of the dry weather throughout the United Kingdom.

Tobacco.—This article has been in advance from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. per lb. advance, and large speculations have been made within a few days past.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 10.—Paris, 25. 50.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bourdeaux, 25. 50.—Vienna, 9. 57.—Madrid, 37.—Cadiz, 37.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$.—Genoa, 45.—Naples, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Oporto, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Cork, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Prices of Stocks.—The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 90 $\frac{3}{8}$; 3 per Cent. Consols, 89 $\frac{7}{8}$; 4 per Cent. 1822, 103 $\frac{1}{4}$; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 98 $\frac{3}{8}$; Bank Stock, 229.

Prices of Bullion.—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.—New Doubloons, 3l. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 335l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 130l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 323l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 520l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,200.—Neath, 385l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 900l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.—Guardian, 19l. 15s.—Hope, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light Chartered Company, 60l.—City Gas-Light Company, 75l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 318l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet Jordan, per cwt. 12l.
Bitter 3l. 18s. to 4l. 2s.

ALUM. per ton 14l. 10s. to 15l.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 30s. to 31s.
United States 31s.
Quebec Pearl 35s.

BARILLA:—

Teneriffe. per ton 17l. 10s. to 18l. 10s.
Carthage 20l. to 21l.
Alicant 20l. to 21l.
Sicily 18l. to 19l.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough per ton 8l.

COCOA:—

West-India per cwt. 60s. to 80s.
Trinidad 78s. to 95s.
Grenada 76s. to 95s.
Caraccas (none.)

COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica per cwt. 56s. to 65s.
—, fine 56s. to 84s.
—, very fine 82s. to 104s.
Dominica 64s. to 100s.
Berbice 65s. to 100s.

COTTON WOOL (in Bond):—

West India, common, per lb. 11d. to 12d.
Grenada 11d. to 13d.
Berbice 11d. to 13d.
Demerara 10d. to 13d.
Sea Island 19d. to 26d.
New Orleans 13d. to 14d.
Georgia, Bowd 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12d.
Bahia 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 13d.
Maranham 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 13d.
Para 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12d.
Mina 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12d.
Pernambucco 13d. to 14d.
Surat 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COTTON WOOL (continued):—

Madras 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bengal 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bourboa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12d.
Smyrna 11d. to 12d.
Egyptian 12d. to 13d.
CURRANTS per cwt. 76s. to 82s.
FIGS:—Turkey 45s. to 60s.
FLAX:—Riga per ton 46l. to 53l.
Druana 46l. to 48l.
Petersburgh 46l. to 48l.
HEMP:—Riga per ton 43l. to 44l.
Petersburgh 39l. to 40l.
—, half clean 33l. to 36l.

INDIGO:—

Caraccas Floras . . per lb. 11s. 6d. to 12s.
Sobra 9s. to 10s.
East India 7s. to 12s. 6d.

IRON:—

Petersburgh, per ton 21l. to 22l.
British Bar 14l. 10s. to 15l.

OILS:—

Palm per cwt. 29l.
Whale, Cape (in Bond) per tun 22l. to 23l.
Galipoli 44l. to 45l.
Linseed 23l. 10s.
Lucca per jar 8l. to 8l. 8s.
Florence per half-chest 26s. to 28s.

PEPPER (in Bond) per lb. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d.

PIMENTO (in Bond) per lb. 10d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

RICE:—East-India . . per cwt. 18s. to 21s.

Carolina, new 39s. to 40s.
—, old 37s. to 38s.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cognac, per gall, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.
—, Bourdeaux 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.
Geneva, Hollands 2s. to 2s. 1d.
Rum, Jamaica 2s. 1d. to 3s. 7d.
—, Leeward Island, . . 1s. 1d. to 2s. 4d.

SUGAR:

SUGAR:—

Jamaica	per cwt. 66s. to 89s.
Demerara, &c.	65s. to 75s.
St. Kitts, Antigua, &c.	66s. to 74s.
Refined, on board	
Large Lumps	45s. to 46s.
Good and Middling	47s. to 48s.
Patent Fine Leaves	49s. to 58s.

TALLOW

Russia	per cwt. 36s. to 37s.
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TAR:—

Archangel	per barrel 16s. 6d.
Stockholm	15s. 6d.

TEA (*E.-India Company's prices*):—

Bohea	per lb. 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.
Congou	2s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.
Souchong	3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.

TEA (*continued*):—

Campoi	3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
Twankay	3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.
Hyson	4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.
Gunpowder	5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.

TOBACCO (*in Bond*):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 2s. to 2s. 6d.	
—, fine colour	8d. to 1s. 10d.
Virginia	5d. to 9d.

WINE (*in Bond*):—

Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 24l. to 56l.	
Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 28l. to 35l.	
Madeira	25l. to 95l.
Calcevella	38l. to 44l.
Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 28l. to 68l.	
Teneriffe	per pipe 22l. to 82l.
Claret	per hhd. 18l. to 56l.
Spanish Red .. per 252 galls. 16l. to 30l.	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of July and the 19th of August 1825; extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 70.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ARTON, R. St. Mary-le-bone, linen-draper. (Goren and Price, Orchard-street)

Ashby, J. and W. Tobett, Cliffe, near Lewes, Sussex, millers. (Stephenson, Ave-Maria-lane)

Atherton, T. and J. Dunn, Liverpool, brokers. (Chester, Staples-inn)

Badeock, J. Watlington, Oxford, tanner. (James and Whitlock, Ely-place)

Baker, J. jun. Bath, carpenter. (Hellings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)

Baker, T. jun. Cannon-street, wholesale-grocer. (Gadsden and Barlow, Austin-friars)

Bamford, J. Egham, baker. (Burton, Queen-square)

Batten, T. Great Titchfield-street, tailor. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-str., Marylebone)

Barnes, T. Dennington, Suffolk, merchant. (Alexander and Son; Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields)

Beazley, J. Houndsditch, trunk and packing-case maker. (Birkett and Co., Cloak-lane)

Chasteney, W. Bunwell, Norfolk, coal-merchant. (Jay and Cremer, Norwich; and Fenton, Austin-friars)

Cheetham, D. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. (Vaughan and Walker, Stockport; and Back, Gray's-inn)

Clarke, S. Castle-street, tailor. (Turner, New Basinghall-street)

Congreve, H. Chapel-street, Edgeware-road, tailor. (Dignum, Newman-street)

Cognolly, B. Great Portland-street, tailor. (Gray, Old Broad-street chambers)

Cross, G. Chandos-street, Covent-garden, victualler. (Thompson, Clement's-inn)

Crowder, T. and H. T. Perfete, Liverpool, merchants. (Lad and Co., Liverpool; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple)

Dalley, T. and T. Bush, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers. (Buttery, Nottingham; and Wolston, Furnival's-inn)

Dixon, T. Bath, cabinet-maker. (Hellings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)

Donla, G. J. Pook and T. Sardy, Colonnade, Haymarket, tavern-keepers. (Van Sandan and Tindale, Dowgate-hill)

Durnell, W. Dover, ironmonger. (Kennett, Dover; and Stocker and Dawson, New Boswell-court)

Evershed, T. Horsham, soap-maker. (Thompson, George-street, Minories)

Farmer, S. Birmingham, glass toy-maker. (Page, Birmingham; and Burfotts, Temple)

Field, S. Smithfield, wine and spirit merchant. (Atkins and Davis, Fox Ordinary-court)

Forster, W. Philpot-lane, wine-merchant. (Barrow and Vincent, Basinghall-street)

Fuller, W. Boston, shop-keeper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street)

Gubby, E. Illington, builder. (Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square)

Hackett, W. Manchester, timber-merchant. (Petty, Manchester; and Appleby and Co. Gray's-inn)

Halse, B. and E. Whitely, Leeds, dyers. (Batley and Co., Chancery-lane)

Hasledon, W. Liverpool, porter-dealer. (Chester, Staple's-inn)

Hansard, R. Moncton Combe, victualler. (Hellings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)

Heslop, W. T. Manchester, scrivener. (Ellis and Co. Chancery-lane)

Hodson, S. Dover-street, Piccadilly, wine-merchant. (Pope and Brewer, Bloomfield-street, London-wall)

Holah, C. Hastings, chemist and druggist. (Burra and Neild, King-street, Cheapside)

Hollis, J. Bishopstoke, Southampton, miller. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)

Hooton, R. R. Richards, and W. Wilkes, Aston, Warwick, iron-manufacturers. (Barker, Birmingham; and Tooke and Carr, Gray's-inn)

Huddswell, J. London, hat-manufacturer. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple)

Jackson, L. Gerrard-street, picture-dealer. (Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square)

Johnson, J. Manchester, draper. (Addington and Co. Bedford-row)

Jones, S. King's-arms-buildings, Wood-street, lace-manufacturer. (Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square)

Jones, W. H. Croydon, coal-merchant. (Birkett and Co. Cloak-lane)

Kaye, W. and H. Dyche, Manchester, joiners. (Lever, Gray's-inn)

Lingham, G. A. Whitechapel-road, wine-merchant. (Gatty and Co., Angel-court, Throgmorton-street)

Lovel, T. Olney, Buckingham, draper. (Andrews, Market Harborough; and Bridges and Mason, Red-lion-square)

Loveday, T. Newgate-market, poulterer. (Dimes, Princes-street, Bank)

Lowe, G. Popham-terrace, Middlesex. (Weymouth, Chancery-lane)

Macauley, J. Cheshunt, schoolmaster. (Pinheiro, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square)

Masser, J. York, tailor. (Hindsley, jun., York; and Capes, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn)

Millington, W. Shrewsbury, carpenter. (Bailey and Search, Shrewsbury; and Philpott and Stone, Southampton-street)

Moring, C. H. Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill, merchant. (Blunt, Roy, and Blunt, Liverpool-street, Broad-street-buildings)

Nicholson, F. Manchester, corn-dealer. (Adlington and Co. Bedford-row)

Paine, T. Coventry, silk-manufacturer. (James, Walbrook)

Parkes, T. Fenchurch-street, mill-manufacturer. (J. and S. Pearce, St. Swithin's-lane)

Peake, G. Milton, shipwright. (Richardson, Cheap-side)

Price, B. Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, horse-dealer. (Bold and Vaughan, Brecon; and Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's-inn)

Read, J. Love-lane, Lower Thames-street, victualler. (Glynnes, Burr-street, East-Smithfield)

Rich, W. Wigan, builder. (Gaskell, Wigan)

Rogers, R. sen. Liverpool, pawnbroker. (Hinde, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn)

Rosse, R. Harp-lane, Tower-street, wine-merchant. (Kirkman and Rutherford, Cannon-street)

Rudd, J. E. Mitcham, schoolmaster. (Jones, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street
Sadler, T. jun., Warwick-lane, carcase-butcher. (Harmer, Hatton-garden
Still, A. St. Saviour's Church-yard, Southwark. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street
Storey, J. B. Blandford St. Mary, Dorset, malster. (Galping, Blandford; and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields
Tuckett, P. D. Gloucester, grocer. (Hindemarth, Crescent, Jewin-street
Walduck, H. High-street, Shadwell, potatoe-merchant. (Bromley, Cophall-court

Watkins, R. Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor. (Young, Poland-street
Walker, W. Knareborough, York, butcher. (Allen, Knareborough; and Battye and Co. Chancery-lane
Walker, G. Wollaston, Northampton, butcher. (Hodson and Burnham, Wellingborough; and Hodson, St. John's-street-road
Williams, E. Southampton, shoe-seller. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street
Wilson, W. Manchester, wine-merchant. (Umney, Chancery-lane

DIVIDENDS.

ANDRATE, A. and T. Worswick, Lancaster, Aug. 22
Appleton, C. Northampton, Aug. 18
Arnold, W. and J. Idol-lane, Tower-street, Aug. 13
Baker, G. New Shoreham, Sussex, Aug. 13
Barlow, J. Merton, Surrey, Sept. 3
Beverley, B. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, Aug. 13
Blount, J. Lancaster, Sept. 12
Bosisto, W. Reading, Sept. 12
Bowden, T. Museum-street, Bloomsbury, Aug. 20
Bramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, Sept. 6
Brown, W. Wood-street, Cheap-side, Aug. 27
Butcher, T. Holborn, Aug. 23
Butt, S. Motcombe, Dorset, Sept. 13
Caton, H. Yeovil, Aug. 13
Caton, H. Beamminster, Dorset, Aug. 23
Chittenden, E. Ashford, Kent, Aug. 26
Clarkson, J. Gracechurch-street, Aug. 20
Colston, D. E. Islington-road, Aug. 30
Compton, W. Birmingham, Aug. 30
Colton, C. Burslem, Stafford, Sept. 3
Crowther, W. Sams-buildings, Islington, Aug. 13
Crossley, J. Holborn-bridge, Aug. 27
Davies, S. Great Surrey-street, Sept. 6
Dennett, H. Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-lane, Aug. 13
Dinsdale, G. Richmond, York, Aug. 13
Dipper, F. Worcester, Sept. 12
Donaldson, J. and Co., Friday-street, Aug. 27
Dover, H. and A. De Frogu, Broad-street-mews, Aug. 27—Oct. 11
Douglas, J. Loughborough, Sept. 14
Drury, R. Shrewsbury, Sept. 13
Edmans, J. Warwick-lane, Sept. 10

Field, T. and J. Du Tivier, Kingstons-upon-Hull, Aug. 17
Gillibrand, W. Bolton-le-Moor, Lancaster, Sept. 8
Good, P. P. Clapton, Sept. 3
Gregg, T. R. and W. Phene, jun., Watling-street, Aug. 20
Grenwood, R. Rochester, Sept. 3
Hall, T. Old Compton-street, Sept. 10
Higgs, W. J. Hodson and R. Higgs, Bristol, Aug. 18
Hodgson, J. G. Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, Aug. 13
Houghton, M. Liverpool, Sept. 6
Howel, J. Cheltenham, Sept. 27
Howel, J. Piccadilly, Oct. 22
Hughes, M. B. and J. Horton, Dudley, Worcester, Aug. 14
Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, Kent, Aug. 20
Hunsdon, J. Bulstrode-street, St. Mary-le-bone, Sept. 10
Jackson, E. York, Sept. 9
Johnson, J. and J. Davies, Sept. 3
Kirkham, J. Lancaster, Sept. 12
Lara, A. Minorities, Aug. 27
Leah, S. H. jun., Old-street, Aug. 13
Leah, S. H. Old-street, Aug. 13
Lees, J. Bury, Lancashire, Sept. 14
Lee, C. C. and W. Ballard, Hammersmith, Nov. 5
Lomas, G. Burslem, Stafford, Sept. 3
Marsh and Co. Berners-street, Aug. 9—30
Meek, M. Knareborough, Aug. 26
Meek, J. and G. Gill, Liverpool, Sept. 14
Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, Aug. 13
Napper, E. Frome, Selwood, Somerset, Aug. 29
Nathan, N. and W. Mansell-street, Aug. 20
Newbold, W. Bouverie-street, Aug. 27
Oliver, J. Hemlington-row, Bransperth, Aug. 20
Paradise, J. Newcastle-street, Strand, Aug. 20
Parkinson, T. and Co., Sculcoates, Aug. 30
Pearce, W. Oreston-in-Plymstock, Devon, Sept. 2

Perks, J. Moncton Combe, Somerset, Aug. 26
Phillips, P. King's-street, Bartholomew-close, Sept. 10
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Pocklington, R. Winthorpe, Nottingham, and W. Dickinson, Newark-upon-Trent, Sept. 12
Richards, J. E. C. Richards, and J. Richards, jun., Martin's-lane, London, July 26
Riley, J. Birmingham, Aug. 30
Robertson, J. Whitstable, Aug. 25
Ross, A. and J. Murray, Leadenhall-buildings, Sept. 3
Rowlandson, S. E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside, Nov. 5
Scott, R. Liverpool, Sept. 10
Smith, T. Uttoxeter, Sept. 19
Smith, R. York, Aug. 31
Smith, W. Bristol, Aug. 26
Sparkes, T. and J. Bailey, Chancery-street, Aug. 20
Stabler, E. Bread-street, Cheap-side, Aug. 30
Stabler, F. and Co., York, Aug. 30
Stanley, E. Old Kent-road, Sept. 5
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Stubbs, J. Haxey, Lincoln, Aug. 30
Taylor, J. Little Pulteney-street, Golden-square, Aug. 20
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Tomkinson, S. Burslem, Aug. 20
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Vile, W. Deal, Aug. 20
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Watson, W. sen. and jun., Alnwick, Aug. 23
Walker, T. and H. P. Bristol, Sept. 13
Whitbread, W. Southend, Oct. 22
Wheeler, S. A. Birmingham, Aug. 30
Whyte, M. and J. Great East-cheap, Aug. 13
Wilson, J. Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, July 30
Woolrich, G. and J. Spital-square, Sept. 17
Yates C. and T. Bolton-le-Moor, Sept. 7

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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and corrected, of the Rev. T. H. Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in four large vols. 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps and Fac-similes of Biblical MSS.

No. 10 of Mr. Britton's Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain, to complete the volume, will appear in the first week of September. Another number of the Cathedral Antiquities is also expected at the same time; and vol. 3 of the Beauties of Wiltshire.

Sermons, preached on several occasions, in the Island of Barbadoes, by W. J. Shrewsbury, late Wesleyan Methodist Missionary in that island, will speedily be published, in 1 vol. 8vo.

In the press, The Georgics of Virgil, by T. W. C. Edwards, M.A.

Mr. Hakewill's Picturesque Tour of Jamaica, the seventh and concluding part, is in the press.

A new and considerably improved edition of the Rev. G. N. Wright's Guide to Dublin is nearly ready.

Mr. C. A. Elton, author of Specimens of the Classic Poets, has in the press a History of the Roman Emperors, from the Accession of Augustus to the Fall of the last Constantine.

Sketches, Political, Geographical, and Statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, &c., will soon be published.

Richard Baynes is preparing the third Part of his Catalogue of Books, to contain Oriental and Hebrew Literature, Foreign Languages, &c.

Two hundred and fifty Copies of a Translation of all the existing Fragments of the Writings of Proclus, surnamed the Platonic Successor, by Thomas Taylor, the Platonist, are announced.

The Second Correspondence of Madame de Maintenon and the Princess des Ursines, from the original letters, in the possession of the Duke de Choiseul, is in the press; and stated to contain a more interesting account of the political transactions and secret intrigues of the Court of Louis XIV. than any other hitherto published.

Part II. of Dr. Kitchiner's Economy of the Eyes, and Treatise on Telescopes, being the result of thirty years' experiments, is preparing for publication.

The Death of Aguirre; Janthe, a Tale; Battle Abbey; Bodiam Castle; and other Poems, are announced.

The Literary Souvenir; or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance for 1826, with splendid Engravings, is now printing.

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A new historical novel, entitled "The Hearts of Steel," by the author of "O'Halloran," &c., is in the press.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 414.

Sir John Barrington's Historical Anecdotes of Ireland are nearly ready.

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The Improvisatrice, by L. E. L., has, it appears from a United States Journal, been reprinted in America.

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On the 1st of September will be published "The Poetic Garland;" illustrated with fifteen beautiful figures from the Botanic Garden, in imitation of the celebrated "Garland of Julia;" by the Duke Montausier.

Mr. E. T. Artis, the author of Roman Antiquities, to whose perseverance and indefatigable exertions the public are indebted for the discovery of the Roman Station at Castor in Northamptonshire, has nearly ready for publication, in 1 vol. 4to., his Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a Collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants peculiar to the Coal formations of Great Britain.

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2 A

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The four volumes of Sermons by the late Dr. Doddridge, the publication of which was directed in his will, and which have hitherto remained in the custody of the family, will shortly appear.

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The author of the "Modern Athens" has in the press a volume, to be entitled, "Attic Fragments."

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GENERAL EARL CRAVEN

Entered the service on the 4th September, 1793, as an ensign in the 45th Foot; was appointed, on the 19th September 1793, Lieutenant of Independents, and promoted, on the 28th September 1793, to a company in the 80th Regiment of Infantry. He was appointed, on the 3d of November 1793, Major in the 84th Regiment of Foot; obtained, on the 7th of March 1794, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the same corps; was removed, on the 25th of September 1794, to the 3d Foot, and on the 5th of Aug. 1799, to the 40th Regiment; and was placed, on the 24th of August 1802, on half-pay. He was appointed, on the 1st of January 1798,

Colonel in the army; was made, on the 1st of January 1805, Major-General; on the 4th of June 1811, Lieutenant-General; and was raised, on the 27th of May 1825, to the rank of General. The remains of his Lordship were removed from Cowes on Friday the 4th inst., in the *Melina* steam-vessel, preparatory to their interment in the family vault, Coombe Abbey, Warwickshire.

MARY BANKS.

This remarkable woman, who died lately at Carrick-on-Soar, in the 107th year of her age, was the wife of a linen-weaver, and always employed herself in that branch of manufacture. She enjoyed her faculties to the last, and was seen at market for herself a few days prior to her decease. She was the mother of many children—one of whom, a son, had made her a promise, at his father's decease, not to marry during her lifetime, which promise he faithfully discharged. He is now in the 75th year of his age, and avows his intention to marry after his mother's interment.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JULY 20.—A destructive fire broke out at Messrs. Gunter and Co.'s pianoforte manufactory, in Pratt Place, Camden Town, which, with the timber in the yard, was entirely destroyed.

—A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the formation of a society, under the designation of "the Episcopal Floating Chapel Society." The Lord Mayor, Lords Bexley, Clarendon, and Calthorpe, Admiral Sir R. Keates, G.C.B.; Hon. Capt. Waldegrave, R.N.; W. T. Money, esq. M.P.; Z. M. H. Martin, and J. Poynder, esqrs., with many other distinguished characters, were present.

21.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Rhodes, cow-keeper, on the banks of the New River at Islington, which destroyed several barns and out-buildings.

The anniversary dinner of the Surrey Dispensary was held at the London Tavern, C. Barclay, esq. in the chair, after which a subscription was made.

The King has been most graciously pleased to send a donation of 100 guineas, to the Asylum for the Recovery of Health at Lisson.

26.—An exceedingly numerous meeting of the Clerkenwell Bible Society was held, at the Friend's Meeting-house, St. John's Street, Smithfield, to commemorate the twelfth anniversary of the society.

27.—The first stone of an episcopal chapel to be erected at Kilburn was laid.

28.—The elegant pavilion at Lord's cricket ground was destroyed by fire.

29.—A fire, rendered truly melancholy by the loss of three lives, broke out at the house of Mr. Jones, in Cavendish Street; the house was entirely consumed.

Dr. Birkbeck delivered his first lecture at the new theatre of the Mechanics' Institution in Southampton buildings, on the general principles of mechanical science, introductory to the scientific course to be delivered by the several professors.

Aug. 2.—The King held a court.

4.—The Enterprize steam packet quitted the Thames, and proceeded direct on her voyage to India, which it is expected she will perform in eleven weeks.

5.—The metropolis was visited by a tremendous hurricane, attended with a heavy rain, and great fears were entertained that considerable damage would be done to the craft on the river and other places. In St. James's Park, it seems, several trees were torn up by the roots; in Hyde Park, also, considerable damage has been done. Mr. Lucas, a coal merchant, residing in Milbank-street, Westminster, had two of his barges sunk, filled with 40 chaldron of coals, situated immediately opposite his wharf in the roads; other barges also sustained great damage. At Lambeth Palace, several trees were blown down near the Bishop's-walk, and in Vauxhall-bridge road two sheds, belonging to Mr. Childs, a gardener, and a new brick wall, in the possession of Mr. Emery, shared a similar fate.

A large walnut tree in a gentleman's garden at North End, Fulham, was blown down, and four barges in the Pimlico basin sunk.

10.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Roby, apothecary, Old Street Road, which, with four houses in Anchor court, were reduced to ruins.

12.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Rawley, boot and shoe-maker, New Street, Covent Garden, which was greatly damaged.

MARRIAGES.

At Wapping, Mr. T. Y. Kirkpatrick, to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Faircloth, of Newton, Cambridgeshire.

The Hon. and Rev. A. Curzon, M.A., of Brasenose College, and son of Lord Scarsdale, to Sophia, second daughter of R. Holden, esq., of Nuttall Temple, Notts, and Darley Abbey, Derbyshire.

Capt. E. M. Daniell, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Emma Isabella, youngest daughter of T. Ferraers, esq., of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

J. Jackson, esq. of Queen Ann-street, to Anna Dodsworth, fifth daughter of Sir W. Beechey.

A. Capel, esq. nephew to the Earl of Essex, to Right Hon. Lady Caroline Jannetta Beauclerk, third daughter of the Duke of St. Alban's.

Capt. F. Clements, of the Royal African Corps, to Alicia Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Brickenden, and niece to the Earl of Cavan.

H. Shiffner, esq.; Capt. R.N. eldst son of Sir G. Shiffner, bart. M.P., of Coombe-place, Sussex, to Emily, second daughter of the late T. Brooke, esq. of Church Minshull, Cheshire.

W. Burrell, esq. of West Grinstead Park, M.P. for Sussex, to Mrs. Chisholme.

The Rev. G. Martin, canon residentiary of the cathedral, and chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, to Lady Charlotte Elliott, youngest daughter of the Earl of St. Germain.

The Right Hon. Lord Grantley, to Charlotte Earle, youngest daughter of Sir W. Beechey.

P. Pole, esq. eldest son of Sir P. Pole, bart. M.P. of Wolverton Park, Hants, to Lady Louisa Pery, fourth daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

A. R. Stewart, esq.; M.P. for the county of Londonderry, to Lady Caroline Ann Pratt, youngest daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness Camden.

W. F. Middleton, esq. only son of Sir W. Middleton, bart., to the Hon. Anne Cust, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Lord Brownlow.

At Stanmore, in Middlesex, J. Ewart, esq. to Jean, only daughter of the late J. Laing, esq.

C. F. Wise, esq. of Holt Lodge, Holt

Forest, Hants, to Emma, daughter of R. Lang, esq. of Portland-place.

G. Pounce, esq. of Grosvenor-square, to Jane, eldest daughter of Sir J. Robinson, bart.

J. J. Buxton, M.P., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir M. Cholmely, bart. M.P. for Grantham.

The Rev. Mr. Stourton, eldest son of Lord Stourton, to the Hon. Lucy Clifford, fourth daughter of Lord Clifford.

Lieut. J. Hicks, R.N., to Mrs. Green.

P. Wiss, esq. of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to Margaret, eldest daughter of T. Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place.

R. Baring, esq. M.P., of Somerley, Hants, to Cecilia Anne, eldest daughter of Rear Admiral Windham.

Sir G. Heathcote, bart., to Mrs. Eldon, Park Crescent, Portland-place.

DEATHS.

60, The Most Noble William Beauclerk, eighth Duke of St. Alban's, hereditary grand falconer of England. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, W. A. de Vere, Earl of Burford, now Duke of St. Alban's.

At Hampton, Catherine, relict of the Right Rev. Samuel, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

89, F. Edmonds, esq. Charles-street, Berkeley Square.

62, J. Church, esq. of Bedford-place, Bloomsbury-square.

50, The Right hon. T. Lord Lilford.

75, At Edgar-house, H. Terry, esq. formerly a cornet in the 22d light dragoons.

90, Anna Maria, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone.

74, S. Hoare, esq. of Hampstead, and Fleet-street.

At his residence, North side Clapham-common, T. Newton, esq. of Warwick-square.

In Great Queen-street, 77, P. Ludgate, esq. one of the magistrates of the county of Middlesex.

At Cowes, after a lingering illness, 55, the Right Hon. the Earl of Craven, Lord lieutenant of the county of Berks, recorder of Coventry, and a lieutenant-general in the army. His Lordship married, 12th December 1807, Louisa, second daughter of J. Brunton, gent.; and has left issue, Viscount Uffington (now Earl Craven), and another son, and a daughter; the latter born 26th June 1815.—His Lordship was one of the principal early munificent patrons of yacht sailing, in his fine ship yacht, the Louisa.

In Bruton-street, Rev. F. Haggitt, D.D. At Forty-hill, Enfield, 76, Mrs. André, widow of J. L. André, sen. esq.

21, W. P. Claggett, esq. youngest son of the late H. Claggett, esq. of Clapham-rise.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Young, formerly Miss Biggs, of Drury-lane theatre.

In Montague-street, Mrs. Conyers, relict

lict of the late J. Conyers, esq. of Copthall, Essex.

Sir A. Grant, bart.
75, W. Wood, esq. late of Cheltenham.
In Grosvenor-street, 82, J. Weyland, esq., of Wood Eaton, county of Oxford.
In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, 52, J. Stevens, esq.
Her Grace the Duchess of Dorset.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At the house of his Excellency the British Ambassador, Paris, the Rev. W. H. Bury, B.D., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late J. Maclean, esq. and widow of the late A. M. Grieves, esq. of Glenure, North Britain.

At the house of his Excellency the British Ambassador at Brussels, the Rev. E. Jenkins, B.A., to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Jay, esq., formerly of Lixmount, near Edinburgh.

At the house of the British Consul at Dunkerque, in France, the Right Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon, M.P., second son of the late Earl of Clare, to Diana, eldest daughter of the late C. Woodcock, esq.

At Madras, Capt. D. Montgomery, of the light cavalry, deputy surveyor-general, to Harriet, third daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Durrand, of the Madras establishment.

At Mount-Gerald-house, Archibald Dick, esq. of Windsor Castle, Jamaica, and a member of the Hon. House of Assembly of that island, to Isabella, third daughter of the late C. Mackenzie, esq. of Mount-Gerald, Rosshire, North Britain.

At Brussels, the Count Ferdinand D'Oultremont, chamberlain to his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, to Isabella Charlotte, only daughter of the late G. Bonham, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

M. Birkbeck, esq., Secretary of the State of Monois, was lately drowned in crossing a stream on his way home from a visit to Mr. Owen, at Harmony. He was the founder of New Albion; the back-woodsmen called him the Emperor of the Prairies, on account of his buying, at a single purchase, 16,000 acres of public

land. His loss will be severely felt by the emigrants of the west.

The Right Rev. J. Mountain, D.D., Lord Bishop of Quebec.

At Loango, on the coast of Africa, Mr. R. Collett.

On his way to France, 33, Mr. F. Preston, jun.

At Jamaica, Mr. J. Griffiths, master of his Majesty's ship Dartmouth.

On his return from India, Major R. Durie, of the 11th light dragoons.

At Zurich, in Switzerland, the Rev. S. How, rector of Winterbourne, Strickland, Dorset, and of Southleigh, Devon.

At the house of Dr. Smitton, on the Esplanade at Bombay, 20, Lieut. T. H. Heathcote, of the Hon. East-India Company's Artillery, third son of Rear-Admiral Sir H. Heathcote.

At Benares, Bengal, Capt. G. Snodgrass, 23d regt. native infantry, deputy-paymaster of the Benares and Sagor divisions of the army, and seventh son of the late H. Snodgrass, esq. of Paisley.

On his passage home from Calcutta, on board the General Hewitt, Mr. C. Benson, third son of the late J. Benson, esq. of Knap Northam.

At Barbadoes, J. Ellis, esq. of the Middle Temple, M.A. F.S.A., and deputy recorder of Huntingdon.

J. Gentle, esq. late of Demerara, on his passage from Trinidad to London.

At Valparaiso, J. Brown, esq. late purser of his Majesty's ship Blonde.

At Glengary, Upper Canada, 70, J. Macdonnell, of Ardnore.

At Posen, Germany, 28, Peter Tüchan, of dropsy in the chest. He was a native of Tula, and remarkable for his gigantic stature. He measured eight feet seven inches in height, so that the hands of the tallest man hardly reached his breast. It was remarkable that he had not a beard; that his voice was soft and his feet weak; he was a very moderate eater, and it is said he was seven years old before he began to grow in such an extraordinary manner.

At Montreal, 106, C. Lusignani, esq.

At Cairo, 70, Mr. Salame, of Alexandria, father of A. V. Salame, esq. his Majesty's Oriental interpreter.

At Jamaica, Lieut. A. S. Faulkner.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. G. G. Smith to be domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The Rev. R. Richards, M.A., to be domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Rev. R. R. Faulkner to be perpetual curate of St. Sepulchre's parish, Cambridge.

The Rev. G. E. Whyley, M.A., to the vicarage of Eaton Bray, in the county of Bedfordshire.

The Rev. J. Johnson, M.A., rector of Byford, in the county of Herefordshire, to the prebendal stall of Hampton, in Hereford cathedral.

The Rev. D. Clementson to be chaplain of the county gaol, Dorchester.

The Rev. G. W. Smith, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Stradbroke, to the vicarage of Bawdsey, Norfolk.

The Rev. P. Gurdon, B.A., rector of Reymstone, to be domestic chaplain to Lord Bayning.

The Rev. E. Daniels, to the mastership of the grammar school of Helston, Cornwall.

The Rev. V. F. Vyvian to the rectory of Withiel, Cornwall.

The Rev. H. Tripp to the rectory of Blackborough, Devon.

The Rev. C. Ward to the rectory of Maulden, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. T. Wynter, M.A. to the rectory of Daylesford, Worcestershire.

The Rev. H. Jones, M.A. minister of Flint, to the vicarage of Northop, Flintshire.

The Rev. G. A. Legge, B.A., to the vicarage of Bray, Berks.

The Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D., to the rectory of St. Marylebone, London.

The Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L., to the rectory of All Souls' Church, Langham Place, St. Marylebone, London.

The Rev. J. West, M.A., to the vicarage of Evercreech, with the chapelry of Chesterblade annexed.

The Rev. J. Lonsdale, B.D., to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

The Rev. W. Buckland, B.D., and reader in geology, has been installed canon of Christchurch.

The Rev. T. Vaughan, M.A., chaplain to the Countess of Antrim, to the vicarage of St. James and St. Keeby, alias Cuby.

The Rev. G. S. Evans, M.A., to the vicarage of Temple Grafton, in the county of Warwick.

The Rev. H. Strangeways, M.A., to the rectory of Rewe, Devon.

The Rev. T. Gaisford, M.A., regius professor of Greek in the university of Oxford, to the second canonry or prebendal founded in the cathedral church of Worcester, promoted to a stall in Canterbury cathedral.

The Rev. E. W. Wakeman, B.A., to the perpetual curacy of Claines, Worcestersh.

The Rev. C. Tripp, D.D., to the rectory of Kentisbeare, Devon.

The Rev. J. B. May, to the rectory of St. Martin, Exeter.

The Rev. J. Davies, to the rectory of Over Worton.

The Rev. B. Puckle, to the rectory of Graffham, Hunts.

The Rev. S. Paul, to the vicarage of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. J. Hill, M.A., rector of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, archdeacon of Bucks.

The Rev. J. G. Ward, late of Southampton, to the rectory of St. James's.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkinson, late Dean of Worcester, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's at Lambeth Palace.

The Rev. H. Hubbard, to the living of Cheriton, near Arlesford.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A SERIOUS riot took place at Sunderland, on the 3d of August, commenced by the combined seamen attempting to take the sailors out of the ships going to sea. The Riot Act was read, and it appears that seven men and one woman were shot by the military. The soldiers acted with the greatest forbearance, until after the Riot Act had been read three times, and they were most unmercifully pelted with large stones and missiles of every description.

Married.] In Durham, the Rev. T. R. Shippardson, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of J. Hutchinson, esq.—At Heanor, the Rev. R. Thompson, of Bishop Auckland, to Jemima, only daughter of J. Grommer, esq. of Codnor Breach, Derbyshire.—Mr. T. Teasdale, Green-market, to Mary Ann Elliott, of Ellwood House, daughter of J. Smith, esq. of Wester Hall, Northumberland.

Died.] 72, Miss Hannah Dent, sister of Col. Dent, of Shortflat.—At Bishop Auckland, 42, Elizabeth, wife of C. Usher, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A most splendid exhibition of the Aurora Borealis, was seen on the 26th July, by many persons in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and further North.

Married.] At Crosscannonby, Mr. E. Musher, to Miss Sharp, of Maryport.—At Workington, Mr. R. Spears, of Maryport, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. I. Scott.—S. Ireton, esq. of Ireton Hall, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late J. T. Senhouse, esq. of Calder Abbey.—At Mousby, near Whitehouse, J. Morland, esq. of Kendal, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Thomson, esq. of Grayrigg.

Died.] At Cumwhinton, in the parish of Wetheral, 60, J. Thompson, esq.—At Penrith, 70, J. Forster, esq. of this city.—At Templesowerby, Westmorland, 65, Isabella

bella, widow of the late W. Boardman, esq. of Penzance, Cornwall.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting of the principal inhabitants of Leeds, and the neighbourhood, took place lately, to consider the expediency, which has long been suggested, of erecting a bridge across the Aire, and making the necessary approaches to it, for the purpose of connecting Hunslet with the Black Bank, Leeds, when it was resolved, to raise the sums necessary for that purpose, by shares of £50 each, and that subscriptions be immediately solicited.

An ancient tiled flooring, about two yards square, was lately discovered on the east side of the cemetery in Kirkstall Abbey. The tiles are each about four inches square, highly glazed on the surface, and are of various colours.

A destructive fire broke out lately, in one of the mills of Messrs. Gott and Sons, at Armley, which was entirely destroyed: the loss is estimated at £5,000. The premises were insured.

A sermon was lately preached in the Methodist Chapel, at Askerne, by Miss Rebecca Sturges, fifth daughter of the late J. Sturges, esq. magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

On Thursday, July 28, a party of the Directors of the Aire and Calder Navigation proceeded in one of their boats from Ferrybridge, where their new canal joins the river Aire, along the whole line, into the docks at Goole, and found the works in such a state of forwardness as to warrant the expectation that the country will have the use of its great facilities ere the setting in of winter. This magnificent work is nearly eighteen miles in length, has seven feet depth of water, and is sixty-three wide on the surface; it is crowned by sixteen stone bridges of elegant construction, and eight cast-iron swivel bridges, and fifteen or more culverts, all of solid masonry, and laid under the canal, for the purposes of draining, and also of warping the lands adjacent. At Goole, it is terminated by a large basin or dock, for the reception of river craft, nine hundred feet in length by one hundred and fifty in breadth, which communicates with another dock, for the reception of ships, six hundred feet long by two hundred; from each of which, vessels are passed by locks into an outer harbour, three hundred feet by two hundred, which communicates by two other locks with the river Ouse. We hear that petitions from the several great towns in this neighbourhood are already preparing, praying that Government will make Goole a port for the importation and exportation of goods.

On Monday, August 8, a public meeting of nearly 2,000 men of the town of Leeds, was held, pursuant to advertisement, in the yard of the Coloured Cloth Hall, to consider of the propriety of presenting Mr.

Hume with a piece of plate, as a token of gratitude for his patriotic exertions generally, and particularly on behalf of the labouring part of the community. Several resolutions were passed, and a subscription for a piece of plate agreed on unanimously.

Married.] Mr. H. C. Mallinson, of Huddersfield, to Miss Mary Netherwood, of Cowcliff.—Mr. S. Gatliff, of London, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late W. Goodman, esq. of Burley-house, Leeds.—Mr. Garlick, of Park Row, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late J. Holyrod, esq. of Grove-house, Leeds.—Mr. J. O. March, to Miss Murray, youngest daughter of Mr. M. Murray, of Leeds.—H. G. Knight, esq. of Firbeck, to Henrietta, relict of the Rev. J. H. Eyre, and youngest daughter of A. H. Eyre, esq. of Grove-park, Notts.—At Accrington, the Rev. W. Villiers, of Kiddermminster, to Susannah, youngest daughter of J. Peel, esq. of Accrington-house.—At Dewsbury, Mr. S. Oates, to Sarah, second daughter of Benjamin Brearey, esq.—Mr. S. F. Hartley, of Halifax, to Harriet, daughter of J. Gosnay, esq.—At Sheffield, the Rev. W. Williams, B.A., who is about to proceed to New Zealand as a Missionary, to Miss Jane Nelson.—At Bradford, Mr. J. Ross, to Theodosia, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Knight, Horton, near Bradford.—J. Carter, esq. of Thirsk, to Miss Gale, daughter of the late Rev. H. Gale, rector of Escrick.—At Broughton, J. N. Coulthurst, esq. of Gargrave-house, to Catharine, third daughter of the late S. Tempest, esq. of Broughton.—Mr. W. Hardwick, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. J. Farrer, of Bramley.—At Elland, Abraham, third son of S. Pitchforth, esq. of Shaw-house, near Elland, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. Walker, esq. of Deanhead, near Huddersfield.

Died.] 39, W. Pullan, esq. of Hunslet—61, S. Broadley, esq. of Bradford.—Thomas, second son of J. Fullerton, esq. of Thriberg Park, near Rotherham.—At Spennithorne, 68, Mrs. Strawbenzee, relict of the late T. Strawbenzee, esq.—At Ghibborough, 92, J. Harrison, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the North Riding of this county.—At Richmond, in the North Riding, 77, T. Hogg, esq.—Walter, son of R. Peel, esq. of Hyndburne-house, near Blackburn.—At Cornwallis house, Clifton, Frances Eliza, second daughter of the late R. Zouche, esq. of Wakefield.—At Malton, 64, J. Simpson, esq. M.D.—Mrs. Moyser, mother of F. Moyser, esq. of Topcliff, near Thirsk.—At his seat, at Great Brickhill, W. H. Hammer, esq. one of the receivers general for this county.—C. Hebblethwaite, esq. of Leeds. During his minority he was partly educated in France, in the same school with Napoleon Buonaparte, and was then of course personally acquainted with him.—At Prier-bank, near Sheffield, Matilda,

third daughter of the late J. Outrant, esq. of Bramley-hall, Derbyshire.

LANCASHIRE.

A destructive fire broke out lately, in the premises of Messrs. Sharp, Hill and Co. patent reel, and power loom manufacturers, in Falkner Street, Manchester, which were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000. It is strongly suspected that the fire was the work of some incendiary.

On Friday, the 29th July, the foundation stone of Woolton Church was laid by the Hon. E. G. Stanley, assisted by the Rev. A. Campbell, vicar of Childwall; the Rev. E. Ashton, vicar of Huyton, and the architect, Mr. Stewart, sen. of Liverpool. The Rev. Mr. Campbell addressed Mr. Stanley, mentioning that his grandfather had given a piece of ground for the erection of this edifice; to which the Hon. E. G. Stanley made a pathetic reply.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Atherton, of that town, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late T. Ramsden, esq. of Lee-bridge-house, near Halifax—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Rothwell, to Betsey, third daughter of the late S. Chandley, esq. of Cheadle, Cheshire; Capt. W. Hinde, of the Lightfoot, to Miss Hall, of Mill Street; T. Tidswell, esq. of Cheadle, Cheshire, to Miss Ellen Vernon, of Toxteth Park—At Ashton, Mr. T. Armstrong, of Nut Bank, near Middleton, to Sarah, youngest daughter of T. Evans, esq. of Stanley Bank—At Manchester, the Rev. C. Marrell, of Malton, to Miss H. Powden, of the former place—H. Marriot, esq. of Marple, to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late S. Hobson, esq. of Newton Heath.

Died.] 85, the Rev. O. Cooper, rector of Otterden, Kent, and for upwards of sixty-two years curate of Chorley—In Mill Street, 62, Mrs. H. Charnly, relict of P. Charnly, esq. of Warton Lodge, near Preston—88, the Rev. A. Story, late of Gars-tank, Lancashire—At Fowl-Ing, near Kendal, 68, J. Gough, esq.—At his house, at Fairfield, near Liverpool, 75, E. Falkner, esq.—At Liverpool, W. W. Fell, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. A. Gibson, to Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Jardine, of the same place; N. J. Henry, esq. to Miss Ayrton, both of Ripon—At Henbury, B. S. Escott, esq. to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Trevelyan, vicar of Henbury.

Died.] At Witton, Barbara, second daughter of I. Spooner, esq.—At Horwich-house, 45, F. D. Astley, esq. of Dukinfield Lodge, in the county of Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Pleasley, Henry, eldest son of Peter Marsland, esq. Wood-bank, near Stockport, to Maria, second daughter

of Mr. Hollins, of the former place—At Repton, the Rev. J. C. Safford, B.A. vicar of Mettingham, Norfolk, to Louisa, only child of the late Rev. J. Chartres, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and vicar of Godmanchester and West Had-don, Hunts—T. Le Bretou, esq. Attorney-General of the Island of Jersey, to Frances, daughter of T. J. Rawson, esq. of Ash-borne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nuttall Church, the Hon. and Rev. A. Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale, to Sophia, second daughter of R. Holden, esq. of Nuttall Temple, Notts, and Darley Abbey, Derbyshire—At Nottingham, T. B. Oliver, esq. of this place, to Augusta, third daughter of the Rev. T. Burnaby, M.A. vicar of St. Margaret, and rector of Misterton, in this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] Rev. H. Boulton, vicar of Sibsey.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. H. Pickthall, of Wootton, Staffordshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. E. Vardy, rector of Yel-verton, Northamptonshire—At Netherseal, in this county, the Rev. S. Madan, M.A. Canon-Residentiary of Litchfield, to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Gresley, of Netherseal-hall.

Died.] At Rugely, 96, J. Dickinson, esq. He was an officer under George II.

WARWICKSHIRE.

July 26.—The fight between the lion Nero, and six dogs, three at a time, took place at Warwick, which from the tame and gentle disposition of the lion, was decided in favour of the dogs.

Aug. 1.—Another fight, between the lion Wallace, and six dogs, two at a time, took place at Warwick, which was decided in favour of the lion: the dogs, in this encounter, had not the smallest chance.

Married.] At Barford, the Rev. H. E. Steward, M.A. of Christchurch, Oxford, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Warwick, to Mary, only child of H. Holden, esq. of Barford.

Died.] At Leamington Priors, William, youngest son of W. Craddock, esq. of Nuneaton—In Birmingham Workhouse, 77, J. Scruise, a Greenwich pensioner, one of the last of Captain Cook's crew, who saw the celebrated circumnavigator fall.

SHROPSHIRE.

The spire of Neen Church, Shrewsbury, was destroyed by lightning, on Wednesday, 27th July.

Married.] At Loppington, R. S. Dickinson, esq. of Broughton Villa, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Parkes, vicar of the former place, and chaplain to the Most Noble the Marquis of Donegal.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] F. Maw, esq. of Green Hill Place, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. R. Walton, of Marsden-hall, in this county.—Mr. I. Carter, jun., of Dalend, to Sophia, eldest daughter of G. Nash, esq. of the Broom-House, near Bromsgrove.

Died.] At Worcester, 34, J. Stephens, esq. of Cascob, in the county of Radnor.—At Churchill, 61, Mrs. Ozen, relict of G. Ozen, esq. of Burrington.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On Thursday 21st July, two children, the one six, and the other three years old, playing by the side of the Leominster canal, endeavouring to push a mastiff dog into the water, the youngest fell in; the animal immediately plunged in, and seizing the child by the head, its cap came off in his mouth, with which he swam out, and placed it on the shore; but jumped in a second time, and brought out the child, carefully lifting it by the shoulder. The father, who was employed in a coal yard, at a distance, arrived just as the dog had landed his little charge.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Williams, to Ann, relict of the late Mr. Dunn.

Died.] At Garnions, H. Cotterell, esq. second son of Col. Sir J. G. Cotterell, bart. M.P.—At Hereford, Mrs. Green, relict of J. Green, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Lusus Naturæ.—Late a young hare, nearly a month old, was found near the Hay (having been killed by a stote), which presented a most singular conformation. The head and fore feet were perfect down to the navel, where two separate bodies commenced, each complete with legs and tails, but separate from the navel, and of the male genus, the two bodies appearing equally strong and perfect. This singular curiosity is now in the possession of Mr. T. Cooke, auctioneer, of Hereford.

Married.] At St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester, the Rev. T. Brigstoke, Rector of Whitton, Radnorshire, and Incumbent of St. Katharine's, Milford Haven, to Caroline Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Whish, of Northwood, Norfolk.—At Llanvrechva, in the county of Monmouth, C. Griffith, esq. of Gloucester, to Miss Jane Graham.

Died.] At Cheltenham, C. T. Wilson, esq. son of R. Wilson, esq. of Aystone, Ireland, and grandson of the late R. H. C. Townshend, and Baroness Greenwich.—The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Llandilo, Monmouthshire.—At Gloucester, Mrs. Brown, relict of the late J. Brown, esq. formerly of Castleton, Herefordshire.—At the Hermitage, Cheltenham, Frances, the wife of J. Ferryman, esq.—At Gloucester, 25, the Hon. and Rev. D. Massy, son of the late Lord Massy.—At his house in Prince's-street, W. Birch, esq. of Bristol.—At Clifton, J. C. Meredith, esq.

of Brecon—Mary, wife of the Rev. S. Comeline, rector of Hempstead, in this county, and eldest daughter of the late A. Saunders, esq.—Louisa, the wife of F. Corfield, esq. of Faulkner Lodge, Cheltenham.—At the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. J. Worgan, Vicar of Pebworth, in this county.—At the Hotwells, 75, J. Nott, M.D.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford, July 16th—Being the last day of Term, the following degrees were conferred:—

BACHELOR and DOCTOR in DIVINITY, by accumulation: the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, of St. John's College, and rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, grand compounder.

Master of Arts: Rev. Rob. H. Fowler, Exeter Coll.—Rev. Hen. B. Newman, Fellow of Wadham Coll.—Rev. Ja. Rawlins, St John's Coll.

Bachelor of Arts: Ja. L. Hesse, Trinity Coll.

Mr. A. Bennett, late of Chichester Cathedral, organist of New Coll., was appointed, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, organist of the University church.

On Wednesday last, the Bishop of Hereford, with the Wardens of New College, attended prayers in the Winchester College Chapel, and, proceeding thence to the school-room, the following medals were adjudged.

Gold Medals; Latin Essay: Wordsworth.—Non tam in otio laboribus parto, quam in rebus arduis, et dubio adhuc certamine hominum enituerunt virtutes.

English Verse: Wickham.—Alfred in the Danish camp.

Silver Medals: Templeton.—The speech of Germanicus to the mutinous soldiers.

Elliot, Sen.—Scipionis ad veteres milites oratio.

Married.] At Whitechurch, the Rev. E. Cooper, eldest son of the Rev. E. Cooper of Hams-hall, Staffordshire, to Caroline, eldest daughter of P. L. Powys, esq. of Hardwick-house, Oxon.

Died.] The Rev. F. Haggitt, D.D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Prebendary of Durham, and rector of Nuneham Courtney, in the county of Oxford—52, Mrs. Woolton, widow of the late Mr. J. C. Woolton, Oxford.—At Grandpout, near Oxford, 82, Sir W. E. Tauntou, Knt.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

July 3. The annual election of scholars, took place at Eton College. Mr. Astley, the chaplain of the school, delivered a Latin address, after which the examination commenced.

Aug. 12. The first stone was laid of a new octagon tower, upon a very extensive scale, on the North Terrace.

Married.] The Rev. E. B. Frere, Vicar of Biggleswade, to Elizabeth, only daughter

ter of J. H. Williams, esq. of Yarmouth—At Ellesmere, R. D. Vaughton, esq. of Wall, in the county of Stafford, to Mary Anne, daughter of E. Dymock, esq. of Penley-hall, in the county of Flint.

Died.] At Studley Priory, in this county, 15, Charlotte, fourth daughter of Sir Alexander and Lady Crooke—At Little Missenden, Bucks, 82, W. Moore, esq.—76, B. Hawkins, esq. of Speen, an Alderman of Newbury—At the rectory house, Ellesborough, 37, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton—At High Wycombe, J. Gomme, esq. F.A.S.—F. Parfet, esq. of Missenden, Bucks—At Great Brick Hill, Bucks, 65, W. H. Hamnu, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Lately Mr. Wilson, Governor of Hereford gaol, had a sow farrow 12 pigs, one of which was born dead, and on examining it, it was found to have a human face growing from its mouth. We have been favoured with a sight of it. The lower jaw of the pig is complete, and the tongue protrudes nearly an inch out of the mouth; the snout is turned backwards towards the ears, and from the mouth a human face projects. The eyes, eye-brows, and nose, are complete, and the mouth marked. There are no eyes but those in the human face.—*County Herald.*

A meeting of the Bedfordshire Bible Association was held on Wednesday the 27th of July.

Married.] At Baldock, the Rev. J. La-font, rector of Hinxworth, Herts, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Izard Pryor, esq. of the former place—At Cheshunt, Herts, G. F. Walker, esq. of Chalk Lodge, Herts, to Julia, second daughter of T. Sanders, esq. of Cheshunt—At Hatfield, Herts, J. Parntu, esq. of Jamaica, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. P. Grantham, D.D., of Scarvy, Lincolnshire.

Died.] 67, A. Rowlandson, esq. of Wyddial-hall, Herts—At Hoddesdon, Herts, T. Edwards, esq.—Elizabeth, wife of I. W. Hearn, esq. of Deanes-hall, Herts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At an assembly of the Corporation of Northampton, held lately, eighteen loans of £100 each, out of the proceeds of Sir T. White's charity, were granted to the same number of freemen of that borough; and, as a proof of the increasing prosperity of this charitable fund, we are happy to say, that there were two loans more than applicants (making in the whole twenty), which remain to be added to the number to be disposed of next year!

Died.] —Boon, esq. of Gretton, Northamptonshire—At his father's house, Ged-dington, in Northamptonshire, the Rev. H. Boulton, Vicar of Sibsey, Lincolnshire.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A gentleman of Cambridge, who is skilled in the science of experimental chemistry,

and also mechanism, has lately brought to perfection a time-keeper, so simple in its construction, that its entire movement consists of only one common wheel and a lever, which act by a chemical process, which may be applied as necessity requires. This ingenious piece of mechanism, will neither require the operation of winding or cleaning.

Married.] At Cambridge, W. Hopwood, esq. A.B., of Trinity College, and second master of Falmouth grammar school, to Mary Sophia, daughter of the late Mr. Red-head, of Cambridge—At Somersham, Huntingdonshire, Mr. W. O. Aikin, grandson of the late Dr. Aikin, to Mary Ann, only daughter of W. Mason, esq. of the former place.

Died.] T. Smith, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

On Wednesday July 20th, as some workmen belonging to Sir T. Hare, bart. of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk, were at work at low water in the river Ouze, near Stow-bridge, they discovered, deeply imbedded in the silt or sand, a perfect human skeleton, upon each foot of which were the remains of a shoe. In digging beside, they found twenty silver and copper coins, viz. 1 silver of Edward VI., 6 ditto of Elizabeth, 1 ditto of Mary, 3 ditto of James I., and 9 copper coins of the latter reign, from whence we may reasonably infer, that it was the body of some person who was unfortunately drowned upwards of two centuries ago. The copper coins are in remarkably high preservation.

Lately, a very alarming fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. E. Hughes, in the parish of Stanford, which destroyed a quantity of seed, and the buildings recently erected in the farm yard, with the farming implements, &c.

The inhabitants of East Harling, have presented their respected rector (the Rev. T. B. Wilkinson) with a handsome piece of plate, as a mark of their esteem.

Married.] G. Heald, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Emma, daughter of S. Trafford Southwell, esq. of Wroxham-hall, Norfolk—The Rev. Charles Grant, Vicar of West Basham, Norfolk, to Caroline Mary, only daughter of the late C. Græme, jun. esq. Judge of Purneah, Bengal.

Died.] Near East Dereham, Margaret, the wife of the Rev. T. Munnings.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stanningfield, the Rev. N. Colville, M.A. rector of Great and Little Livermere, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late C. B. Metcalfe, esq. of Hawsted, Suffolk—At Barking, Suffolk, the Rev. T. Brown, rector of Hemingstone, to Frederica, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. Davy—At the Catholic chapel, Bury, and afterwards at St. Mary's church, M. Mason, esq. of Stock, near Chelmsford, to Anna Maria Teresa,

Teresa, youngest daughter of the late E. Pugh, esq. of Hengrave, Suffolk—At Sibton, near Saxhamudam, B. N. R. Batty, esq. of Halton Place, to Mrs. Perkins, widow of Lieut. Perkins.

ESSEX.

Died.] The Rev. J. R. Boggis, of Langham-hall—At North End, Little Ilford, T. Smith, B.A., of Trinity College, youngest son of T. Smith, esq. Distillery, Whitechapel-road.

KENT.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. A cloud was lately observed, which seemed to rest partly on the sea, and extended along the horizon nearly as far as the eye could reach, beginning at the Dover point. Every vessel was not only reflected from it, but there appeared two distinct images of each vessel—one immediately above the real object, and inverted; the other in its proper position on the top of the cloud, sailing in the air. The French cliffs had a most curious appearance, resembling a white castle, or extended fortification suddenly raised upon the sea, at a distance of less than a mile, and covering a space of ten miles. Between this and the spectator, clouds were so dispersed, as to render the whole a magnificent object. The town of Sandwich also, with the beach, &c. were seen in the air in an inverted position. This interesting spectacle lasted an hour and a half, and on the approach of night, gradually faded away.—*Kentish Chronicle.*

Married.] At Ripple, Kent, the Rev. R. M^rShen, rector of that parish, and vicar of Bromham cum Oakley, Bedfordshire, to Lucy, second daughter of the late W. S. Coast, esq. of Ripple House—At Canterbury, Thomas, son of J. Wheeler, esq. of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late J. James, esq.—At Chatham, T. K. Morris, esq. Capt. in the Royal Marines, to Frances, daughter of Mr. H. Francis, of Chatham—At Paul's Cray, Kent, the Rev. J. B. Reade, B.A. of Caius College, to Miss Charlotte D. Farish, daughter of J. Farish, esq. of Cambridge—At Bromley, J. B. Foord, esq. third son of the late Capt. E. Foord, to Sarah Stanley, only daughter of Capt. Hooper—At Greenwich, M. Woodgate, esq. of Lincoln's-inn Fields, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. West, B.A.

Died.] At Greenwich, Mrs. P. Cole, sister of Sir C. Cole, M.P. for this county—At Canterbury, 66, Lieut. Gen. Desborough, B.M.—At Ramsgate, 66, Sir J. Sutton, K.C.B., Admiral of the White—At Dover, Katherine, daughter of E. Whitmore, esq. of Lombard Street.

SUSSEX.

The extensive powder-mill pond on the estate of Mr. Langford, at Brede, in Sussex, was fished lately, in the presence of at least 7,000 spectators; the result was 500 brace of tench, and the same quantity of pike; also

two tons of fine eels were taken out, and as many more yet expected to be caught. The pond covered about thirty-five acres, and had not been fished for thirty years; some of the pikes weighed 24lb. and sold, some for 30s. others for £1. 1s. each.

On the 20th of July, a comet was seen at Brighton, about two o'clock in the morning; its position in the heavens was due north-east.

Married.] At Cuckfield, R. Cocker, esq. of Nassau-street, Soho-square, to Louisa, daughter of the late S. Waller, esq. of Cuckfield.

Died.] At Brighton, J. Meyer, M.D. of Broad-street-buildings, London—19, Mary Stewart, eldest daughter of W. Stewart, esq. of Sloane-street, London, formerly of Inverkeithing—38, Mr. D. Jacques—69, suddenly, C. Jacques, esq. of the Hornet, Chichester—At Holbrook, Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Sir J. Hawkins, Whitshed, K.C.B.

HAMPSHIRE.

A most destructive fire broke out at Christchurch, on Wednesday morning, July 21st, at about half-past ten o'clock, at a cottage in the north-west quarter of the town, which, in less than four hours, destroyed forty-five houses, chiefly occupied by the families of artisans and farmers' labourers. The houses being chiefly thatched, the intense heat of the weather, and the dryness of the buildings, contributed to the work of desolation. Not less than 200 individuals have been rendered houseless, and almost penniless.

During a storm on Wednesday, 10th August, the electric fluid was observed to fall into a field of standing corn, belonging to Mr. Combe, near Liphook (close to the Portsmouth road), which immediately took fire, and the wind carrying the flames towards an adjoining rick yard, several hay ricks, and a barn full of peas and oats, were completely destroyed before assistance could be obtained. The property was not insured.

On Wednesday morning, August 10th, during a thunder storm, Oke, the principal signalman at the Portsmouth semaphore, was struck by lightning, as he was working the signal-wheel: the rods by which they are moved being of metallic substance, attracted the electric fluid, and by which he was thrown with great violence to the farther end of the room, in a state of total insensibility. By prompt and suitable means he has happily recovered; but there was much reason to apprehend the circumstance would prove fatal to him.

A grand sailing-match took place lately, at Cowes, for 1,000 guineas, between the Pearl, commanded by the Marquis of Anglesea, and the Arrow, by J. Wild, esq., which was won by the former.

Married.] At Southampton, the Rev. G. P. Hollis, B.A. of St. Alban-hall, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late F. Welles, esq.

esq. of Marle-hill, near Cheltenham—G. C. Stigant, esq. Portsea, to Eliza, daughter of the late J. Watt, esq. of Edinburgh—Rev. H. Salmon, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Washington, late rector of Chilcombe, and vicar of Hurstborne-priors, Hants.—At Northwoode, Isle of Wight, Mr. H. Pinniger, of Westbury, Wilts, to Sophia, fourth daughter of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. of Shalfleet-rectory, Isle of Wight—Mr. W. Hardwick, merchant, of this place, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. J. Farrer, of Bramley—Capt. E. M. Daniell, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Emma-Isabella, youngest daughter of T. Ferrers, esq. of Cowes.

Died.] Mr. C. W. Gibbon, of Dover—At Millbrook, near Southampton, 23, E. Majendie, esq. youngest son of the Lord Bishop of Bangor—At Cheriton, the Rev. E. Ferrers, M.A. rector of that parish, and of Wroughton, Wiltshire, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty—At the Rectory-house, Quarley, near Andover, Mrs. Agnes Mackie, relict of the late W. Mackie, esq. of Ormiston, East Lothian—73, S. Kentish, esq. master cooper of the Victualling-office at Weovil, near Gosport—The Rev. J. Richards, rector of Fainborough—At Gosport, 63, G. Andrews, esq.—At Ryde, 68, J. Lens, esq. his Majesty's ancient sergeant at law—At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, 54, the Earl of Craven—At Bentworth, at the house of his brother-in-law, the Rev. T. Mathews—T. W. Cook, esq. of Polstead-hall, Suffolk.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, W. W. Manifold, of Liverpool, to Sarah, only child of J. Hargreaves, esq.—The Rev. E. Cooper, Fellow of St. John's College, to Caroline Louisa, eldest daughter of P. L. Poowys, esq. of Hardwick-house—Rev. Hugh Price, rector of Newton-toney, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late S. Emily, esq. of Salisbury.

Died.] Rev. J. Richards, rector of Farnborough—82, Rev. T. Stockwell, B.D. rector of Stratford-ton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. J. King, B.A. second son of the Bishop of Rochester, to Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. Carlton—The Rev. J. Moultrie, rector of Rugby, to Harriet Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr. Ferguson, Inspector of Hospitals—Hon. Mr. Stourton, to the Hon. Lucy Clifford, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford—T. Bates, esq. to Anne, daughter of the late J. Wilson, esq.—Lieut.-Col. Bourne, to Anna, second daughter of S. Lane, esq. of Marlborough-buildings—At Bruton, the Rev. J. Sidney, of Milton Cleveland, to Eleanor Dorothea, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Cosens.

Died.] At Burnham, near Bridgewater, 22, Mr. T. Sweetapple—At Bath, 75, B.

Terry, esq. formerly a cornet in the 22d Lt. Drag.—At Frome, Miss Sarah Crocker, second daughter of the late A. Crocker, esq.—At Bath, 68, J. Moodie, esq. M.D. senior physician to the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary, and a corresponding member of the Philosophical Society in London, and many other societies; Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Gardner, of Bath; 73, Mrs. Martha Madden, relict of the late Col. Madden; Lady Leslie, relict of the late Sir E. Leslie; Margaret, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Muttibury, of the 69th regt.; Emily, wife of W. Garrett, esq. of Bath.

DORSETSHIRE.

A very handsome monument was lately erected in the church of Canford Magna, to the memory of the late Admiral Russell, surmounted by appropriate naval trophies; underneath is the admiral's coat of arms, with the motto, "*che sara, sara.*" It was executed by Mr. H. Harris, of Poole.

Married.] At Weymouth, Henry, youngest son of C. Harford, esq. of Stapleton, Gloucestershire, to Susan, daughter of S. Brice, esq. of Frenchay—J. Coates, esq. of the Temple, to Emma, widow of the late N. Legge, esq. of Pimpen.

Died.] The Rev. E. Smedley vicar of Bradford Abbas with Clifton May Bank annexed.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Seaton, the Rev. G. R. Smith, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Col. Warren, of the 3d Guards.

Died.] Susanna Louisa, youngest daughter of Capt. Dodgin, Seven Oaks, Kent, and sister to Col. Dodgin, c.B. 99th regt.—At Collecton Crescent, Exeter, 61, G. Gallo-way, esq.—At Tiverton, 30, Jane, relict of the Rev. W. Walker—At Deroport, E. Levi, esq. of Great Prescott-street, London, having landed a few days before at Falmouth, from Jamaica—At Slapton Rectory, Mrs. Dowbiggin, lady of the Rev. J. Dowbiggin.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Rev. V. F. Vyvyan, rector of Withiel, to Anna, youngest daughter of J. V. Taylor, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex—At Egloshayle, G. Bullmore, esq. of Tregear, to Miss Wills, of Lower Croan—T. Hartley, esq. of Roscrow, to Miss H. Lorking, of Cavendish, Suffolk.

Died.] At Penzance, Catherine, wife of F. Arnold, esq.

WALES.

Thursday, August 4th, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury laid the foundation stone of a new church to be built at the Ferry Side, near Carmarthen, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. His Lordship liberally contributed £200.

Married.] Rev. T. Brigstock, rector of Whifton, Radnorshire, and incumbent of St. Catherine's, Milford Haven, to Caroline Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Whish, of Northwold, Norfolk—At Laleston, W. Head, only son of H. Deacon,

Deacon, esq. of Longcross-house, Glamorganshire, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Bennet, esq. of Laleston-house—Hugh Lloyd, esq. of Tros-y-park, Denbighshire, to Mrs. Dean, of Ravensbury cottage, niece to J. Rutter, esq. of Mitcham.

Died.] At Llanmiloe, near Laugharne, J. O. Edwardes, esq.; Mary, the widow of J. Williams, esq. of Castle-hill, Cardiganshire; Ann, wife of E. Jones, esq. of Maes-y-vaynor, Brecknockshire—At Emlyn Cottage, 85, Mrs. Brigstocke, mother of Col. Brigstocke, of Blaenpant, in the county of Cardigan—Anne, relict of the late J. Hughes, esq. of Bonymaen-house, in the parish of Lansamlet, Glamorganshire—At Porthyrde, 107, Ann Leyson.

SCOTLAND.

A walrus, or sea-horse, was lately discovered on the rocks of Fierceness, on Eday, Orkney; and having been shot at and wounded by one of Mr. Laing's shepherds there, it took to sea, and was followed by him, and some others, in a boat. The man fired a second time, and had the good fortune to pierce the animal through the eyes; he now lay on the water apparently lifeless; but, upon the boat coming alongside, and one of the men catching hold of the fore-paw, the walrus made a sudden plunge, and carried the man to the bottom with him; and it was with difficulty, upon his rise to the surface, that he was got back to the boat. Another effective shot, however, enabled them to finish the animal, and they towed him ashore in triumph. The skin of the walrus, which is now dried, measures fifteen feet by fourteen feet; and the tusks, which appear much worn at the ends, protrude from the head about twelve inches. The entire skull is in the possession of Mr. Scarth, Mr. Laing's factor, and is to be sent to the Edinburgh Museum. This is the first instance of any of these formidable inhabitants of the polar regions having been seen off the coasts of Great Britain.

The foundation of the New High School of Edinburgh, was laid lately by Lord Glenorchy, on the Carlton-hill, amidst crowds of applauding spectators.

A dreadful fire broke out at Kilmarnock, on the 26th July, which destroyed a number of houses, with the Angel Inn and stables.

An ancient boat has been lately found in a sewer, at Glasgow.

Married.] At Edinburgh, N. Little, esq. of Chapelhill, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late J. Small, of Overmains, esq., Berwickshire—J. Anderson, esq. Glasgow, to Frances, daughter of the late R. Burn, esq.—At Flaws, Evie, Orkney, Mr. Wm. Turner, Edinburgh, to Anne, eldest daughter of Hugh Spence, esq. of Flaws—M. Edwards, esq. to Christian Ann, eldest daughter of J. Marshall, esq. of Ireland—Mr. W. M. Bissett, to Davinia, daughter of Mr. J. Morrison, Leith-street—R. Magee, esq., eldest son of W. S. Magee, esq. of Parson's-green, in the county of Dublin,

to Jessy, daughter of R. Prentice, esq., Prince's-street—At Gretna Hall, Gretna Green, T. J. Manning, esq. to Anne Catherine Rose Nassau, St. James's, London.—J. Stormonth Darling, of Lednathy, esq. to Elizabeth Moir, only surviving daughter of the late J. Tod of Deanstown, esq.—Mr. J. Kenmore, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. Doig—At Kirkowan Manse, W. C. Hamilton, esq. of Craighlaw, to Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stewart of Kirkowan—At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Col. J. Hamilton, from Colombia, son of Dr. Hamilton, formerly of this town, to Marian Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Anderson, esq. of Winterfield—At Inch-house, Maj. R. Gordon of Hallhead, to Jane, daughter of the late W. L. Gilmour, esq. of Libberton and Craigmillar.

Died.] Pleasant Hartland, widow of J. Hartland, esq. late an officer in the Royal Invalids, and town adj. of Berwick-upon-Tweed—At Newington, Mr. G. Murray, late merchant, Edinburgh—Miss. Susan Campbell, youngest daughter of the late J. Campbell, esq., receiver-general of the customs—Mary, eldest daughter of the late J. Dalryell, esq. of Lingo—At Viewforth cottage, near Leith, W. Graham, esq. of Orchill—The Rev. J. Hogg, well known for his great knowledge and successful teaching of civil law—At the Manse of Gladsmuir, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson, spouse of the Rev. Dr. G. Hamilton, minister of Gladsmuir—At Greenock, W. Campbell, esq. many years town clerk.

IRELAND.

The board of inland navigation, has received directions from Mr. Goulburn, to carry into effect with as little delay as possible the projected plan, for extending the Newry Canal from Fatham to the sea near Ryland River.

The Catholics of the county and city of Waterford, gave a splendid banquet on the 26th July, to the twelve Protestant magistrates, who had signed a requisition for a meeting in favour of emancipation, at a time when the sheriff refused his assent.

Married.] At Trabolgan House, Lieut. Col. Thackwell, of the 15th, or King's Hussars, to Maria Audriale, niece of Col. Roche, and eldest daughter of the late F. Roche, esq. of Rochemount, in the county of Cork—Lieut.-Col. Hewitt, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Hewitt, of Clancoole, Cove of Cork—At Abbeylisle, Lord Clifton, eldest son of the Earl of Darnley, to Emma Jane, third daughter of Sir H. Parnell, bart. M.P. for the Queen's county—In Merriem-square, Dublin, C. Fitzsimon, esq. of Glencullen-house, in the county of Dublin, to Ellen, eldest daughter of D. O'Connell, esq.

Died.] H. Jessop, esq. at Dory-hall, in the county of Longfon—21, E. Digby, esq., son of Dean Digby, at Landestascy near Naas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE letter of Mr. ENNIS relative to the erroneous addition to his name, arrived too late to prevent the repetition of that error in the present No. (p. 121); but insertion of that letter in p. 135 will remedy the defect.

MR. J. S. DAVIES' solution of an important problem in Practical Perspective has been received, and shall have due attention. It was necessarily adjourned to our next No., our Mathematical page being pre-occupied; and the plan of our Miscellany not admitting more than one article of that description, at a time. We should, however, be much obliged if our University Correspondents, &c. would enable us always to have one.

WE have, as usual, many apologies to make to our numerous communicants, for delays in the insertion of their favours. Several of these, which could not find space in the present No., are even in type, and therefore in readiness for the ensuing month. Among these, is Dr. H. Robertson's valuable paper on Intermittent Fever, promised for the present month, but necessarily adjourned, from the too great preponderance of articles of like length. It will not fail to appear in our next.

IN the same state of preparation, we have to enumerate Mr. Jennings' Defence of the Poetry of Mr. Bowles;—Niger's Information relative to the Interior of Africa, collected from a Mandingo Negro;—Notice of Bedel's Penmanship;—N. B. on Nestorian Progenitorship;—Y.Z.'s. Extracts from a Journey to the Mineral Springs of Mount Caucasus; Publicola's Proposal for a Metropolitan Dépôt of live Fish, &c.

A sensible and interesting article on *Female Education*, from our valuable Correspondent G.* has been only delayed in consequence of its length. It shall have the earliest insertion, which previous arrangements can admit: probably in the ensuing No.

"Exotic Plants and Animals," in our next.

Y.Z., on the comparative Antiquity of the different Parts of the Old Testament, is also destined for our next No.

Presbyter Anglicanus has, undoubtedly, a right to his reply. It arrived too late for insertion in the present No., but shall appear in our next.

"Swedish Superstitions," though adjourned, are not rejected.

THE same may be said of the Record of Bravery. The apparent length of this paper gives us some pause. An article ought to have peculiar merits, either from learned research, importance of facts, depth of interest, or classical elegance, or intellectual power, that will extend beyond three of our pages.

S. W. S., who has sent us a paper without a title, and wished us to christen it, has done unwisely. In a paper of that length, especially, a title is a sort of requisite temptation to perusal; for, in the multitude of papers that are sent to us, it becomes often necessary to consider whether the *subject* will suit our present convenience, before we can give up our time to the perusal. We think it is the same S. W. S. who had put a question to us that had been already answered.

T. H. on Misrepresentations in Bayley's History of the Tower, is intended to be inserted in our next. The signature will be recognized in its connexion with the subject; and after the general commendation we had given to the work alluded to, the objections of T. H. cannot with any propriety be excluded.

Our Poetical Correspondents have been as usual numerous; but in this department, it will not appear strange if many should think themselves "called, and few be chosen." Nor must those of our Correspondents, whose favours are occasionally admitted, be offended, if they are sometimes declined. We act, in this respect, as guardians of their reputation, as well as of our own; and in the selection of our poetry, we think our pages will show, that we have a right to be somewhat fastidious.

Dramas on the Dead must have a second reading, before we can decide. A cursory perusal, has satisfied us that there is much power in parts; but we are not sure that we shall not also find much incongruity. We must be the more particular in this instance, as the length of the article would preclude all others in the No. in which it should be admitted.

The Trial of Lord Russell—To a Cottage—A Summer Evening—Sunset, and several other things done, or attempted to be done, into rhyme, are totally inadmissible.

"The Power of Steam" is, we believe for the second time, rejected. Even if its merit rendered it admissible, the terms of the author would not be complied with. Our poetical columns are not mercenary. The honour of a niche in our little Temple of the Muses, is all the reward that contributors of this description must look to; and the title must be unequivocal which obtains them even this.

IN the Reviewing department we have to plead, not having yet had time for the perusal of "the History of the French Revolution," 3 vols.; "Gourgaud's examination of Segur;" and some other voluminous works; and it is no part of our system to review what we have not read. Some smaller articles are standing over in type for want of room.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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For the Monthly Magazine.
On the SIXTH ECLOGUE of VIRGIL :
SILENUS.

MY position derived from this extraordinary eclogue, and which was probably suggested by the same sybeline sources as the fourth, named Pollio, will appear, perhaps, at first sight paradoxical; but I believe it is capable of the most rigid species of proof: that there was a tradition handed down from the first man or men, and entertained by all the most venerable of the Pagan creeds, especially the Oriental, that a great king and lawgiver, should come to gather mankind into one common family; and that the name assigned to this expected theocrat was the same in several other nations besides the Jews—namely, SHILOH.

For instance, the word *selau*, signifying a rock or stone, is a common designation of the Messiah. A rock or stone is frequently seen on coins, with the *draco salutis* twining round it. On Tyrian coins, it is sometimes accompanied by a tree—perhaps the tree of life. Stones were the emblems of the Incarnate Mediatorial Divinity throughout the East. At Delphi, a stone, sacred to Apollo, was *anointed* (the word Messiah means *anointed*) every day. Horus and Serapis were represented by a stone, with a human head and *shepherd's staff*. Juggernaut, the same deity among the modern Hindoos, is portrayed in a similar manner; and his worshippers expect from the deity a general gathering of all people, and a general equality, which is annually prefigured by a species of saturnalian mixture of castes in honour of him.

From *selau* comes the name of the shepherd god Silenus, whom Virgil celebrates, in the sixth eclogue, as a divine philosopher, prophet, and expounder of the creation and mysteries of nature. This personage wonderfully exhibits the close analogy between Pagan mythology and theological tradition. Originally he was a much more important personage than he became in Greek fable; being, evidently, the same as the Beth-peor of the Phœ-

nicians, and the Mendes of Egypt. As the Silenus, or Pan, of Egypt, he was represented with a star in his breast; so Beth-peor appears to have been symbolized by the star Chiun. Plutarch relates an extraordinary circumstance of some great event connected with his future advent in his *Life of Agis*; he calls him a son of Apollo, and yet one of the 'ungenerated and unbegotten gods;' and that the oracle of Pasiphæ (which was, doubtless, another name for the sacred cow Isis) gave out that he should one day come and rule over the earth. It is a very remarkable circumstance, that on this anticipation a juggle was played off by the friends of Agis, not much unlike that which the friends of Johanna Southcott attempted to play off on the same subject—the predicted advent, and universal monarchy of Shiloh.

I am aware that, at first sight, there will appear a profaneness in connecting the image of the drunken Silenus with the lawgiver and prophet. But the image which we form of Silenus is derived from the Greeks, who understood nothing of the mythology which they borrowed from Egypt, "their nursing mother." It is, besides, requisite to remark, that great allowance is to be made for the metaphors of the pictorial language. To the necessity of employing these metaphors, perhaps, is owing the corruption of the first pure stream of Egyptian theology, and the infinitude of silly fables, engrafted, by ignorant interpreters of the language, on its original texture. Indeed, were all the words which we employ now in the most finished compositions, traced to their roots, a similar confusion of images would ensue. But when I speak of the original Egyptian church, possessing a pure theology, I mean to speak comparatively, for a dash of materialism was certainly blended with its belief in a trinity; and gross physical association undoubtedly polluted its pre-knowledge, and pre-shadowing of the resurrection and final judgment.

But, notwithstanding the apology for the admixture of what appears like unseemly metaphor in the case of iden-

tity I purpose to establish, the objection will vanish on a closer inspection. The proof of this cannot be gainsayed; for the language used by Jacob, as applied to Shiloh, as closely applies to Silenus. Silenus was also mounted on an "ass," and that ass was thought to have taught the pruning of vines, and therefore he may be said to be "bound to the vine." His eyes were also "red with wine;" his "garments washed in wine," his "clothes in the blood of grapes." His teeth may be also said to be "white with milk;" for new milk was one of his peculiar offerings. All this, as we have said, is merely metaphorical, and originates from the peculiar defect of the first language employed by men. The real innocence of the metaphor in question may be easily explained. Every Orientalist knows, that under the images of drunken and anacreontic songs, Hafiz, the poet, has attempted to adumbrate the spiritual mysteries of the Persian creed. Every one also knows that Solomon's Song, one of the most charming pastorals in any language, can be taken in nothing but a spiritual sense. In a literal sense, it would be little better than a Hebrew Empsychidion, advocating incest, and clothing licentiousness in the soft colours of pastoral poetry. In short, inebriation of mind is even now employed as a common figure to express rapture. But the origin of the typical use of the image of drunkenness is traceable to the following circumstances. The same word means a bunch of grapes and prosperity, in Hebrew. Hence the rabbinical proverb, of the wine of Adam being preserved in some secret repository till the final festival of all nations, the feast of "fat things and wine on the lees," at the Millennium. But wine among the Egyptians had another interpretation. It was a common opinion all over the East, that the tree of knowledge by which man fell was a vine; and, indeed, the vulgar legend of its being an apple-tree, is totally without foundation. The Turks consider it in the same light to this day; and thence, beyond a doubt, the Mahometan prohibition of wine. The Egyptians held it in equal abhorrence, and from the same cause; and they expressed their abhorrence in a metaphor (namely, that wine was the blood of the giants), which clearly points to antediluvial violence and crime as its source. Wine with them, therefore, had a second

meaning, implying blood. One of the titles of Osiris Bacchus was, "Treader of the Wine-press." The Messiah is represented, at his second coming, in the same character; and treading the wine-press, throughout the whole of the Jewish prophetic writings, has the Egyptian meaning, and means slaughter.

Take, for instance, that most sublime and terrible eclogue of Isaiah.

"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah?"

"He that is glorious in his apparel, travelling in the greatness of his strength." (The image here is derived from Osiris or the sun.)

"Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth the wine-press?" (Like Osiris Lencæus, he that treadeth the wine-press.)

"I have trodden the wine-press alone, and of the people there was none with me; I will trample them in my fury, and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments." (This was a rite in the mysteries of Osiris: the face of Silenus, in Virgil's Sixth Eclogue, is stained '*Sanguineis Moris*.')

"For the day of vengeance is in my heart, and the year of my redeemed is come."

The same imagery runs through the judgments of the Apocalypse. For instance—

"The wine-press was trodden without the city, and blood came out of the wine-press even unto the horse bridles."

In the same manner, the woman who sitteth upon many waters, is said to have a wine-cup in her hand; and to be drunken with the blood of the saints.

The woman here described is evidently the Omorea of the Chaldeans, the material demon of the Platonists, and personification of evil. She is the same person as the Medusa (who prostituted Minerva's Temple), the severing of whose head, by Perseus, caused the deluge by the flow of blood, and from that blood arose Pegasus, the place of which, on the most ancient sphere, was certainly filled by the ass of Silenus. Thus, the decapitation of Medusa represented the judgment on antediluvial crime at the flood. On the zodiac of Denderah, is a decapitated animal figure, with human hands and feet; in which form Isis Omnia, or Nature, is frequently represented, embracing the zodiacs; and the gorgon head, with its single eye near it, which is preserved, indeed, on the modern sphere, and grasped in the hand of Perseus. It is singular, that David represents

represents the Jewish Church in the wilderness, under the form of an animal, as the Egyptian Church appears to have been. And this shows the harmony of the Apocalyptic denunciation against the "great whore" presiding, as Omorea and Isis did, over many waters; for certainly the figure was meant to be a type of the false church, the creed of Egypt and Babylon. The treading of the wine-press and the deluge of her blood, meant, therefore, the total destruction of her reign of violence. The gorgons, indeed, were the three Egyptian furies, and the three furies were emblems of the vintage, as their names signify; one meaning to *gather*, another to *store in pitchers*, and the third, *Meghaera*, in reality meaning to *press the wine*.

I have said quite enough to shew that the wine-cup in the hand of Silenus, his drunkenness, and his garments stained with wine, were never intended by the original inventors of the personification to be literally taken, as was the case with the Greeks.

But we have, fortunately, one of the strongest proofs, that the character of this deity was not of the gross description which it suited the Greeks to give him. I mean the beautiful sixth eclogue of Virgil. He there appears in the same dignified character as Shiloh in the eclogue of Isaiah, and the prophecy of Jacob. That Virgil derived this, the eclogue to Pollio, and the apotheosis of Daphnis, from sybilline oracles, or traditions then current over the whole eastern world, cannot be doubted. It would be out of my way to go into argument upon this wide field of inquiry; but it does appear to me, that the language of Isaiah might as well be applied to Marcellus as the epistle of Pollio. The application of the death of Daphnis to Julius Cæsar, is equally incoherent and overstrained.

It evidently describes, on the model of some sybilline or oriental oracle, the violent death of the Syrian deity, Adonis, Thammuz, or Atys (for they were all the same person), his resurrection, and ascension into heaven. There is nothing singular in Virgil having employed the poetical eclogue in developing secrets, which were shut to the common eye and ear, and which, it is not improbable, that he may have gained from the sybilline books which Pollio was intrusted to revise. The pastoral eclogue is employed in treating

of the same subject by the Hebrew prophets, and by Solomon. The Messiah is always represented as a shepherd, as Osiris was; and Arcadia, the country of shepherds and innocence, was the properest scene which Virgil could have chosen. So Crishna, the incarnate second person of the Hindoo Trinity, is represented as a shepherd, in Hindoo sacred poetry, and his amours with the shepherdesses is told in a strain not very dissimilar from that of Solomon's song, and with circumstances agreeing with those which Virgil refers to Daphnis.

Even a Greek blunder in mythology could not entirely turn aside the undeviating stream of ancient tradition. Thus Apollo, when on earth, became a shepherd; and, among other amours, it was then that his pursuit of Daphne occurred. Every one knows that Constantine considered Apollo as a type of the Messiah, and dedicated his three-fold serpentine column to the god of Christianity. But, in again referring to Crishna, there is a remarkable tradition respecting him which deserves mention, since it strikingly illustrates the prophecy of Jacob: "his teeth shall be white with milk;" for Crishna is recorded as shewing his mouth after eating milk, to some of his companions, who, on looking therein, discovered a microcosm of the whole universe. Milk and honey are both used in a mystical sense by the prophets; and, perhaps, with reference to the veneration of Egypt for the cow and the bee, one representing spirit, and the other matter. Thus the phrase "butter and honey shall be eat," would seem on this principle simply to preshadow an incarnation. At all events, milk was eminently devoted to Silenus.

Now, what is the character assigned by Virgil to Silenus?

It is one of that transcendent superiority, which, contrasted with the vulgar misunderstanding as to the sylvan deity, has staggered the commentators. He describes him as a shepherd prophet, a divine philosopher, and legislator. He gives a description of the beginning of the world, not very dissimilar from, nor inferior to the genesis of the inspired Moses; and then, like the king of the mysteries, he shews the folly of the vulgar and popular creed. Indeed, it appears to me, a portion of Virgil's design of laying open the secrets and traditions of the mysteries. That he should do so just at the birth of our Saviour,

when these secrets and traditions were on the point of being accomplished, is not one of the least extraordinary circumstances about that highly-gifted genius; and we are almost led with Petrarch to call him a Christian. We say nothing of the Mithratic or Magian priests; but this is certain, that at the time in question there was an universal anticipation over the whole pagan world, of some great and divine king, who would unite the world under his authority.

Virgil opens his eclogue in a manner which suffices to show, that he was going to expound a mystery. He describes the binding and unloosing of the god, as Homer describes that of Proteus, when Menalaus sought information at his oracle. Now the changes of Proteus into animals and vegetables, meant nothing but the sacred language; and the binding and solving of his fetters, their secrecy and interpretation.

The above metaphor is employed to this day. Virgil, therefore, begins by implying, that he is going to interpret a religious parable, and unloose the knot of a traditional secret. The god's face is smeared, as was the case in the mysteries; and then being unbound, he relates the cosmogony and moral order of the world.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and a striking corroboration of my inference, that many commentators imagine, in consequence of the Epicurean doctrines Virgil puts into Silenus's mouth, that he meant to do honour to SILO (both names being radically the same), the pupil of Epicurus, who had been the bard's master. It is not improbable that Virgil may have employed the name typically, as he employs that of Daphnis, derived from the laurel, which is the symbol of immortality, and as he couches a compliment to Asinius Gallus, under the name of one of the Galli, the high priests of Atyr, or Thammuz—Syrian names of Osiris—and the universal funereal deity.

It is remarkable, that even in this eclogue the metaphors resemble those of Isaiah:

"Tum vero in nemora faunesque, ferasque
videres,
Ludere; tum rigidas motare cacumina
quercus."

And again, at the conclusion:

"Audiet Eurotas, jussitque edicere lauros;
Pulsa referunt ad sidera valles."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN a paper on "The Erection and Use of Lightning Rods," commencing at page 309 of the former volume of your Miscellany, the writer says, "Accordingly, such buildings as have been provided with lightning-rods have never, perhaps, been damaged or thrown down," &c. &c. This seems to be too great an assumption: and Dr. Rensselaer (in an essay read before the Lyceum of Natural History at New York), without hesitation arrives at a very opposite conclusion. "It is known," says he, "that some buildings, having rods attached to them, have been struck." However, we so frequently hear of the melancholy effects of this destructive element, that it is a matter of surprise and grief that more repeated experiments are not made to reduce, at least, the sum of misfortune that awaits its progress, not only on the lives and bodies, but also on the property of men. Its power being so far beyond our reach, it will not be expected that effectual control can be exercised: but if any mean seems to offer an approximation to efficacy, I think, Sir, you will not be among those who decry the use of it. In a country, where a glimpse of such discovery has been obtained, extensive endeavours to realize it might naturally be expected; yet, to the glory of our own country, and our respected neighbour, France, they have shewn themselves more desirous and indefatigable in this pursuit, than the country of that Franklin, of whom it has been boldly and hyperbolically said—

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannus."

The use of the paratonnerre, or lightning-rod, has hitherto been thought most conducive to safety; but the range to which the influence of this extends, has not yet been accurately determined, though MM. Guy Lussac, de Romas, and Charles, have done somewhat towards arriving at this desirable conclusion. The latter of which gentlemen thinks that a rod will effectually protect a circular space from lightning, the radius of which is twice that of the conductor stem, from which it appears that the space protected may vary as the height of the rods: but convenience, if not safety, demands that the number, rather than height of the rods, be increased.

The

The heat of the electric fluid is sufficient to make a metallic wire red hot, or to fuse and disperse it; thin slips of copper, therefore, nailed to the masts of vessels, afford no security; but this heat scarcely alters the temperature of a bar hardly more than half an inch square, on account of its mass; thus, the thickness of a lightning-rod need not be great; but as the *stem* should overtop the building by eighteen or thirty feet, the *base* will acquire additional support: yet an iron bar, about three-quarters of an inch square, will be sufficiently thick for the conductor of a lightning-rod, which may be defined, as preferred, by the electric matter, to the surrounding objects, and is commonly elevated on buildings intended to be protected, descending, without break or division, to the ground, which must be moist; or at once into water, into which the conductor should be sunk, at least two feet below the lowest water mark, if practicable; if there be no well convenient, a hole, at least six inches in diameter, must be dug, ten or fifteen feet deep, into the centre of which the conductor must be brought, down to the bottom, and the hole, then, carefully filled up with charcoal, rammed down as tight as possible. Should the adjacent soil be dry and rocky, a long trench must be dug, having transverse trenches crossing its end, to be filled up in the same manner. Still, if gutters and drains can be so directed as to keep up a continual discharge of moisture, it is desirable: it is plain, however, that iron thus placed in immediate contact with moist earth, will soon be consumed by rust; but the following process will prevent this in a great degree:—Having made a trench about two feet deep, a row of bricks is to be laid in on the broad side, and covered by another row, placed on the edge; a stratum of charcoal, two inches thick, is then to be spread, on which the conductor is to be laid; and the trench is then to be filled up with charcoal, with a row of bricks on the top. The conductor, thus guarded, will remain unhurt for thirty years.

A lightning-rod consists of two parts; the *stem*, which has already been described as projecting above the roof into the air; and the *conductor*, passing uninterruptedly from the stem to the ground. It (the conductor) should be united to the stem, by being firmly jammed between the ears of a collar, by means of a bolt. It should be sup-

ported, parallel to the roof, six inches above it, by fixed stanchions; and, being bent over the cornice, without touching, should be fastened down the wall by cramps: at the bottom of which it should be bent at right angles, and carried, in that direction, for fifteen or eighteen feet.

Iron bars, being brittle and difficult to bend, according to the projection of a building, *metallic ropes* have been proposed in substitution: fifteen iron wires, twisted together, forming one strand, and four of these a rope, about one inch in diameter. To prevent rusting, each strand is well tarred separately, and after they are twisted together, the whole rope is carefully tarred over again. Brass or copper wire will, however, be found a still better material.—Yours, &c.

29th August.

THERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

A NAVAL officer recently arrived from Jamaica, has obtained the following information respecting the interior of Northern Africa, from an intelligent negro, and has obligingly permitted me to hand it over to you.

INFORMATION obtained from a MANDINGO NEGRO, at Friendship Grove, on the north side of Jamaica, the property of JOHN MOWATT BUCKNOR, Esq.

“HE knows a river called *Coara*, which runs from *Cotena* into the sea; knows not the *Joliba*, but thinks it is in the *Coromantee* country; knows nothing of *Timbuctoo*, but knows of a kind of morass called *Cudee*; knows a river called *Waterree*, that runs near the *Coromantee* country to the sea.

“They take six months to come from their country to the sea-side, crossing two rivers in the route: the first, called *Gilboa*, one day’s walk distant from the second, which is named *Neefé*: they also pass ‘one big hill’ (a lofty mountain), called *Hoppa*.

“The names of the towns through which they pass in their way to the sea-side: first, *Gago*, half a day’s walk to *Chochenno*; from thence one day’s journey to *Apon*; thence half a day to *Neefé*; thence two days to *Madadow*; thence one day to *Lābāge*; thence half a day to *Aquail*; thence half a day to *Raoa*, and from thence into the *Nago* country. Never saw a white man before they came to the sea-side: they have a king, whom they call *Surkee*.

“The

"The countries aback of *Gago* are, *Damacaro*, *Dugage*, *Nembo*, *Cunnuro*, *Cano*, *Killawa*, *Gonee*, and after three day's journey *Athaven*, *Darfou*, *Woolgo*. The chief town in the Coromantee country is called *Sancow*; *Poncudjoe* is the name of the principal man: their arms are, muskets and macheats.

"Four or five and twenty years have elapsed since the negro quitted his country, but he has retained a perfect recollection of it, and readily gave answers to the questions made to him.

"The Itinerary from *Gago* to the *Nago* country appears to lie within the Mandingo country, as the space seems to have occupied only six days in travelling; beyond the frontier of his own country he was unacquainted, as he does not mention the names of any of the towns he passed after quitting it, in the route towards the sea; and nearly the whole of the six months was consumed in making the distance from the frontier of Mandingo to the coast.

"The geographical sites of towns in the interior of Africa, as proved by Captain Claperton and his companions, are very erroneously laid down in our maps: hence, if the town of *Gago*, here mentioned as the starting place of the Mandingo negro, be identified with the *Gago* of the maps, that place will be found to be situated much more remotely from the coast than the maps allow; and if the *Gilboa* and *Necfé* be the same as the *Gulbi* and *Nyffée* of Abou Bouker and others, it will follow that *Gago* lies to the northward of those streams, and not in the parallel of 11.

"The Mandingo language is known to be widely spread over the interior of Africa, and, from the length of time it takes to travel from the frontier of Mandingo to the coast, it should seem that that country is of great extent. As Captain Claperton's route will be from Benin along the Niger towards the interior, he will probably pass through the south-western part of the Mandingo country, whence the negro seems to have started: we may therefore, probably, be enabled to judge how far this negro's recollection of his country be correct or not."

Your's, &c. NIGER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSAL for a DEPÔT of LIVE FISH near the METROPOLIS.

THE last number of the "Journal of Science" contains an interesting communication from that active

philosopher Dr. Mac Culloch, [of which see some account in *Spir. Philos. Dis.* in our previous No.] on the "Transportation of Fish from Salt to Fresh Water," accompanied by suggestions in the form of a prospectus of a plan for preserving and rearing fish for the London market: As the subject is obviously one of great importance to the inhabitants of this vast metropolis, I shall beg leave to offer a few observations on Dr. M'Culloch's paper, for the purpose of rendering its merits more widely disseminated through the pages of your justly popular magazine.

Notwithstanding the vulgar prejudice that exists, as to sea-water fish being deteriorated on being kept, even for a short period, in fresh water—it has been long known to naturalists, that many species, as the salmon, the skate, &c. alternately frequent both fresh and sea-water; and the oyster, as is well known, thrives exceedingly on being placed in fresh water: though, for the sake of rendering these delicious fish more palatable, they are usually sprinkled with salt while "feeding."

Dr. M. suggests, therefore,

"That an enclosure might be made in any part of the river Thames, by staking or palisading it"—(the bays of the river, at Erith or Greenhithe, being out of the line of navigation, would answer well for this purpose)—"in which pond or wear the fish might be deposited alive by the fishermen from their well-boats: those which die from their rough treatment would become food for others. Many would breed, and thus supply farther food, by the young fry:—or, they might be occasionally fed by means of butchers' offal, &c., so easily obtained from the metropolis.

"From this enclosure the fish might be taken by nets in any quantity required; while the poor or bad fish might be left to improve for a future period, instead of being wasted, or left to putrify on shore, according to the present practice. A steam-boat might supply the market at a given hour, and with any requisite quantity, according to the demand of the market; or they might even be brought up (in wells) alive, and return such as were not sold, by the same conveyance, in a few hours."

This plan would have a two-fold advantage, when once well established: that of always ensuring a sufficient supply of fish for the London market (which, according to the present plan, is often prevented by bad weather, aided by the *bad principles* of the few monopolists of the London fish-market); and, on the other hand, it would prevent that glut of fish, such as mackerel, herrings,

herrings, &c. which often amounts to a great evil in the metropolis, by lowering its price beyond that of the value of labour employed in taking it, and thus making the lower classes despise this very nutritious class of food, and subsequently allowing it to accumulate, in the masses of putrid garbage contiguous to their dwellings.

Dr. M'Culloch remarks, that

"There are three or four sea-ponds in Scotland, where fish are kept in this way; that the ancient Greeks and Romans were also in the practice of preserving and feeding fish in ponds, and of bringing the spawn and young fry of sea-fish to the fresh-water lakes, to multiply and improve; and although this was done by the farmers or agricultural classes, it also formed the amusement of the opulent patricians of Imperial Rome, who spent vast sums in this class of luxuries, according to the accounts of their historians."

But, by way of showing the eligibility of the plan proposed, Dr. M. states, that it has been recently put to the test in Guernsey, by a Mr. Arnold; who has enclosed from the sea-banks about four acres, which are capable of being supplied with salt water, at the spring tides; or, if the supply of fresh water fails, during dry weather:—so that it is occasionally all fresh water, or partially or entirely salt, as the sea-water.

"This fish-pond, which, in the state of nature, was worthless, and only contained a few eels, at present produces a considerable rent, and is sufficient to supply the market, when the weather prevents the fishing-boats from going out. It is also remarkable, that, since the introduction of the sea-fish, the eels have multiplied a thousand-fold; which proves that fish may be fed merely by bringing different kinds together, as in the state of nature."

Indeed, all the fish are stated as extremely thriving, and such as have had time sufficient, have greatly propagated.

A list of the different species of sea-fish which have been naturalized in fresh water is subjoined in Dr. M'Culloch's paper, consisting of more than thirty varieties; and it is very remarkable, that many species have spontaneously introduced themselves into the pond of Mr. Arnold at Guernsey, since the forcible introduction of other species;—which fact seems a decided proof of the predatory habits of fish generally.

With regard to the eligibility of the place as a *new fish manufactory*, it appears to offer a much safer and better

field for the investment of capital, than three-fourths of the South American and other "bubble companies" of the present day. For Dr. M. justly observes, "That the only capital required to be sunk or advanced, would be in purchasing and enclosing a tract of water, and in stocking the pond:" and this would obviously give almost regular or constant employ to men who are, at present, entirely subject to the great monopolists that regulate the supply of the London market.

If a depôt for live fish were established any where near the mouth of the Thames or Medway—(and there are numerous small bays and fresh-water creeks, admirably adapted for the purpose)—as fast as the fishermen brought a cargo of fish, they might be purchased by such company, and deposited, with very little injury to the fish, in such reservoir—from whence they may be sent, *alive*, in all cases, by steam vessels, to the London market, within six hours; and in such quantity as the consumption demands, according to the season of the year:—for, according to the present scandalous system of controlling the market, it is well known that *only a certain quantity of the better kinds of fish are allowed to be brought to market during the summer and autumnal months*, when those persons who are wise enough to pay any price their fishmonger thinks proper to charge, are mostly out of town.

It is notorious, that at least three times the present quantity of fish, on an average, might be furnished to the London market, but for the oligarchy which controls this important branch of human food. But, if any doubt should exist on the subject in the sober or unthinking part of the public—(who quietly pay half-a-crown for a pair of soles, for which they ought to pay one shilling, and other fish in like proportion)—I could, if necessary, point out a dozen or two gentlemen fishmongers, who, in a *very few years*, have realized *very large fortunes*—from nothing!—Every industrious tradesman should, undoubtedly, obtain such profit on his traffic as to realize a moderate competence for his declining years. But there is probably no other class of tradesmen, in this great metropolis, who are guilty of such extortion on the public as the fish salesmen—wholesale and retail, in conjunction.

Your giving place to this communication, Mr. Editor, I hope, may call the public

public attention to so important a subject as the adequate and regular supply of fish for the London market, at a fair moderate price to the consumer. The plan suggested by Dr. McCulloch seems well adapted to facilitate the measure; but, when the extent of the metropolis is considered, it would require such ponds or reservoirs to be on a very large scale; or, what would, perhaps, be still preferable, to have several such stations in the river Thames. And, certainly, not one of the least important considerations attached to such a design would be—that of providing a sure market (at a stipulated price) for the labour of the very valuable class of men who are now almost compelled to find employment in defrauding the revenue!

PUBLICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

YOU had the kindness to announce, a few months since, in your excellent miscellany, that Mr. Beedell, of this town, was executing a beautiful specimen of penmanship. This admirable piece of skill and ingenuity is now finished, and the most elaborate description would fail in doing justice to the merits of it. This inimitable piece is surrounded by an elegant border, of six weeks' labour, and contains, in a beautiful and tasteful arrangement, the following figures, &c. Common hare, varying hare, of the northern countries of Europe, pine martin, otter, wild cat; harrier (hunting piece); three foreign birds on a tree, a correct representation of Ottery St. Mary's Church, surrounded by a beautiful border; ruins of a castle encompassed by a very neat and pretty border.

At the bottom of the piece Mr. Beedell has written another specimen of his minute penmanship. He has elegantly written, in the circumference of a common sized pea, the Lord's Prayer, Belief, and two verses of the third Psalm; the whole is written with the naked eye, and without the least abbreviation. Not so many words, in a similar compass, have ever been written by any one but this gentleman; it is certainly the most rare species of micrography that England (and I think I may truly say the world) can produce. It is absolutely so extraordinary as to excite astonishment, and which, but for ocular evidence, would defy credibility. This, Sir, is certainly a grand dis-

play of the power of the human eye.*

If, Sir, you would be so kind as to notice the above performance, and the just econimimus I have made on it, in your miscellany for the next month, I shall feel extremely obliged.—I am, Sir, *Ottery St. Mary.* A FRIEND TO GENIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

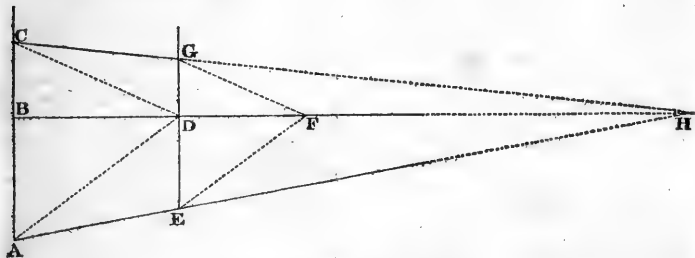
SIR :

I WAS last week called upon to furnish my contribution towards the decent burial of a mechanic, who had died in the most indigent circumstances; so much so, that he had long become a burden to the parish where he had passed the principal portion of his life. Yet this man, who died upon the bare boards in a wretched hovel in Bermondsey, had been for thirty years in the habit of earning from £2. to £3. per week, with only himself and his wife to maintain out of these respectable earnings. To what evil source are we to attribute it, that such a man should die destitute of every solace for his closing hour? The answer is but too easy—a love of the public-house, and of those debasing recreations which are connected with inebriation. The moment the clerk of the manufactory had paid him his wages, he made all speed to one of those places of resort, and there he sat till the legislative regulation compelled the landlord to eject him. Sunday was generally spent in a state of stupor in bed, in swallowing such doses of fermented liquor as his poor slave of a wife obediently brought him. The consequences to his employers, and the work they committed to him and such as him, may easily be conceived, and may be set down among those which have contributed to the general substitution of machinery, in lieu of the faulty and uncertain services of manual operators. The consequence is, that seven-eighths of the journeymen in the particular branch of business I allude to, have been for years thrown out of every chance of earning a livelihood. Recommending this example and these observations to the attention of operative mechanics in general.—Your's, &c. *Blue-Anchor Road.* ENORT SMITH.

* Our correspondent adds a list of several other sentences (familiar toasts and sentiments) which this phenomenon of microscopic penmanship has also executed "ornamentally;" and informs us that, as far as intention goes, they are "the last written words of Mr. Beedell."—EDIT.

SOLUTION

Let BD be the horizontal line, and AE the perspective representation of the base of the plane, whose vanishing point H, determined by the intersection of BD, AE is inaccessible. Let C be the given point through which it is required to draw a line tending to H.



IV. Draw CG ; which is the line required.

Q. E. D.

2 D

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE ON THE ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS AND FORMATION OF THE LITERAL ELEMENTS.

[Continued from p. 117.]

IV. THE UVULA.—*The pendulous thong that plays about between the fleshy curtain, or moveable palate (velum pendulum palati), terminating the roof of the mouth, as, also, the curtain itself, is an enunciative organ.*

By depression towards, and contact with, the glottis and root of the tongue, it forms the guttural sounds G and K.

G hard seems to be formed by pressure of the uvula and the root of the tongue, with flattened surfaces of their respective parts;* care being taken, at the same time, that the pressure should be so gentle and imperfect, as not to impede the vocal impulse of the larynx; the tune from which must continue to flow during the entire action of this enunciation. This precaution, indeed, is always to be recollected, when contact of the organs is spoken of in the production of any but the three mute elements. For, if the contact be complete, and the pressure given, no sound can be emitted.

K is formed by pursing up the same parts, or by such a degree of pressure as effectually suspends the vocal action of the larynx. It owes its ultimate sound to an explosive effort of mute or whispered breath, separating again the compressed parts, or to the impulse of some ensuing open vowel, with which it is to be immediately connected.

The letter which we call *eks* (X), represents two different compounds—KS, and GZ, as *eksquisite* (exquisite), and *egzample* (example).

Q, as in *queen*, *quality*, &c. has been considered, I believe, by all orthoepists, as a mere compound of KU, or of KW. My opinion, however, is, that the foreigner who should take this definition as his only guide, would be far from acquiring the genuine pronuncia-

tion of the English Q: which is apparently throughout, even from its commencement, a sort of aspirated semi-liquid; in no portion of its formation a mute, like the K.

To demonstrate this, let any observant experimentalist bring the root of the tongue and the uvula (or those who from any organic defect of the uvula, are obliged to use the tip of the tongue, as suggested in the note already referred to—p. 114) into the position in which the K is most conveniently and perfectly formed, and then observe whether the K must not be silently exploded before even the consonant part of the compound element Q can be accurately sounded. But if, on the contrary, the cavity of the mouth be, from the very commencement, somewhat more rounded, and the pressure of the root of the tongue and uvula rather less complete and perceptible than in the formation of K, a slight tune from the larynx will yield a sort of imperfect semi-liquid sound, which melting, as the organs recede, into the open vowel, or diphthong eu, or, oo, will give the perfect anglicism of the Q, in *queen*, *quality*, *quick*, *quotient*, &c. It is never, it will be observed, written without the vowel U; an adjunction which, though superfluous, is not incongruous—the element being incapable of formation without parts of the mouth being from the commencement brought into the position in which some one or other of the modifications of vowel sounds assigned to that letter is produced.

H. The aspiration, or sound of *h*, is capable of being produced, with great force and distinctness, by an approximation of these guttural organs almost amounting to contact, during the percussion of the breath;* and this gutturalization appears to be almost indispensable

* See note (*) on preceding part of this lecture (M.M. Sept. p. 114), for Dr. Darwin's theory of the formation of G and K. To which may be added, that the point of the tongue is so little concerned in the formation of K (where the uvula and palatal organization are complete) that it matters not whether it be placed against the middle of the palate, or the roots of the lower teeth, or be kept suspended, without any contact, in the mouth. It is the *root*, not the *point* of the tongue, and its relative position, with respect to the *uvula* and *velum palati*, that should determine the formation of this element.

* "If the back part of the tongue be appressed to the pendulous curtain of the palate and uvula, and air from behind be forced between them, the sibilant letter H is produced."

This is one of the most accurate of Dr. Darwin's definitions, and will show sufficiently the ignorance of the vulgar observation that H is no letter (or element); since in its more perfect state it depends for its formation, as absolutely upon, the precise action of the enunciative organs, as any other of the elements, whether sibilant, liquid, mute, or vowel; and in several instances, it is not inferior to many of them in significant and discriminative force.

sable for good and perfect aspiration, whenever the H comes in immediate succession and combination with a hard consonant—as in *adhere, at home, &c.** Where no immediate combination with such previous consonant is required, all that is necessary for perfect aspiration is, to open the mouth and let the breath just begin to flow before the vowel impulse is given; and, of course, all that is requisite for avoidance of such aspiration, is to let the vocal impulse, or tune from the larynx, commence constantly with, or immediately before the opening of the mouth to the vowel form of enunciation. But of this more in another place.

V. THE LIPS, constitute another, and very essential portion of the enunciative apparatus; and so important, indeed, are the functions of this pair of organs, (not only to the beauty and expression of the human countenance) but to the perfect enunciation of language, that the delicate structure of these in the human subject, may be regarded as the principal *anatomical distinction* to which man is indebted for the power of communicating orally the thoughts and operations of his mind. But for the fine organization of this part of the human mouth and countenance (which seems to admit of no substitute—as will be obvious from the imperfect imitation of loquacious birds—in which the labial sounds are rather imagined by the hearer than in reality produced), the mechanism of verbal utterance must have remained imperfect; and indistinctness and confusion must for ever have superseded that exquisite precision which marks the pronunciation of the finished elocutionist; and which should be the object of emulous attention in every speaker.

Other animals, indeed, have lips; or rather, masses of integument and muscle, which, on account of their anatomical position, rather than their organic structure, we dignify with the same appellation. But let any one compare the playful sensibility, the exquisite neatness, the delicate variety of minute

and expressive motion, in the finely organized lip of intelligent beauty, speaking at once to the eye, the heart, the ear,—or in that of the fluent, graceful and accomplished orator, whom art and nature have alike inspired to inform, to captivate, and to convince:—let him compare this human organ, in such subjects especially, with the rude deformity, the heavy insensibility of that dull mass of half-organized matter, which encumbers rather than beautifies the portals of the brutal mouth, and then decide whether it be not an abuse, or rather a misfortune of language, that they should be confounded by one common denomination.

In the human subject, indeed, these organs differ exceedingly in neatness of structure, and facility of expressive motion. They are liable, also, to certain original deformities and imperfections, which will be spoken of in the proper place. But I shall endeavour to shew hereafter that the principal differences, in what relates to enunciative capability, are ascribable to certain moral and intellectual habits, which it is the province of a well regulated education to rectify or to preclude.

With respect to the *offices* of these organs—there is scarcely an enunciative sound or element that does not ultimately depend for some portion of its precise character, orisonant beauty, or intelligible contra-distinctness, either upon the position, or the minute but decisive motions of the upper or the under lip, or of both: and so decisively expressive are these positions and motions, when properly regulated, that even the very deaf may be enabled to comprehend the language of the precise and accurate speaker, by a minute attention to the *verbal action*.

THE VOWELS, in particular, depend almost entirely on the aperture and position of the lips—with which the flexile portions of the interior mouth, that modify the form of the cavity, will scarcely ever fail to sympathize: the vocal impulse, of course, being understood to be first given by the vibrations of the larynx and egress of the breath. Thus, for example, the four different sounds assigned to the first letter of our alphabet, *ā, ã, á, =äaw* (differences which written words cannot describe, which parallels can scarcely illustrate, and which oral and visible experiment can alone demonstrate) are formed by four different degrees of opening of cavity and aperture. So, also, the three sounds of the second

* It is a want of attention to this process of gutturalization, that occasions to many persons the difficulty they have in surmounting the cockneyism (as it is somewhat unfairly called, for the parts of the country are numerous in which it is much less strictly confined to the vulgar than in London,) of omitting the aspirate in such combinations as, *he is a-tome*, he is gone to *the-toise*, *lie rides a ba-dorse*, for he is *at home*, *that house*, *a bad horse*, &c.

vowel, and the single simple sound of the unsophisticated English I—ē, ē, é, i, will be found to exhibit a second series of modifications of aperture and cavity; and *eu, uo, oo, o, ou, ow, oi*, a third.*

The last series is, perhaps, rather more capable of verbal description than the others; and yet it is that in which confusion and error is most frequently observable in popular pronunciation. I

* It is impracticable to convey, by mere written word, alone, a complete and satisfactory exposition of the gradations and distinctions of organic action and orisonant effect alluded to. But to the English reader, the following definitions may render a little more perspicuous the distinctions intended to be indicated by the accentual marks over the two former of these classes of vowels.

ā=A long, like, *ey* in *they*=āble.

ă=A short,—like a short cough, or midway effort between a cough and a sigh; accompanied of course with tune from the larynx; as in *păt, căt, thăt*, absolute, &c.

â=The Italian A:—a sort of softly aspirated, or ejaculatory sigh, accompanied by tune of the larynx, and generally with a rising inflection; as in *făther, papă*, &c. It melts very easily into the terminative or guttural *r*; and by cockney ears, and in Scottish pronunciation, is with difficulty discriminated from that faint and imperfect liquid. I had a very highly educated pupil from the north of the Tweed, a student at that time for the bar, and now a very eminent Barrister, whom I never could persuade to comprehend or admit the distinction. In a perfect English pronunciation, however, it is very perceptible to an English ear.

ā=AW.—full and open, as in *ăll, awful*, &c. It has always in speech a circumflex accent. In *song*, except when trilled, it is, of course, like every other vowel, a monotone.

ē=E long, as in *ēqual, thēe, ēve*, &c.

ĕ=E short, as in *thēm, thĕ*, &c. Not that in these two syllables, properly pronounced, the vowel sounds are actually identical. In the second it approaches the element next to be explained. Note, also, that in pronouncing the article *the*, separately, we are apt, though very improperly, to pronounce the *ē* long, as in the pronoun.

é=E ejaculatory; that is to say, with the same species of soft accentral aspiration that accompanies the Italian *ă*—as *ěvery, ébb*, &c.

í=I proper and simple, as in, *it, if, lift*, &c. How our writers contrive to make a diphthong, or triphthong, of this sort of vowel, I could never practically comprehend. It is, in fact, a sort of anomaly among vowels, being incapable of continued quantity. It differs little from the short *ĕ*, in position of the organs, and like the ejaculatory *é*, is accompanied by a short catch or pulsation in the throat.

shall therefore endeavour a more explicit discrimination.

There are in English pronunciation four distinct vowel and diphthongal sounds, occasionally designated by the letter *u*; all of which are occasionally represented by other letters, and all of which have also their longer and their shorter quantities. The first or simple sound of the *u*, is short in *būt, cūt, ūgly*, and comparatively long in *ūdone* [sounded ūdūn]: It is most perfectly formed, by bringing the points, or front of the lips, near to each other, and making the whole of the lips, as nearly as possible, form two parallel lines from corner to corner. The second as in *tūmult* (*tēūmŭlt*), *tūne* (*tēūn*), *pursue*, (*pŭrsēū*) *true* (*trēū*) *due*—the same as *dew* (*dēū*). It is formed, of course, by the progress of the organs from the position in which *ē*, or *ĕ* is formed to that already described for the perfect *u*. A third sound, which is also a diphthong, and constituted of an imperfect combination of *ū* and *o*, is exhibited in the words *butcher* (*bŭócher*), *bŭll* (*bŭól*). The fourth sound, rarely occurring in correct pronunciation, but frequently in vulgar and provincial speech, is that of which we have a legitimate specimen in the word *dūodecimo* (*doo-o-dec-mo*, and which is not unfrequently intruded upon us in *duke* (*dook*, instead of *dēūk*).

The *O*, short or long, is formed by rounding the aperture of the mouth as nearly as possible into the form of the letter. Sometimes, indeed, it is pronounced like *ū* in *duodecimo*, and in the corrupt pronunciation *dūke*; as in the affected theatrical pronunciations, *bŭsŭm* or *boosum*, for *bōsum* [bosome], and *Rŭm* for *Rōm* (Rome): both of which, as well as *gŭld* for *gōld*, and other corruptions from the same source, have received but too much sanction in more extended circles.

The *OI*, or *OY*, as in *boisterous, boy*, &c., by passing from that rotundity through the respective organic positions of *ĭ* and *ĕ*.

Y, when a vowel (which it always is, except when it is an initial, or is introduced between two complete vowels, for the mere purpose of preserving the distinctness of their enunciation) is either *ĕ*, or *ĭ* *ĕ*, or *ĭ* *ē*, or (sometimes, though rarely) *ĕŭ*.*

(To be continued.)

* The learned reader would do well to compare this account of our English vowels, with the definitions of the Greek vowels, by Dionysius Halicarnasensis.

OBSERVATIONS on the CAUSES of REMITTENT FEVER, as it occurs on the COASTS of the MEDITERRANEAN; with SUGGESTIONS for PREVENTING their EFFECTS. By H. ROBERTSON, M.D., Author of a Work on the "Natural History of the Atmosphere," &c.*

IN the Straits of Gibraltar, and along the coasts of the Mediterranean, there commonly prevails, during the spring and autumn, but particularly in the latter season, a fever in every respect similar to the endemic yellow fever of the West-Indies, and of other countries within the tropics; it having been found, by repeated observation, that wherever the remittent fever is met with, it originates uniformly from the influence of similar causes; and it is to the greater or less activity of these causes, that this disease is more or less prevalent in certain situations;—as their powers admit of modification, not only from the influence of climate, but also according to local circumstances.

It is to be premised, that the causes of remittent fever likewise give origin, in certain circumstances, to intermittent fevers; and which causes are generally imagined to exist in the exhalations arising from stagnant water. It has been with much probability supposed, that the water giving off this exhalation, besides being stagnant, necessarily contains the decaying remains of animal and vegetable matters; these being thought essential to the excitation of the noxious vapour. It is this vapour that is denominated "Marsh Miasma," in the writings of physicians.

I am, however, inclined to believe, that stagnant water, even when comparatively free from such accidental impurities, gives off, in the course of its decomposition, a vapour very pernicious to health; and which, according to circumstances, produces the fevers men-

tioned above. Nevertheless, there cannot be a doubt that the noxious quality of this gas is increased in virulence, in proportion to the quantity of animal and vegetable matters existing in the water from which it is exhaled; and it is, therefore, very probable, that when the miasma is derived from waters fully impregnated with these decaying matters, it is so much more ready to produce the severest forms of remittent fever. In like manner, all humid situations, and soils that, from their level or low positions, do not freely allow the rain or water from the higher grounds to pass freely off, and which thereby suffer periodical inundations, give rise to this vapour: as the Pontine Marshes, &c.

But, besides these circumstances, heat is the principal agent in the extrication of marsh miasma. It has, accordingly, been observed, that exhalations from stagnant water, although full of impurity, are much less pernicious, or altogether innoxious, in cold climates, or during the cold season; but which manifest their effects during the hot season, and seem to increase in virulence as we approach the tropics, where the diseases occasioned by marsh vapour are met with under the most severe forms.

However, in situations otherwise favourable for the production of marsh vapour, it is observed, that during the hottest season the remittent fever more rarely occurs: and this is probably to be attributed to the greater force of the sun's rays, thereby producing an exhalation proportionably more rapid, and by which the decomposition of water exposed to their influence is in great part, if not altogether, prevented; and by which, in a corresponding degree, the evolution of the noxious vapour from that source is diminished:—because (as vapour is only water under another form, in consequence of being united with a greater proportion of heat than it combines with in its liquid state,) it, therefore, cannot be in any manner noxious to health. For this reason, the exhalations derived from rivers and great masses of water, as from spacious lakes, and particularly from the ocean—where, in consequence of the saline matters dissolved in it, the decomposition of the water is, with more difficulty, effected by heat—are consequently rarely pernicious to health.

The exhalation giving origin to remittent fever seems to be a peculiar fluid, generated by a new combination

* A very imperfect copy of Dr. Robertson's Observations was printed, about eleven years ago, in the "Annals of Philosophy." The paper itself, after having been submitted to the authorities at home, and approved by physicians of the highest respectability, was translated into Italian and modern Greek, and circulated through the medium of the government press, at Corfu, in the summer of 1815. It has since been revised by the author; and recent discussions having given particular interest to a subject, in itself of such high importance, we are happy in being permitted to present it in its improved state to our readers.—
EDD.

of the decomposed watery principles, united with those of the organic remains mixed therewith while the water is in a stagnant state. And although these two fluids (to wit, aqueous vapour and miasma) are produced by the influence of the same cause, it would, however, appear, that the formation of aqueous vapour is less immediately the effect of a continued high temperature, than of such a state of temperature as is necessary for the evolution of the marsh miasma.

The specific qualities of the principles composing the marsh miasma remain yet to be discovered.—This always rises from its source mixed with a considerable quantity of vapour; and seems to possess the same specific gravity with it.

It is here to be observed, that during the hot season, the column of heated air ascends much higher in the atmosphere than at any other time of the year: whence, every exhalation that would be otherwise pernicious to the health of those exposed to it, is thereby more rapidly raised far above where it could produce its noxious effects.

On the other hand, in the spring, when the temperature of the air is lower, and the term of congelation of the atmosphere is much nearer the surface of the earth, every exhalation is thereby confined much nearer to its source; and in this way, the peculiar fevers caused by marsh miasma in that season become more severe, as the calorific power of the sun increases, till the hot season sets in; when, in consequence of the more rapid evaporation, the drier state of the surface of the earth, and the higher elevation of the term of congelation in the atmosphere, these fevers abate.

Again, in the autumn, every where a more moist season, the temperature of the atmosphere and soil being then more equal—circumstances the most favourable for the evolution of marsh effluvia, and for propagating their effects—it is found, that the remittent fever appears in its worst form: and, on the coasts of the Mediterranean, it is often seen with the yellow colour, and every other symptom of fevers arising from similar causes within the tropics. In autumn, the term of congelation gradually descends in the atmosphere, in proportion to the declining power of the sun's rays; and the temperature of the soil being then more permanently high than at any other season, every exhalation is elevated, for a certain

way, more rapidly, till it arrives at a colder stratum of the atmosphere, where it necessarily sinks down, either towards its source, or moves along with the current of the air.

It seems to be owing to this cause, and to the lower temperature of the air at every season on high grounds, that we find the marsh vapour producing its noxious effects, even in elevated situations, while those living in places on a level with the sources from which these exhalations originate remain free from disease.

These occurrences have fallen within my observation at Alicant, as also in the castle of St. Giorgio, in the island of Cefalonia, which is situated at no great distance from a principal source of the marsh vapour, both many hundred feet elevated above the sea-shore.

It is probably owing to the lower temperature of the atmosphere, when the sun is off the horizon—thereby repressing the ascent of vapours from the soil, that the miasma most commonly produces its effects during the night; and upon the same idea we understand why it is most dangerous to health to be exposed to the air during the period intervening from a short time before sunset, and till after the air begins to be warmed by the power of his rays in the morning.

Besides the influence of an high or low temperature in evolving marsh miasma, a very tumid state of the atmosphere has likewise a powerful effect of repressing its formation; or, if it is produced in such circumstances, it is then so much diluted with watery vapour, as to be incapable of shewing its peculiar effects on living bodies. In this manner may be explained how no bad consequences result from the exhalations arising from running water, nor are experienced by those living in houses upon the sea-shore, whose walls are washed by the sea, so that no dry space is occasionally left by it.

The shores of the Mediterranean afford an abundant source for the generation of marsh miasma; and probably it is more powerful and continued in the extrication of noxious vapour, than if its shores were washed by the return of high tides, as in the ocean. For, on these coasts, all matters thrown up by the sea remain putrifying on the shore, which process is increased and kept up by the continual dashing of the spray, and the rain that occasionally falls over it: this process is always more active, and

and consequently more severe in its effects, in the neighbourhood of cities, than where the coast is open. But in every case there prevails most frequently a nauseous smell, pernicious to health, arising from the causes above stated. The shores of the Mediterranean are therefore much more marshy, and generally unhealthy, than those of the ocean. This arises from the accumulation of matters, which for ages have been deposited there by the sea: because, whatever is once thrown up in this manner, never returns to the sea, except occasionally, on the blowing of particular winds; and it then happens, that a proportion of matters is deposited equal to that which is carried off. I therefore imagine, from this cause, there exists a permanent source of remittent fever, and that we ought principally to impute to this the frequent appearance of that disease in this part of the world. However, I do not suppose that there may not be such fevers originating from other sources, although, unquestionably, that which has been pointed out is the most abundant and general all over the Mediterranean shores.

As the remittent fever has its origin, not from the quantity of evaporation from the surface of water, but from a particular gas or vapour evolved from stagnant water, containing the decaying remains of animal and vegetable matters; or from these matters, mixed with a certain proportion of humidity, and exposed to a warm atmosphere; therefore, remittent fever is developed, in like manner, in situations the most healthy as to climate; when, although distant from rivers, or the sea, the inhabitants are inattentive to cleanliness within their houses, or in their streets; and especially where filth and humidity is allowed to collect around their habitations.

I lately had to treat the remittent fever, and the hospital-sore, originating from a common privy, in a military hospital, which had never been properly or sufficiently cleansed; and the recurrence of these diseases was prevented, by turning a small rill of water in such a way, that it should pass through the upper end of the building, and thereby wash the sink in its passage throughout. Such cases as the above are, I am confident, the most frequent cause of fever, especially in barracks and garrisons: and although there is not sufficient attention bestowed on this point, there is

no circumstance that more particularly merits consideration, or which, as a source of remittent fever, is more within our control.

It must likewise be observed, that wherever the decaying remains of animal and vegetable bodies exist, impregnated with a certain quantity of humidity, the disengagement of marsh miasma must be the natural consequence, whenever the mass is exposed to a certain degree of temperature. This temperature, therefore, occurs frequently in masses of fermenting stable manure, even when the heat of the atmosphere is insufficient to produce such an effect. Thus, the filth that naturally collects in the gutters of frequented streets, if not frequently and carefully taken away, forms, certainly, one of the causes for the generation of marsh miasma, which, independently of every other circumstance, gives origin to the most severe form of remittent fever.

Dead bodies always contain a sufficient quantity of moisture within themselves, and give out a vapour that produces the worst species of remittent fever, whenever they are allowed to lay exposed to the action of the air in warm climates; and, in this way, it often happens, that the vapour emanating from within the walls and from the vaults of churches, in those countries where it is the custom to bury the dead in such places, gives frequent origin to this disease; several instances of a fatal fever originating in this manner have fallen within my experience.

Towards the end of June 1813, I happened to be in Gibraltar; and I there experienced an extremely fetid and nauseous smell, every time I passed the principal burying-ground of the city: and being induced, from experience, to consider the miasma from this source as the most dangerous of all, I therefore was surprised that, with the predominance of this cause of disease, and of another permanent source of miasma which I shall have occasion to notice, Gibraltar should ever be found free from most severe attacks of remittent fever.

Probably, from causes not dissimilar, the plague itself has its origin; as those who, from long observation, have delivered their opinions of the latter disease, describe it, in the commencement, as well as in its termination, as similar to remittent fever. Again, some authors who have written on remittent fever, as it occurs in Lower Egypt, have affirmed, that

that it, occasionally, appears there with symptoms every way similar to those of the plague, from which it cannot be distinguished: and there is every reason to believe, that in this way it broke out in Corfu, in 1815. The remittent fever is never, on its first appearance, even in its most malignant form, a contagious disease; however, it may happen that a matter may be generated, capable of producing a peculiar contagious disease, in hospitals crowded with sick of the remittent fever. This circumstance was on the eve of taking place in an hospital under my charge at Argostoli, in the summer of 1816; and which was prevented, by moving all the sick to a more lofty and spacious building, on the opposite side of the bay.

But, as I only intend to limit these observations to what physicians call the remote causes of this disease, and thereupon to offer some suggestions, with a view to prevent its recurrence, I therefore consider it in its simple and primary form only.

I have had frequent opportunities, for several years, of treating remittent fever: but it has never fallen to my observation, that any servant, or other person employed in the duties of the hospital, has been attacked in consequence of a communication with the sick; which, certainly, would have been the case, had the disease been contagious. The only exceptions to this remark occurred at Argostoli, in which I lost two orderlies and the nurse of the hospital; but their disease seemed rather to have been occasioned by the great fatigue, and continual respiration of the contaminated air of an excessively crowded hospital, at a temperature above 100°, than the effect of a specific contagion: the nurse had been debilitated by two previous attacks of remittent fever, and was in the last month of her pregnancy. It may be remarked, also, that the healthy state of the inhabitants of St. Roque and Algeiras, and other places in the straits of Gibraltar, even when remittent fever prevails there in its worst character, is a proof that the cause of that disease is local, and owing entirely to the situation of the latter place. Moreover, there is no instance where the remittent fever has been communicated from the garrison of Gibraltar to the shipping, or *vice versa*.

The miasma producing remittent fever may always be traced to the sources above-mentioned, or those of a similar description; and it seems only to shew

its effects on living bodies near to its origin: but we have no fact, that this vapour has manifested its effects at a distance from its source, or that it has been conveyed to other places through the medium of bale goods, cloths, or other matters. In this respect, marsh miasma differs widely from contagious disease, which may be carried off in matters impregnated with it, and retain its virulence after a lapse of years, and in every variety of climate, as in plague, typhus, &c.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR:

CONSIDERING the very proper determination you have repeatedly expressed, that your *utilitarian* miscellany should not be made the vehicle either of theological or anti-theological controversy, will you permit me to express some surprise that your pen was not occasionally drawn through some of the passages of unnecessary cant, interspersed in the otherwise amusing, though frequently fanciful and sophistical, disquisition "On the Gradation of Universal Being." I allude particularly to the second part of that disquisition, which appeared in your preceding Number (p. 110), which to me, at least, appears to have required a little weeding; so much so, indeed, that I cannot but suspect that your Editorship, like Homer (the simile, I trust, will atone for the liberty of the suggestion!), can sometimes nod a little: for your waking faculties could not, I think, but have perceived the propriety of the axiom, that, in the discussion of subjects of natural history or philosophy, our election should at once be made, and steadily adhered to, either of taking our data from the dogmas of admitted authority, or of resting exclusively on the inductions of reason; as deducible from the observation of ascertainable facts. If the question is to be argued theologically, the former method is undoubtedly to be preferred; and facts, of course, are no further to be admitted, than as they can be shewn to be in apparent accordance with that primary authority which, as orthodox theologians, we are not at liberty to controvert. But the process of analytical philosophy admits of no such restrictions, and consequently of no such appeal. It has no data, but facts; no inferences but the pure inductions of reason. In either case, the sound and rational logician

cian argues strait-forward; and his conclusions result in simple progression from his premises. His illustrations may encrease the interest of his disquisition, and render his inductions more convincing and satisfactory, by impressing the imagination and assisting the memory; but they constitute no part of his argument—no data for digressive inference. To argue in a circle, is not to argue at all: it proves nothing. It is the sophistry of the hypocrite, or the driveller; and satisfies only the childish and the imbecile—those who seek to be deluded, or confirmed in their delusion.

But your correspondent appears to entertain a most complacent disregard of such logical restrictions—can shift his grounds and change his data at discretion. “The diversities of the human species, varied and extensive as they are, (he tells us,) must either have been produced by the slow and gradual operation of natural causes; or different species were originally created, endowed with the characteristic marks” (physical and anatomical, as well as intellectual). “which they still retain. The first of these causes is most consonant to the tenets of our religion; and, therefore, he unhesitatingly adopts it.” This, if he had been arguing theologically, or taken his primary data from the dogmas of authority, would have been consistent enough; but in the logic of physical analysis his “therefore” is entirely out of the question; and he must arrive at his position through the process of physical induction:—he must shew us how the disproportioned length of the arms, the flatness of the feet, and their difference in length, breadth and shape,—the shape and cavity of the skull, the quantity of the brain, the form of the jaws and teeth, and all those other circumstances which he tells us bring the negro and other savage races nearer to the ape, in the graduated chain of animal existence—should be likely to be produced by the physical operations of climate, &c.; or shew us the instances in which such changes have been gradually produced (no matter through how many generations) in any notoriously transplanted race. But then, unfortunately, if he so had done, his chain of gradation would have been broken in its first link. The approximation of man and brute would be no longer a part of the original scheme of creation, but a secondary result of accidental causes or occurrences; and there must have primarily

been a time, when the animal world existed and held together without any such graduated chain.

But if I were not afraid, Sir, of trespassing upon your periodical rule (which your graduating correspondent has, I think, already, in some degree, infringed,) and provoking to theological controversy, I would push my objections to this mode of mock reasoning still further; and would flatly deny, that there is any thing in the hypothesis of originally distinct races of the human species, that is inconsistent with the faith of revelation. With the dogmas of what is called orthodox commentary, it would, indeed, be inconsistent enough; but not with the text of the Old Testament. The historical parts of that venerable book, including the account of the creation, gives us the history of the origin only of the chosen people, the descendants of the first inhabitants of Eden—of that blissful paradise which, if it had not been forfeited by disobedience, those descendants were to have inhabited. The Mosaic record says nothing of the primitive population of the other parts of the globe—even of that land of Nod, in which Cain, after his fratricide, built a city, and begat sons and daughters. But I beg your pardon, and that of your readers. My business is merely to expose the cobweb sophistry, by which the parroted argument of the graduated chain of existence is held together; to detect the absurdity of mingling theological dogmas with physical disquisition; and to reprobate the propensity for mingling the cant of affected piety with every subject, however irrelevant. The practice has, it is true, sufficient plea of precedent. “Honest Isaac Walton,” as he is called, could not tear his hook out of the gills or entrails of the fish which he had beguiled by the tortures of a writhing worm, without mingling religion with his piscatory instructions; and more than one of our popular maudling sonnetteers might be instanced, who cannot compliment “a white wench’s black eye,” without making the Creator a partner in the amorous ditty. But as this is a custom that would be “more honoured in the breach than the observance,” I cannot but recommend to you, Sir, that for the future you should draw your editorial pen through any such irrelevant passages, with which your correspondents may happen to intersperse their miscellaneous, or pretended philosophical disquisitions.—A FRIEND TO CONSISTENCY.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

No. XXX.

IT is long since we have had a paper of this denomination—partly from the rareness of productions of high poetic merit, or attraction; and partly because the increased attention regularly paid to the critical department has superseded, in some degree, the necessity of detached articles upon the subject. But there have recently two poems issued from the press, one of which, from its sterling merit,—and the other, though partly from a species of merit also, still more from temporary éclat, demand a more extended notice, than we can have space for in the pages expressly assigned to our Literary Review: we allude, of course, to Southey's "Tale of Paraguay," and Miss Landon's "Troubadour." We shall give, (waving our gallantry to the claims of justice,) precedence to Mr. Southey; but because L.E.L. hath already had her trumpeter, sounding, we think, her praises more loudly than discreetly; and because we think that from the perverted propensity there is, in what should be criticism, to mingle political considerations with questions of literature—the other poem is not likely to have quite as candid a reception. We eagerly embrace the opportunity of shewing, that party considerations have no weight with us; and that we can hold the literary balance with a steady hand, for Tory as well as for Radical.

A Tale of Paraguay. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. LL.D., Poet Laureate, Member, &c. &c. &c., 12mo.—We do not think Mr. Southey very happy in the selection of his subject—which is simply this;—One of the native American tribes,

"A feeble nation of Guarani race,"

had been extinguished, all but one man and woman (to whom the poet has given the names of *Quiara* and *Monnema*), by the small-pox. These forlorn survivors journey into the woods, to find a convenient place to suspend their hammock and fix their lonely habitation. A son, whom they name *Yeruti*, is born to them in their solitude. Five years afterwards, *Quiara* while hunting is killed by a jaguar; and the afflicted *Monnema*, shortly after, brings another child into the world—a posthumous daughter, *Mooma*. The bounty of nature, however, and the simplicity of their wants, enabled the widowed mother and her orphans to sub-

sist in this state of isolation, till the "youthhood" of the son had matured to manhood, and that of the daughter was approaching womanhood:—

"The boy in sun and shower

Rejoicing in his strength to *youthhood* grew;
And Mooma, that beloved girl, a dower,
Of gentleness from bounteous nature drew,
With all that should the heart of womanhood endue."

Here they are at length discovered, and are visited by the celebrated missionary Dobrizhoffer—the founder of the Jesuit Theocracy, or Pantisocracy of Paraguay, who conducts them to the capital of his colony, and converts these wild inhabitants of the woods, from mere worshippers of nature, into good passively obedient Christian machines. This the poet seems to think, but does not very clearly shew, was doing them a vast kindness, and conferring upon them an inestimable benefit: though superstitious forms and visionary credulity seem to have been all the religion they were converted to; and in a very short time all three of them died—the mother and daughter of a sick heart, resulting from so sudden and excessive a transition in their mode of life; and the son of that peculiar melancholy species of brain fever or mental derangement,—visionary superstition. If Mr. Southey can produce no better instances of the blessings of Jesuit missionaryship, he will not, we should think, very much advance the semi-papistry of his *autodox* (for we believe even High Church will not permit us to call it his *orthodox*) creed. Yet, such is obviously the moral object of his poem.

But little as we can commend either the selection of the subject or the proposed tendency of the "Tale of Paraguay," it gives us real pleasure to speak in terms more commendatory of the poetical execution of his task. When Robert Southey can be himself—his poetical self—we can forget the *Laureate*, and excuse the theologian; and in the merits of the man of genius, can overlook the apostacy of the politician. And that Southey is a man of genius, let spleen and resentment say what they will to the contrary, candour cannot deny. That he is a poet—notwithstanding the nonsense he has lately scattered in palinodes and hexameters—is equally incontestable; and that he has an ear, when affectation does not plug it up, for the harmony of sweetly attuned verse (notwithstanding the gross misapprehension of the genuine constituents

tments of rhythmical quantity and accent, evinced in his hobbling imitations of the classical measures, and the harem-scarem of his Kehama and Thaliba,) an appeal to his less affected measures, lyrical and heroic, will satisfy any reader who has an unprejudiced taste for the genuine music of poetic eloquence. We hail, therefore, the re-appearance of Southey, in his unsophisticated character as a poet.

Independently of these considerations, after the volumes of splash-dash and tinsel pretension we have of late been obliged to wade through—the jingling prose run mad—the stilted inanities and creeping heroics—the frothy ribaldry in the plumes of wit, and dullness made fine by affected metaphor—and all that wreck of crabbed, or of glittering verbiage, which comes floating on the muddy torrent of our modern Helicon; it is some relief to come to a green spot that we can rest upon, even though it have not all the luxuriance of another Eden, or though a few weeds should be scattered here and there, which taste and criticism might have eradicated. And such a spot we find in the “Tale of Paraguay.”

We think, indeed, that Mr. Southey would have been more a poet if he had been less a preacher; and that, without departing from that strict adherence to historic fact, in which he prides himself, or the simplicity which accords with his subject, his story might have been somewhat more adorned with the colourings and embellishments of poetic imagination. Neither do we maintain, that the style of the composition is entirely free from affected mannerisms: the passage we have already quoted exhibits one of these; and the pedantic straining after primitive etymology in the use of the verb, to *resent*, in a sense in which it is never used in our language, in the following otherwise beautiful description of the widowed and maternal feelings of Monnema, after the posthumous birth of Mooma,—is another:—

“The tears which o’er her infancy were shed
Profuse, *resented* not of grief alone:
Maternal love their bitterness allay’d,
And with a strength and virtue all its own
Sustain’d the breaking heart. A look, a
tone,
A gesture of that innocent babe, in eyes
With saddest recollections overflown,
Would sometimes make a tender smile arise,
Like sunshine breaking through a shower
In vernal skies.”

But we think the present less exception-

able, in this respect, than *any* of his former compositions. We meet not with those frequent occurrences of affirmation, by multiplied negatives—those appeals to the solecism of our idiom, that two negatives make an affirmative—which have, herefore, so frequently revolted our critical feelings; nor do we meet at every turn with that literary dandyism, the substantive use of the numeral ONE (*the beauteous one—the almighty one—the silly one!* &c.) or with that affectation of strained inversion, which throws a terminative emphasis upon the qualifying syllable. Of this last, however, we meet with at least one instance (the worse, because it is evidently appealed to for the sake of the rhyme) in the following eulogy on the Jesuit establishment, already alluded to, in Paraguay.

“Yes; for in history’s mournful map, the
eye

On Paraguay, as on a sunny spot,
May rest complacent: to humanity,
There, and there only, hath a peaceful lot
Been granted, by Ambition *troubled not*,
By Avarice undebased, exempt from care,
By perilous passions undisturbed. And
what

If Glory never rear’d her standard there,
Nor with her clarion’s blast awoke the
slumbering air?”

But upon the whole, there is, with these few exceptions, a simplicity without *simpleness*, a sedate correctness not usual with Mr. Southey, in the language and versification of this poem; and a sweetness of pathetic harmony (of which he was always, when he chose, a master) running, with few interruptions, throughout the whole, which gives a placid charm to his Spenserian stanza.

On the subject of sentiment (his ambiguous theology out of the question!) it is scarcely necessary to speak. Southey is the poet of sentiment. His heart is the last thing we shall quarrel with; and in all that relates to domestic or social feeling he is never wrong—except that he sometimes introduces it rather too egotistically, and where it is out of place. Thus, the present volume is ushered in, by a poetical dedication to his daughter, Edith May Southey, a child of ten years old; for whose perusal, therefore, it never could have been written; and, at any rate, an odd sort of patron to appeal to. In this he tells a pretty sentimental story, about kissing her with tears in his eyes, and about the May-day of her birth,

and the thrushes and the poplars that sympathized in the event,—and such other parental ebullitions as, in the overflowing of the heart, a doating father may naturally enough be expected to babble about to a child who could not understand them; but which (with all our reverence for domestic feelings) we cannot but think look very silly in print—or, at least, in dedicatory print, as ushering a literary production to the public.

We should add, that this nursery dedication is followed by a *proem*, which looks very like another dedication to a certain grown child of fortune (a much more efficient patron, if he were disposed to patronize any thing but dogs and horses,) who did such mighty things at Pamplona, that the atheistical Frenchmen, who were just about to turn godly, lost their wits and fell to cursing instead of prayers.

“Vain was the Frenchman’s skill, his
valour vain;

And even then, when eager hope almost
Had mov’d their irreligious lips to prayer,
Averting from the fatal scene their sight,
They breathed the imprecations of despair.
For Wellesley’s star hath risen ascendant
there.”

But the actual and legitimate dedication of the poem is to the memory of Dr. Jenner, and occupies the first two stanzas of the poem itself: and we confess that we should have been better pleased if the volume and the poem had begun together—though we should have lost thereby the lisps of little Edith May, and the important information of what Mr. Southey loves to dream about.

“I love, thus uncontroll’d, as in a dream,
To muse upon the course of human things;
Exploring sometimes the remotest springs,
Far as tradition lends one guiding gleam;
Or following, upon Thought’s audacious
wings,

Into Futurity, the endless stream.

But now in quest of no ambitious height,
I go where truth and nature lead my way,
And ceasing here from desultory flight,
In measured strain I tell a Tale of
Paraguay.”

The apocryphal lines of egotistical introduction to Virgil’s *Æneid*, telling us what the author had done or dreamt of, and what he was about to do, have been so often imitated, and in so many different shapes, by Mr. Southey, that we hope, at least, that this is the last version he will present us with.

But a still more curious sample of direct egotism remains to be noticed—

the congratulation of the shade of the Jesuit missionary, Dobrizhoffer, in the third canto of the poem, on the superlative and unanticipated honour of having had his “History of the Abipones,” translated by Mr. Southey himself, and made by him, also, the subject of an immortal poem.

“A garrulous, but a lively tale, and fraught
With matter of delight and food for thought.
And if he could in Merlin’s glass have seen
By whom his tomes to speak our tongue
were taught,

The old man would have felt as pleased
I ween,

As when he won the ear of that great
Empress Queen.

“Little he deem’d, when with his Indian
band

He through the wilds set forth upon his way,
A Poet then unborn, and in a land
Which had proscribed his order, should one
day

Take up from thence his moralizing lay,
And shape a song that, with no fiction drest,
Should to his worth its grateful tribute pay,
And sinking deep in many an English breast,
Foster that faith divine that keeps the heart
at rest.”

These passages may serve to forewarn the reader, that whatever commendation we may bestow upon the “Tale of Paraguay,” it is not entirely free from the customary blemishes of its author. Robert Southey is still Robert Southey; but we say again that whenever he is so, in the best sense of the phrase—when he sinks the Laureate, and ceases to deify in the tomb those whom living he abhorred—his merits may be accepted in full atonement for his defects.

Many of his descriptions of the woodland solitude of his Guaranies are very beautiful. His scenes and incidents of simple tenderness are (as they are always) soothingly delightful. They give us the echo of the heart; and on themes like these, or the affections they refer to, the heart of Southey whispers nothing that may not be echoed unblamed. The sketches of the young affections of the brother and sister are particularly pleasing: though they awaken irresistibly a reflection, that, but for the fortunate arrival of the Jesuit, the time was approaching when that affection must have changed its character; and after the example of the children of our first parents—the dove must have found his mate in the fraternal nest. Transplanted to the prison-house of social mechanism, when the first joy
of

of wonder had subsided, their new habitation yielded them no compensation for the wild-wood liberty of their endeared solitude; and their new faith, evidently, only the semblance and the mechanical verbiage of a consolation.

"Quick to believe, and slow to comprehend,

Like children, unto all their teacher taught
Submissively an easy ear they lend."

And it might be added, like parrots they repeated. But this would be rating such a system of devotion too highly. It is a faith of mere automatonism: volition is out of the question. The puppets appear to speak; but it is the priest, the master of the show, who breathes through them and fashions the articulation. The hearts of the poor deluded Indians were still in their woods; and their God was in the voice of the winds that used to sing to them in freedom through the trees, and in the brawlings of the brook that wont to slack their thirst. The forms of association were but aggravated solitude. They were still to each other their only world; and from the wonted enjoyments of that world they were debarred. They were lost and divided in a wilderness of population, in which there was systematically nothing to which the heart could cling. This is not, indeed, the picture which Mr. Southey draws, or the colouring that he spreads; but it is the picture and the colouring which the mental eye discerns through the sketch and the water tints wherewith he covers what may be called the facts. Or to bring the metaphor nearer — we see the poet's shadows on the surface of the crystal pane; but we see through them, also, the realities that are beyond.

"They felt the force
Of habit; when till then in forests bred,
A thick perpetual umbrage overhead,
They came to dwell in open light and air."

"All thoughts and occupations to commute,
To change their air, their water, and their food,

And those old habits suddenly uproot
Conform'd to which the vital powers
pursued

Their functions, such mutation is too rude
For man's fine frame unshaken to sustain.
And these poor children of the solitude
Began ere long to pay the bitter pain
That their new way of life brought with it
in its train.

On Monnema the apprehended ill
Came first; the matron sunk beneath the weight

Of a strong malady, whose force no skill
In healing might avert, or mitigate."

She had Christian burial, however!

"They laid her in the garden of the dead—
Such as a Christian burial-place should be!"

Yeruti and Mooma attend the funeral;
and there

"They wept not at the grave, though over-
wrought

With feelings there as if their hearts would
break."

No, poor creatures! even the natural relief of tears was forbidden to their bursting hearts!—tears would look too like the passions of this world. The redeemed were to act, even to self-delusion, the semblance of resignation, and pen up the flood of nature till it burst the banks of life.

"Some haply might have deem'd they suffered not;

Yet they who look'd upon that maiden meek
Might see what deep emotion blanched
her cheek.

An inward light there was which fill'd
her eyes,

And told, more forcibly than words could
speak,

That this disruption of her earliest ties
Had shaken mind and frame in all their
faculties."

"It was not passion only that disturb'd
Her gentle nature thus; it was not grief;
Nor human feeling by the effort curb'd
Of some misdeeming duty, when relief
Were surely to be found, albeit brief,
If sorrow at its springs might freely flow;
Nor yet repining, stronger than belief
In its first force, that shook the maiden so,
Though these alone might that frail fabric
overthrow.

"The seeds of death were in her at that
hour.

Soon was their quickening and their growth
display'd:

Thenceforth she droop'd, and wither'd like
a flower,

Which, when it flourish'd in its native shade,
Some child to his own garden hath convey'd,
And planted in the sun to pine away.

Thus was the gentle Mooma seen to fade,
Not under sharp disease, but day by day
Losing the powers of life in visible decay."

All this is beautifully pathetic; it speaks to the heart; but it pleads not in favour of that system of automaton devotion and passive obedience to priestly dogma and direction, which, according to Mr. Southey, constitutes "the only sunny spot" in the mournful map of history, on which "the eye may rest complacently." Upon such a spot our eye rests with no complacency: its sun is to us the fiery dog-star—scorching and drinking up the stream of social feeling that should refresh the heart;

heart ; its fields are the barren sands of Lybia, and its breath the simoom. Rather be our's the untutored solitude and savage liberty of the woods, where we might "see God in clouds and hear him in the winds," than the Christian civilization of such a state of *orderly* society.

But we must return to the victims—

"How had Yeruti borne to see her fade ?
But he was spared the lamentable sight,
Himself upon the bed of sickness laid.
Joy of his heart, and of his eyes the light
Had Mooma been to him, his soul's delight,
On whom his mind for ever was intent,
His darling thought by day, his dream
by night,
The playmate of his youth in mercy sent,
With whom his life had past in peace fullest content.

"Well was it for the youth, and well for her,
As there in placid helplessness she lay,
He was not present with his love to stir
Emotions that might shake her feeble clay,
And rouse up in her heart a strong array
Of feelings, hurtful only when they bind
To earth the soul that soon must pass away."

So a brother's hand smooth'd not the death-bed pillow of a sister : that office was to be performed by the Jesuit Dobrizhoffer. For poor Mooma herself—her earthly hopes had ended at her mother's grave.

"Her only longing now was, free as air
From this obtrusive flesh to take her flight
For Paradise, and seek her mother there."

She fled ; and Yeruti's doom, or his release, was not long delayed. He had not "lost the dead :—"

"Soon shall he join them in their heavenly sphere,
And often, even now, he knew that they were near.

'Twas but in open day to close his eyes,
And shut out the unprofitable view
Of all this weary world's realities,
And forthwith, even as if they lived anew,
The dead were with him : features, form and hue,
And looks and gestures, were restored again :

Their actual presence in his heart he knew ;
And when their converse was disturbed,
oh ! then

How flat and stale it was to mix with living men !"

He went on, however, with "spirit wholly on obedience bent," performing whatever task the Jesuits directed, "at loom, in garden, or in field."

"And when to church the congregation went,
None more exact than he to cross his breast,
And kneel, or rise, and do in all things like the rest.

Cheerful he was, almost like one elate
With wine, before it hath disturbed his power

Of reason. Yet he seem'd to feel the weight,

Of time ; for alway when from yonder tower
He heard the clock tell out the passing hour,

The sound appeared to give him some delight :

And when the evening shades began to lower,

Then was he seen to watch the fading light
As if his heart rejoiced at the return of night.

"The old man to whom he had been given in care,

To Dobrizhoffer came one day, and said,
The trouble which our youth was thought to bear

With such indifference, hath deranged his head.

He says that he is nightly visited.
His Mother and his Sister come and say
That he must give this message from the dead

Not to defer his baptism, and delay
A soul upon the earth which should no longer stay."

Dobrizhoffer, however, thought fit still to delay the baptismal rite.

"But the old Indian came again ere long
With the same tale, and freely then confessed

His doubt that he had done Yeruti wrong ;
For something more than common seem'd imprest ;

And now he thought that certes it were best

From the youth's lips his own account to hear—

Haply the Father then to his request
Might yield, regarding his desire sincere,
Nor wait for farther time if there were aught to fear.

Yeruti is questioned by the Jesuit—

"Came they to him in dreams ?... He could not tell.

Sleeping or waking now small difference made ;

For even while he slept he knew full well
That his dear Mother and that darling Maid

Both in the Garden of the Dead were laid :
And yet he saw them as in life, the same,
Save only that in radiant robes arrayed,
And round about their presence when they came

There shone an affluent light as of a harmless flame.

"And

"And where he was he knew, the time,
the place,...
All circumstantial things to him were clear;
His own heart undisturb'd. His Mother's face
How could he chuse but know; or knowing fear
Her presence and that Maid's, to him more dear
Than all that had been left him now below?
Their love had drawn them from their happy sphere;
That dearest love unchanged they came to show;
And he must be baptized, and then he too might go."

The Jesuit finds him upon minute examination perfectly sane, [*in every other respect*]. "Mark of passion there was none; none of derangement." There was a strange brightness in his eyes; but his pulse was regular; and "nothing troubled him in mind"—

"But he must be baptized: he could not tarry here."

So baptized he was.

"The day, in its accustomed course, passed on;
The Indian mark'd him ere to rest he went,
How o'er his beads, as he was wont, he bent;
And then, like one who casts all care aside,
Lay down. The old man fear'd no ill event,
When, 'Ye are come for me!' Yeruti cried;
'Yes, I am ready now!' and instantly he died."

We take the poet's own shewing of the case. What were the results of the conversion of these poor Indians but inward pining and consumptive grief, (under the semblance, from a sense of duty assumed, of cheerful resignation,) which dug the graves of all:—in the shape of bodily disease for the mother and daughter; but for the son, by that morbid derangement of the spirit which sustains with preternatural buoyancy the outward frame and faculties, till the crisis arrive, or the object of diseased desire be obtained, and then submits at once to that mortality to which it had already consigned every other faculty by which vital function can be sustained.

But this, though an exposure of the sophisticating superstition, is no censure to the poet: to his opinions it may be; but for these he is not responsible at the Parnassian bar. He has clothed his sentiments poetically, and has rendered his incidents interesting. He has soothed the ear with his plaintive melody, and touched the heart with the tenderness of feeling. In one respect, perhaps, even his subject has not been unhappily cho-

sen; it is in accordance with the character of his mind, and the instinct of his style: for the genius of Southey is naturally rather placid than towering, and characterized, like his rhythm, by smoothness, not by energy. He can melt, but he cannot burn—his fancy is picturesque, but his imagination is not creative. He has vividly delineated, and sometimes brilliantly coloured, many of the splendid incoherencies of oriental fable in his *Kehama*, and has run wild in the rambling prose of *Thaliba*: but whenever he has aimed at the impassioned sublime, he has failed in his effect, and found it easier to be *preternatural* than *supernatural*; and, straining at the great, has fallen into the extravagant. His language wants that rich and pregnant conciseness which should sustain the high heroic*; and he appears, therefore, to most advantage in themes and thoughts and images that will bear dilation. How Mr. Southey *can* dilate we have a striking instance in the poem before us. Dr. Dodd (we think it was), in his Poem on the Death of the Prince of Wales (the late King's father), apologizing for the tardy appearance of his effusion from the excess of his sorrow, says

"Deep streams glide silent, small brooks babbling flow."†

The thought has been re-echoed by successive poets; but never, if we recollect rightly, with equally expressive conciseness. It was reserved for Mr. Southey to dilate this one nervous line into two and a half:

"Waters that babble on their way proclaim
A shallowness: but in their strength deep streams
Flow silently."

But we will not take leave of this poem with the dregs of any thing that looks like censure on our pen. We will present our readers; therefore, with a farewell quotation, selected from the beautiful description of the first interview between the venerable missionary and Mooma, and trust it will be sufficient to induce our readers to join with us in the wish, that Mr. Southey may send us occasionally more "News from Parnassus."

The holy father (who had heard the rumour

* His *Joan of Arc*, in the first edition, was a beautiful heroic pastoral. It was not epic; and by endeavouring afterwards to make it so, he only made it flat.

† The original may be traced to Sir W. Raleigh.

"Passions are likened best to floods and streams;
The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb."

rumour of traces of human footsteps, and a lonely dwelling, discovered by some traders in the woods on the northern side of Empalado's shore,) had set out with a little band of converts, in the hope of making new proselytes. On the fourth day of their journey a human foot-mark is descried, the print of which they cautiously trace.

"Them, thus pursuing where the track may lead,

A human voice arrests upon their way.

They stop; and thither whence the sounds proceed,

All eyes are turn'd in wonder, ... not dismay,
For sure such sounds might charm all fear away.

No nightingale whose brooding mate is nigh
From some sequester'd bower at close of day,

No lark rejoicing in the orient sky,
Ever pour'd forth so wild a strain of melody.

"The voice which through the ringing forest floats

Is one which having ne'er been taught the skill

Of marshalling sweet words to sweeter notes,

Utters all unpremeditate, at will,

A modulated sequence loud and shrill

Of inarticulate and long-breath'd sound,

Varying its tone with rise and fall and trill,

Till all the solitary woods around

With that far-piercing power of melody resound."

The Jesuit makes a signal of silence to his attendants, and proceeds cautiously alone.

"Anon, advancing thus the trees between,
He saw beside her bower the songstress wild,

Not distant far, himself the while unseen.

Mooma it was, that happy maiden mild,

Who in the sunshine, like a careless child

Of nature, in her joy was caroling.

A heavier heart than his it had beguiled

So to have heard so fair a creature sing

The strains which she had learnt from all sweet birds of spring.

"For these had been her teachers, these alone;

And she in many an emulous essay,

At length into a descant of her own

Had blended all their notes, a wild display

Of sounds in rich irregular array;

And now as blithe as bird in vernal bower,

Pour'd in full flow the unexpressive lay,

Rejoicing in her consciousness of power,

But in the inborn sense of harmony yet more."

"When now the Father issued from the wood

Into that little glade in open sight,

Like one entranced, beholding him, she stood;

Yet had she more of wonder than affright,

Yet less of wonder than of dread delight,

When thus the actual vision came in view;

For instantly the maiden read aright

Wherefore he came; his garb and beard she knew;

All that her mother heard had then indeed been true.

"Nor was the Father filled with less surprise;

He, too, strange fancies well might entertain,

When this so fair a creature met his eyes.

He might have thought her not of mortal strain;

Rather, as bards of yore were wont to feign,

A nymph divine of Mondai's secret stream;

Or haply of Diana's woodland train:

For in her beauty Mooma such might seem,
Being less a child of earth than like a poet's dream.

"No art of barbarous ornament had scarr'd
And stain'd her virgin limbs, or 'fil'd her face;

Nor ever yet had evil passion marr'd

In her sweet countenance the natural grace
Of innocence and youth; nor was there trace

Of sorrow, or of hardening want and care.

Strange was it in this wild and savage place,

Which seem'd to be for beasts a fitting lair,

Thus to behold a maid so gentle and so fair:

"Across her shoulders was a hammock flung;

By night it was the maiden's bed, by day

Her only garment: Round her as it hung,

In short unequal folds of loose array,

The open meshes, when she moves, display

Her form. She stood with fix'd and wondering eyes,

And trembling like a leaf upon the spray,

Even for excess of joy, with eager cries

She call'd her mother forth to share that glad surprise."

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ECONOMY of TASTE.

The Domestic Fireside.

IT has always appeared to me, that the advantages of a correct taste have seldom been sufficiently appreciated. They have generally been regarded as referable only to objects of luxury and shewy accomplishment — to arts that minister merely to the gratification of the indolent and the opulent — to poetry and music, painting and statuary, and the ornamental parts of architecture, furniture, &c. The principles of taste have, therefore, been little attended to in the general education of youth; and even among those classes of society in whose education they have not been entirely neglected, their practical application has generally been confined to superfluities of luxury — seldom

to mere conveniences of life. In reference even to those, taste has, accordingly, become much less correct than it would have been, if the subject had been examined upon more liberal and comprehensive principles. I cannot be persuaded, however, but that there is an intimate connexion between taste and morals, and between the former, especially, and all the higher powers of intellect; so much so, that when the opportunities are sufficiently presented for appreciating the quantum, the character and the direction of the taste of any individual, a tolerable judgment may be formed both of his moral and his intellectual character.

But the objects of taste have not been more injudiciously circumscribed, than its characteristics have been erroneously appreciated. The meretricious has been mistaken for the pure; and a fastidious delicacy, a shewy pretence of elegance, and a sort of effeminate refinement—and, above all, a perpetual sacrifice to the aristocracy of fashion—have been estimated as the accomplishments of a principle, whose elements ought to be sought in the eternal truth of nature, and in the chaste and decorous union of the useful and the beautiful.

A severe application of this principle of discrimination, would strip, perhaps, some of the most popular artists of the present day of no small portion of their high plumed reputation, and tear a feather or two from the cap even of the President of our Royal Academy. But such an application would be a digression from the main object of the present essay; which is to shew the connexion of taste, not only with arts and morals, but with that dearer object of calculating inquiry—ECONOMY.

In this point of view, it may be thought worthy even of the general attention of a trading age. Cupidity itself may be influenced, in some instances, to court acquaintance with the graces; and the speculative improver of his hereditary domains may be induced to cultivate a taste for picturesque and architectural beauty, as a means, at once, of diminishing his expenditure and improving his rent-roll. Nay, if the subject be thus considered in the full extent of application, it may carry the united principles of taste, economy and comfort into the parlour and the breakfast-room, and to the very hearths of those humble cottages, to which frugal competence, or decent industry re-

tires, for the enjoyment of the simple gratifications of domestic life.

Let it not be thought that I descend too low, in the treatment of a subject which the *arbiter elegantiarum* has hitherto regarded as all his own, if, around such a hearth, I make myself one of a simple circle, to derive an illustration of my principles; and endeavour to shew how taste, comfort, and economy may be united together, and associated with those habits of order, which never fail to have a powerful influence on the moral character of individuals, and to enlarge the sphere of their practical utilities.

I might shew, even in a sphere so humble, and in matters of such ordinary usefulness as the form of a grate, and the fitting-up of a chimney, how those principles of unadulterated taste which unite, in the most simple way, the convenient and the agreeable, may at once increase the warmth of the little apartment, diminish the consumption of fuel, administer to cleanliness, and prevent the suffocating annoyance of smoke—so troublesome often to the lungs of guest and occupant, and so destructive to every article of furniture and apparel. This might be illustrated without entering into the consideration of the degree of embellishment which may be superadded to the materials of which these necessary accommodations are to be constructed;—whether marble or friestone, Dutch tiles, or mere plastered brick, and whitewash, are to be employed—with iron bars, or bronze, or polished steel: these are preferences that must, in every case, be necessarily determined by the degree of expenditure authorized by the income of the master of the house—the style in which he aspires to live, and the number of servants retained in his establishment: but I will observe, that, in these and in every other particular of household decoration, if he be not strictly regulated by the contingencies and limits of his income, the principles of taste will be violated quite as much as his convenience will be trenced upon; because he will find it impracticable to maintain that accordance of appearances—that correct keeping, as the artists would call it—that agreement and harmony of parts, which correctness of taste and respectability of estimation so imperiously demand.

But with reference to the more general and elementary objects of taste, convenience and economy, experienced observation may safely be appealed to,

whether the awkwardest and most disproportioned chimnies, and the ugliest and most fantastic of those grates and fireplaces by which the inventive cupidity of fashion-mongers has endeavoured to excite and minister to the changeful caprice of those who have neither taste nor common sense to guide them, have not uniformly been found to be those which destroy most coal, diffuse least warmth, and are most frequently productive of discomfort and annoyance.

But I will venture to descend to still more housewifely minutiae of detail; nor disdain to handle, on this occasion, even the hearth-brush and the fire-shovel; for a clean hearth, a clear fire, and a regular temperature, are worthy to be enumerated among the objects, at once of taste, economy and comfort: and let those who delight in sudden gusts of blaze and smoke, in abrupt transitions from oppressive heat to shivering chillness, and can endure to see the hearth piled with cinders and ashes, while the flame is struggling in vain for a passage through an oppressive heap of fresh and unignited coals, dispute, if they please, the correctness of my critical perceptions. But the *economy* of taste being the subject of my essay, let those who have not hitherto been in the practice make the experiment, during a single winter, of keeping their hearth always clean, within as well as without the fender; of regularly throwing up their cinders, and covering them with frequent and moderate supplies of coal—using the poker only rarely and temperately, so as to keep a constant draft, or passage for the air, and produce but little flame; and then (if their establishment be small enough to permit the difference of their own parlour consumption to be perceptible) let them look, at the end of the year, to their coal-merchant's account, and see if the system which has afforded them a constantly cheerful—I was going to say a picturesque—fire, a clean hearth, and a regular temperature, will not demonstrate also, in pounds, shillings and pence, the *economy* of taste. This calculation, however, proceeds upon the premises, that the coals made use of are exclusively of the prime quality: and which, if thus used, are eventually the cheapest. With coals of a very inferior quality, at whatever price they may be purchased, neither economy, taste nor comfort are certainly to be expected.

RURICUS.

MR. HENRY ENNIS's *Journal of a Voyage to NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, PORT ESSINGTON, APSLEY STRAITS, &c.*

[Continued from p. 125.]

Thursday, 23d.—Finding that fresh water could not be had, the season fast advancing, and Melville and Bathurst Islands being the principal points contemplated for forming the new settlements on, we weighed and made sail. At noon, Vashon Head south-west; Smith's Point, south-east and by east three-quarters east; at six, north-east part of Melville Island bearing from south twenty-three west to south forty-seven west, distance twenty miles; west end of Cobourg Peninsula south forty-seven east, fifteen miles.

Sunday, 26th.—At six, made sail up Apsley Straits. At one, P.M., running in for the anchorage. At half-past one came-to in fifteen and a quarter fathoms, Luxmore Head south sixty-five east, Pipers Head north ten west.

The distance between Port Essington and the anchorage in Apsley Straits, which divide Melville and Bathurst Islands, is about one hundred and twenty miles; the soundings between these ports are from seven and a-half to thirteen and a-half fathoms.

Our satisfaction was very great on our arrival at the place of our final destination, after a passage of upwards of seven months from Plymouth, during which time, with very little exception, we had had delightful weather, a healthy ship's company, and but one accident of any consequence—the drowning of poor Lovett.

The entrance to this noble port is truly delightful; Bathurst Island rising gently on the right, and Melville Island on the left, clothed in all the beauty and luxuriance of a tropical climate; and Harris's Island standing in the centre of the strait, forming one of the finest harbours and most picturesque scenes that can be well imagined.

26th.—Every thing being prepared, the mariners were landed, and possession taken of Melville and Bathurst Islands, in the same manner and form as at Port Essington; and the British colours displayed on Luxmore Head, with even more satisfaction (if possible) than on the Cobourg peninsula, as this was the point on which the new establishment was to be formed, and on which, in fact, all our expectations were centered.

27th, 28th, and 29th. — Parties employed in every quarter in search of fresh water, sinking wells on Melville and Bathurst Islands, exploring the country, and surveying the coast; but up to this time, as far as related to fresh water, without success, until the evening of the 29th, when Captain Bremer discovered a fresh-water stream in a bay, distance from Luxmore Head about seven or eight miles, which afforded an ample supply; and in consequence of which the ship was removed from her present anchorage to a small bay, which was called King's Bay, in honour of Captain King, the first discoverer of these islands.

Thursday, 30th. — Finding our new situation, in point of anchorage and fresh water, most eligible; and being close to a desirable point of high land to commence a new settlement on, and it being on a breast of Harris's Island, which may be easily put in a state of defence, and which lies nearly midway between Melville and Bathurst Islands, was fixed on as the most proper place to begin operations.

The south point of this high land was named Point Barlow, after Captain Barlow of the 33d regiment, who is to remain commandant of the island; Harris's Island bearing south twenty-seven west from the ship, and the north part of Bathurst Island, named Cape Brace, bearing thirty-eight thirty west, the whole anchorage, named Port Cockburn, in honour of Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, one of the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The whole strength of the expedition was now directed to this point, clearing the land to set up houses, build forts, and make other necessary preparations.

3d October. — A sufficient space being cleared, the fort was laid out and begun. A well for the use of the garrison was also commenced; as was likewise a garden, on a point near the fresh-water stream, which has been called Garden Point: small parties were employed in surveying, exploring the country, and gardening. This day, Serjeant Stewart of the 3d regt., and a black prisoner — a convict, lost themselves in the woods on a shooting party. The latter has not been since heard of; but the serjeant got back, nearly exhausted.

A wharf for the convenience of landing the heavy stores from the ships, was taken in hand on the fourth, and a second garden close to the fort, on the

same day; and small parties were employed as before.

On the 5th, two houses that were sent in frame, from Sydney, for the use of the officers composing the garrison, were landed, and began to be set up. Boats were sent to haul the Seine every morning, generally with little success. By this time the whole of the works were going on rapidly; the soldiers, marines and convicts, as they could be spared, building comfortable huts for themselves, on a high ridge, in a line with the beach. This row they christened Barrack-street. Indeed, it was truly astonishing to see with what rapidity they got them up, and covered them in.

The Commissariat store-house, sixty feet long by eighteen wide, was laid out on the 6th, sailors, marines, artificers, &c. employed on the various works, boats surveying, exploring, &c. &c.

From this time forward the different works were carried on with wonderful celerity; every one, from the captain to the lowest man in the expedition, seemed to vie with each other, in carrying on the service of the respective departments. It was really astonishing how they supported such constant hard labour under a vertical sun.

The pier, an extraordinary piece of work, was completed on the 19th: it is sixty-four feet long, fourteen feet wide, and thirteen feet high, at the end next low-water mark, and is built of enormous pieces of timber, bolted at each end; and the interstices filled with masses of sand-stone rock; and from the quality of the materials, and the judgment with which it was planned and executed, will, no doubt, last many years: the greatest credit is due to the exertions of the young officer (J. C. Sicklemore) who had the superintendence of building it, from whose judicious partition of the labour, and his great zeal, every difficulty was overcome, and the pier finished in sixteen days.

The wharf being completed, afforded additional strength to those employed on the other works; the fort advanced rapidly, and the officers' houses were nearly completed; the commissariat store-house, forges, people's huts, &c., in a form and state, and a considerable piece of land cleared both at the fort and at Garden Point, by the 20th.

Thursday, 21st of October. — Being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and the fort being in a proper state to receive some of the guns which we

had previously landed; was fixed on as the most auspicious day for hoisting the union jack on the fort (which was named Fort Dundas, in honour of the Noble Lord at the head of the Board of Admiralty); and as it was also the anniversary of a most gallant action fought by Captain Bremer, in the Royalist of eighteen guns, with the French frigate Weser of forty guns, and 350 men, which ended in the capture of the latter, was an additional inducement to those now under Captain Bremer's command to wish that day might be selected for the interesting ceremony.

Captain Bremer had requested the company of every officer that could be spared from the respective services, to dine with him on shore on this occasion; and upwards of twenty sat down to the first public dinner ever given on Melville Island.

On the cloth being removed, and his Majesty's health being drank, the union jack was hoisted, and was saluted by twenty-one guns from the fort (the first ever fired in this part of Australia), and was answered by the heart-felt cheers of those on shore, and on board the ships—the working parties or convicts getting double allowance; joined in the general good-humour and felicity of the day.

It is in vain for me to attempt a description of our feelings on this occasion. In fact, we were delighted; placed at the distance of nearly nineteen thousand miles from home, in a part of the world which had hitherto never been visited by civilized man, and turned, as it were by magic, into a British settlement, gave rise to feelings easier to be conceived than described. At sunset the flag was lowered down, and introduced to the mess table, where it underwent the ceremony of christening in bumpers of claret; every one present having hold of the flag, and standing as sponsors, vowing to protect the bantling with their best blood.

I noticed, in a former part, that the natives continued their fires as we passed along the coast of Australia; so they did from our first arrival at these islands. In the first instance, they appeared at a distance, and detached from each other, which we supposed were the fires of different tribes; but they daily approached each other, and neared us considerably; so that it would appear they were endeavouring to surround us in a body. The fires to the eastward of the ship, on Melville Island,

remained stationary from the early part of the month, but those on Bathurst Island were still advancing, and on the nights of the 22d, 23d, and 24th, were joined in one extensive sheet covering an extent of several miles; sending forth such an immense body of light, as to make every object round us perfectly visible, although at the distance of several miles.

The fires in our neighbourhood, on Melville Island, got stronger, and also began to close on the fort. Up to this time we had not seen any of the natives; although traces of them were visible in every place where we went. On the 25th, Captain Bremer and a few of the officers crossed over to Bathurst Island, and rowed up a salt lagoon, and were not a little surprised, on their return, to find themselves intercepted by a party of the natives, at a point where the water was fordable to an opposite sandbank. The whole of them being armed with spears and waddys, at first seemed disposed to dispute the passage with us; but on the boat pulling towards them, they retreated. However, after a little time, they ventured to the boat; and a few handkerchiefs and other trifles being given them, they laughed, seemed well pleased, and the boat left them.

On the same afternoon, a party of them came down to the settlement, surprised some of our men who were cutting wood, and took from them their axes, of the use of which they seemed to have a correct idea; no doubt from seeing our men at work, felling the timber in the woods. This caused a general outcry: the women flew to the boats; the men seized their arms; whilst the blacks scampered into the thicket, very well pleased with their prize. Their numbers were variously represented; some said there were thousands, others hundreds; but when we came up to them in the woods, their party did not exceed twenty. No doubt, there were many more dispersed about, as they always have a reserve to carry their arms, and to guard the old men, women, and children. We soon established an intercourse with this party, by making signs of peace, and giving our arms to those behind us; and advancing slowly towards them. They also threw down their arms, and seemed to feel a tolerable degree of confidence: several of the youngest, however, kept in the rear, and collected the spears ready for action.

They made many signs for hatchets, which

which we signified should be given them if they came to the settlement; by these means we drew them near the fort; but nothing could induce them to come beyond the line of the huts, or into the cleared ground.

We found one evening that they had stolen three hatchets; but as it was desirable to establish a friendly intercourse with them, if possible, no notice was taken of this theft; and three additional hatchets were given them, at which they seemed highly pleased, retired quietly into the wood, and made their fires about half a mile from us.

Two days after this, they surprised two of our men, and took an axe and a reaping hook from them; our sentinels and others being near, they were made to understand, that they would not be allowed to plunder in that manner; the reaping hook was returned; but he that had the axe darted into the wood, with such amazing speed, that to attempt catching him was out of the question; and as it was resolved not to come to extremities with them, he was not fired at.

However, their depredations became so frequent, that it was deemed highly necessary to put a stop to them; and when, on their next visit, they made the usual signs and vociferations for axes, they were made to understand that none would be given them; and signs were also made for them to go away, and to shew them we were not pleased with their conduct. They complied with this intimation; but it was fully evident from their brandished spears, and their exercising themselves in throwing their waddys, that they were also dissatisfied, and probably meditated mischief.

We saw nothing more of them until the 30th, on which day our boat at the watering-place was surprised by a party of twenty or thirty natives, armed with spears and waddys. Another party, at the same moment, surrounded a cottage in a garden, which was made by the officers, at a little distance from the watering-place; and in which, at that time, were only one of the young gentlemen, and a corporal of marines. They endeavoured to make a retreat to the boat; but this the natives seemed inclined to prevent. Finding their situation critical, and the savages preparing to throw their spears, the corporal fired over their heads; on which they all dropped on the knee, but were up again in a moment. He loaded and fired re-

peatedly; and they dropped on every discharge, as before—which gave him an opportunity of making his escape: he continued to fire as he ran, until he and the young gentleman reached the boat; when a shower of spears was thrown. Some of them struck the boat; and one, a barbed spear, grazed the midshipman's neck. Fearing some mischief might ensue, the corporal thought it most prudent to prove to them our superiority, as it might prevent a greater effusion of blood. He selected their chief for punishment, and fired directly at him. He fell, and was supposed to be severely wounded, if not killed outright; and either crawled off, or was carried away by his companions.

Hitherto they did not appear to heed our musquetry; for as none of them, up to this day, were hurt by it, they had no idea of its destructive power.

About the same hour, an attack was made by another and more numerous party, on our people who were employed outside the cleared ground, near the settlement, at whom they threw a great number of spears, but without doing any material injury. But, on a few muskets being fired at them, they retreated into the woods, and we saw no more of them in the vicinity of the watering-place or fort; and the circumstance of their keeping away altogether convinced us that some of them must have felt the effects of our shots.

As the rainy season was expected to commence in those latitudes about the latter end of the present or early part of the next month, all the out-parties (except those employed in surveying) were called in, and set to work on the fort, and in building a magazine, landing the commissariat stores and provisions, finishing the huts for those that were to remain on the island, and for the general security and comfort of the whole.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS from a JOURNEY to the MINERAL SPRINGS of MOUNT CAUCASUS, and along the RIVER KUBAN to KERTCH, on the SEA of AZOV. By a Russian Officer.

THE mountains forming the chain of Caucasus may be divided into four classes or regions; the first is covered with green, and ornamented with various trees; the second, rising from

from the first, consists of rocks, bearing large projecting trees, and having its sides covered here and there with withered grass and moss; the third region, which already rises above the clouds, is enveloped in a covering of snow; and the fourth appears covered with a crust of perpetual ice. From the midst of this majestic range, the gigantic *Elberuss* (*Katsbek* or *Shat* mountain) raises its royal head, and all the mountains around seem to bow down before it. No painter, no poet has yet dared to attempt a sketch of these immense mountains; nor could pen or pencil at all approach the reality; and yet there is, perhaps, no place in the world where a mind of a truly poetical turn might find more and grander objects of inspiration.

The mineral springs of this region most generally known are, 1. hot springs, of 38° (quere, Reaumur?); 2. sulphurous acid springs, of 25°; 3. the hot springs at Warwazij, of 32°; 4. on the iron mountain, twelve wersts from the latter, chalybeat hot springs, of 32°; 5. forty wersts from the first, cold acid springs; 6. twelve wersts from these, acid chalybeat springs.

Before arriving at the region of these springs, to the right of *Georgiewsk*, are the *auls* (villages) of some tribes of peaceable Cherkesses, kept peaceable by the strong rule of General Yermaloff, the terror of all the predatory tribes that inhabit the mountain fastnesses. But along the road are some Scotch and German colonies, where invalids, visiting the springs, may be provided with excellent white and brown bread, butter, milk, potatoes, and various other kinds of provisions. We paid for four rooms, opposite the springs, ten roubles daily—the use of the baths included. I drank some mineral acid water, which is sold at thirty-five copeks a bottle; and took a bath, on Mount Mashnek, in a cistern cut in the rock, capable of containing six persons. The heat of the water, which flows in on one side and out of the other, was 25°. After half an hour's bathing I found myself greatly refreshed, and felt a keen appetite. There is a flight of about one hundred steps leading upon this hill, but which is rather fatiguing for invalids. A new path, made by the orders of General Yermaloff, is much more convenient. This gentleman has also caused the establishment of separate baths for ladies, in a neat house, built on the

top of the hill. Every convenience may be had here; and, compared with the prices at St. Petersburg, the articles are not very dear. They are now laying out a very beautiful garden there, and I am convinced, that if the cares of government for this place are continued for a few years longer, the European nations will leave their own watering-places, and come to seek the restoration of health on Mount Mashnek. About eighty houses are already built; the colonists are enriching themselves, since our troops are now so well stationed, that there is no longer any danger from the attacks of the hostile tribes.

The road from *Georgiewsk* to *Stawropol* leads, at first, through a steep covered with dry grass (this was in the month of August), then through meadows and corn-fields. *Stawropol* is a very regularly built town, and much more beautiful than *Georgiewsk*; but I found the provisions scarce. There are two churches here, one of stone and the other of wood. From here we went through the village of *Bogojawlensk* to *Protshnoi Okop*, both inhabited by Cossacs, who seem to have a great abundance of cattle. From this place to the *Caucasian fortress* we were escorted by a party of *Choperski-Cossacs*—as beautiful a set of men as can be imagined. Throughout our journey we found these men civil, and clean and neat in every thing; the Cossac villages, all along the Kuban line, are well built, and the fields kept in good order; the grass was almost every where dry, owing to an extraordinary drought which had prevailed for some time: otherwise, I was told, the grass grows man high, which enables the Cossacs to keep a great quantity of cattle.

The line along the Kuban seemed to me in better order than that of Mount Caucasus; and the Cherkesses, and Kabardinski, who inhabit the opposite shores of the river, are kept in awe by it.

About twelve wersts beyond the fortress the road begins to be even, and extends, in that manner, for 700 wersts. The Kuban rolling its waves along its gloomy banks, covered with forests and high withered grass, was on our left; but the traveller is cheered by the sight of the beauty, order and abundance that prevails in the *Choperski-Cossac* villages through which he passes, and each of which has its church, built of stone.

We next entered the country of the Cossacs of the Black Sea, called, formerly, the *Saporog-Cossacs*, whose capital is *Yekaterinodar*, a large town, but badly built, with only 3,000 inhabitants. I was informed by several official gentlemen, that the Cossacs of this district consist of nearly 70,000 individuals of both sexes; that they keep on foot twenty-one regiments of 550 men each; but that, in case of necessity, they can mount 10,000 horsemen more. The men are all dressed uniformly in blue cloth, with sleeves hanging down from the shoulders; their hair is cut close to the head, a few only leaving a small bunch of it on the crown. This uniformity of dress had no pleasing effect on me, and I thought the other Cossacs, who dress themselves variously, looked better, and have a more manly appearance, which is given to them by their long beards; men, women and children, and even the chief, were every where busy at work. I have said that our Cossacs keep the Cherkesses in awe; notwithstanding this they must lead a disagreeable life, since they are obliged to be ever on the alert, and literally sleep with their arms, ready for action, lying under their pillows. For those robbers are ever on the look out for plunder: and especially in winter, when the Kuban is frozen over, they will steal across at night and drive away the cattle. Our men are constantly calling "who goes there?" and any one who gives no answer, will be instantly sent to sleep with his fathers.

During the journey we could often see detachments of Cherkesses on the opposite bank of the river. Once we went to bathe near the last-mentioned fortress, I keeping pretty near the shore, but my companion swimming towards the middle of the river. All of a sudden three Cherkesses plunged into the water, and made towards us. It may be supposed that we did not wait for them; and by a hasty retreat on shore, we escaped death or captivity.* Our men are strictly enjoined not to cross the river, else they think they should

soon drive those robbers out of the field.

We paid the postage from *Yekaterinodar* to *Taman* at the former place, which is the usual practice, and prevents delays on the road. We were constantly accompanied by 100 or 150 Cossacs, and their officer, who relieved each other at the different stations, and, besides, we were attended by the *Yessaul Dolinsky* from the war-office, to forward our journey, in which we flew rather than rode, making at one time thirty-eight wersts in an hour, and 185 wersts in twelve hours. The road was excellent, and the bridges better than in the interior of Russia. The rushes, growing all along the road, are often above three fathoms high.

The Cossacs in this district, as, indeed, all the Cossacs, are a very dexterous and nimble race, having excellent officers. Every where we found the readiest hospitality among them. They even made us take bread, wine, and fruit with us when we left their cottages, and would often place provision in our carriage against our will, or without our knowledge; and would never accept of any money in return.

At *Temrick* the line of the *Kuban* terminates. Here the road is wider, General Yermalof having caused the rushes on both sides to be burnt away for the greater security of the travellers. At *Taman* our Cossacs found some young swans among the rushes; they gave them to us, and we sent four of them to the oven to be baked; but during the night they were carried off by some dogs.

This fortress, which only contains 200 inhabitants, is in a very dilapidated state; and although there are still ninety cannon, they are not on the walls. We went to view the *Ambrian Straits*, and saw *Yenikul* and *Kertch* at a distance. Three wersts from *Taman* is a hill which, from the 15th of August to the 15th of September of the year 1818, threw out mud and stones, accompanied by an eruption of fire and a thick smoke. This phenomenon was accompanied by a terrible subterraneous noise, which was likewise heard in the streets, and on the sea of Azov; and islands were twice formed above the surface on the water, on which people were able to walk: but which again disappeared in the waves. There are a great many heliotropes growing about here, which, although not very large, smell very sweet.

* By all these details, it seems that General Yermaloff has, as yet, done very little towards taming these desperadoes; and that the baths at the foot of Mount Caucasus are, therefore, not so very inviting as watering-places for the nations of Europe. But it is thus often that authors refute in detail, what they have boldly asserted in the gross.—Y. Z.

In the church of the Ascension of Mary, I saw the famous stone about which so much has been written; it bears the inscription, that in the year 6576 (1060 after Christ) Prince *Gelb* measured the sea on the ice, and found it to be 30,054 fathoms from *Tumular-Kan* to *Kertch*. Another stone lies over this with a Greek inscription, of which I could only make out the word *Bosphorus*. On both sides of it are human figures in tunics, holding garlands in their raised hands, sculptured in low relief.

At *Kertch*, I saw one of the most ancient churches in Christendom, having probably been built 1,500 years ago. Four columns of Persian marble support the cupola; and although some parts are added to the original building, the whole is of a light and handsome architecture. They preserve here a copy of the Gospels and the Acts, in Greek, beautifully written on parchment more than 500 years ago. We visited the mountain which goes by the name of the Chair of Mithridates. The town of *Kertch* contains about 4,000 inhabitants of both sexes, for the most part Greeks; and the place is, altogether, rising in importance, its situation being very favourable for trade.—Y. Z.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

WHEN at Cambridge, I availed myself occasionally of the privilege of attending the admirable Lectures of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke, mineralogical professor in that University. Few lecturers have devoted themselves more enthusiastically to their science than did this able and much-regretted man; and my mind still dwells with much satisfaction on the evidenced energy and delight with which he expatiated upon the subject immediately before him: nor was I less amused when, for the purpose of introducing a droll—but always entertaining, and sometimes *historically* instructive—anecdote, or even jest, he not unfrequently dismounted for a moment from his more serious hobby, and proved himself, not only *laughter-loving* himself, but a cause of laughter in others.

But (pardon this digression) my intent on the present occasion was merely to observe that, in one of his lectures, the Doctor particularized what the modern Romans call *Elastic Marble*; describing it as of a sandy or gravelly texture, thereby easily imbibing a large portion of moisture; which being the case, a nar-

row piece, of not very considerable length, might be lifted to some height above a table on which it had been laid, by the middle, while the ends would still rest upon the flat surface. In this position, however, the fragility of the marble was so great that suddenness of motion would break it. Dr. Rees, in his *Encyclopædia*, mentions flexible or elastic marble as a “rare mineral;” but in America, it seems, a considerable quantity has been found, and a notice of some large *slabs* of it has been furnished by Dr. Mitchell. It is found in a quarry, extensively wrought, in pieces five or six feet long by seven inches broad, and is described as of various colours, nearly white, with a reddish tinge, or gray, or dove-coloured; some specimens being fine grained, others coarse and of loose texture. In some large blocks one side is flexible, the other destitute of that property; it takes a good polish, and appears to be a lime-stone, not a magnesian carbonate.

Dolomieu attributed the flexibility of some marble he examined to *exsiccation*; and Bellevue ascertained that unelastic marble might be made otherwise by this process; but does all flexible marble lose this property on becoming dry? When thoroughly wetted by sawing or polishing, it must be handled with great care to prevent its breaking, and large slabs of it cannot be raised without support at the middle as well as ends. Have we no *elastic stones* in our own country? and how is the *elastic stone-beam* in Lincoln Cathedral to be accounted for? *

If, Sir, any of your correspondents will take this matter into consideration, and furnish you with the result, its appearance in your columns will oblige more, perhaps, than yours, &c.

25th Aug. CANTABRIGIENSIS, A.B.

* I took occasion to ask a solution of this difficulty from the professor one day after lecture; he was unable to explain the circumstance, and answered with great but wonted urbanity, that he would make it a point to inquire further, if not to visit Lincoln Cathedral himself, for the purpose of more particular examination. His death, however, occurred not long after the conversation alluded to. The professor seemed to doubt the existence of such a curiosity, as did I when, six years ago, I visited it, and the guide told me what I considered a *cock-and-bull* story on the subject; but, to assure myself, I (at some risk, as it was said) jumped upon the beam, and felt it shake and spring beneath me, like the floor of a modern drawing-room.

A PEEP at BOULOGNE.

AFTER the bustle of these three days past, I take the first opportunity of giving you some little idea of what has turned the heads of all the inhabitants of the town for this last week; but it is impossible for language to come near reality.

After a voyage of five hours and a half, we landed on the port, with only about twenty or thirty persons to gaze at us; a most extraordinary thing in Boulogne, where among the crowd of two or 3000 idlers of which this place can boast, there are generally from 500 to 1000 persons, whose curiosity leads them to "visit the sick,"—one of the seven catholic virtues or acts of mercy!—and whose gay apparel, smiling faces, and flippant curiosity, happily illustrate the benignity of their purpose, and form a most picturesque contrast to the pale, meagre, dirty appearance of the travellers: the generality of whom offer inducements enough, one would think, for the exercise of another virtue of catholicism—to wit, "to comfort the afflicted." Upon landing, eager, after so long a separation, to rush into the arms of our friends, what was our surprise to find ourselves within a circle of thirty feet diameter, formed by what appeared to us to be soldiers, but who might more properly be deemed wolves in military livery!—I mean the officers of the customs. The whole of this phalanx was trenched within a barrier of strong ropes, and, together with a crowd of fishwomen, &c. &c., which by this time had assembled, made a noise which was for all the world like the assembling of so many savages. After undergoing the ablution of the custom-house, and shewing that we were worthy of entering into the dominions of the illustrious Charles the Xth., we were allowed to pass, without travelling bag or any thing else, into the town; when we were struck with the appearance of every thing around us. It is an irregular, but very clean town; every thing bears the stamp of prosperity and gaiety; and at this time of shew and attraction, flowers and festoons hung across the streets, and white flags, tastefully decorated, were flying from the windows of every house—or some sheet or curtain in the shape of one. The whole population were out, parading in their best apparel (and every one knows that the best apparel of the lower orders of France combines the picturesque, the useful, and even the splendid). The

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processions were various; soldiers were out with their military bands playing right vehemently. To be metaphorical, Thalia shone in every face, and Iris threw her mantle over every form. The fair being held at the same time, increased the bustle, which continued whilst the Duchess de Berri remained. What struck me particularly, in the native groups, was the bright black eyes of the women, and their *clear complexions*. The men seemed much the same as in the other parts of France, except that they are rather more *anglicized* in their deportment. The people throughout Boulogne are particularly clean; even the children, who are dressed just the same as the men and women. At a very early age the girls begin to wear the same *boucles d'oreilles*; but the gold crosses seem to be reserved for their *jours des fêtes*.

We were just in time to see the Duchess enter in procession. The Grande Rue, up which she had to pass, was crowded to excess; and, to pay her due homage, fifty of the bourgeois, dressed in blue coats and white pantaloons, with white lilies in their breasts, received her a few miles from Boulogne, and escorted her into the town. Several English gentlemen accompanied them, and with the *garde d'honneur*; and a number of carriages filled by all the *noblesse* of the town, and their daughters, and all the *matelots* and their wives in full costume, made up the procession. Every thing (for a country town) was in good order: and, contrasted with the dirty travelling carriage, and the common post-horses, with *rope harness*, &c. which all travellers in France are accustomed to, and even royalty must put up with, made more display than could have been expected. On her arrival at the Prefect's, where she put up, and which had been very prettily decked out for the purpose, she was received by several ladies, who were townspeople, and one of whom recited some verses, and presented her with a bouquet of flowers. The fishwomen, or rather *fishermanesses*, sung a song composed for the occasion: and, as being ladies of the first consequence, presented her also with a bouquet of flowers.—(Query: What is the reason that the fishwomen of France have so many privileges, and receive so much attention, above any other class? being as they are, so distinct in their habits, living among themselves, and separated from all others as completely as the Jews in London?) In the evening the whole town was illuminated; and every

2 G

body

body in it, except the newly arrived passengers, were in high spirits,—ourselves among the number:—and I will tell you why we had more cause than our fellow voyagers to be pleased: we had a roof over our heads, and a bed to sleep on, and they had neither. And in case any one should be in the same predicament, I will tell you how to remedy the matter: let them enter the first house and take possession, as we did*; by means of which we had a bed to lie on, and from no other cause. Charlotte received my letter the previous morning; and, without staying for breakfast, went out in search of apartments; and though she was from that hour till six in the evening, hunting in all parts of the town, she was unsuccessful. She might have got us wretched holes, filled with wood, lumber and dirt, into which nobody who cared for body and skirts would enter; had she chosen to give the enormous price demanded for them: which was quintuple to what is usually demanded for a most beautiful suite of apartments: but, being an inhabitant, she would not have *French* put upon her in this manner; and when we arri-

ved, bag and baggage, we had not a place to put our heads into; and, thanks to the sea, our stomachs were as empty as if there had been a forty days' dearth. The sight of the hotels made us think of the fox and grapes, and suffer the pains of Tantalus: and the idea of remaining out all night, *filled our joints with aches and pains*. After hunting from one place to another, Charlotte bethought herself of a house in the upper town, which was inhabited by only two people: the reason of which was, that there was only one bed in the house, and a settle in the kitchen; the rest of the house, consisting of three rooms up stairs, was as bare as a shaven crown, or the bald head of fourscore—that is, it had a sprinkling of chairs, rather of the grayest, and nothing else. However, we entered: the people did not like it, and, at first, refused to admit us. But we were four ladies, smiling and entreating,* till at last the good people gave way, like the sands before the sea, and in we rushed into their *state chamber*; that is to say, the only room in the house in which there was a bit of furniture. And now being seated, and sure of a house over our heads for the night, a *commissioner*—in vulgar English an errand-boy—was sent to fetch the provisions, which the forethought of Charlotte had prepared for us; and, in about half-an-hour he brought us such baskets full of every necessary, as if a regiment had been expected: and we sat down, to what in England would be considered a sumptuous supper. In short we had nothing to wish for, and had good cause to be grateful for the exertions of Charlotte. Thursday morning, after breakfast, Mrs. — called upon us, and took us to M—— to dinner. They had before been very kind, and sent us down whatever could make our temporary residence more comfortable. We returned in the evening; when we found that the good people of the house could no longer allow us the use of their *state-bed*; and had turned us into an empty room up stairs, in which they had just put up a deal bedstead, with a mattress and one blanket, two chairs, and a large sea trunk, to which they afterwards added a washhand-stand, Richard for two nights slept on the floor, at a hotel, with another gentleman, for which they paid three

* We need not warn our readers that this jocular bravado is not to be taken literally. They will see, in another part of the letter, the real extent of the fact. We can warn those, however, who may hereafter be disposed to visit this Anglo-Gallic watering place, upon such gew-gaw occasions, that we know a gentleman very well, who, though he arrived two or three days earlier, was obliged to come much nearer to the letter; or else to have remained all night, as others did, in the streets. Having tried all the hotels round, high town and low town, for accommodation in vain, he returned to that to which he had first been directed, and sitting himself down, told them plainly and resolutely, that somehow or other he would be accommodated there; for he would not sleep in the streets. And by dint of persevering determination (no bad friend in extremities!) he did get accommodated one night on a truck in a double-bedded room—where a roaring "John Bull in France," kept not only him, but the house and neighbourhood, awake all night with vociferous shouts and laughter, and equally vociferous snoring; a second on a mattress in one of the passages; and a third upon a little settle in a small room, which let his body down in the middle, and cocked up his head and his heels at the two ends, like the points of a new moon. Such are the inconveniencies to which people must submit, if they will run after royalties and rare sights.—EDIT.

* And knowing something, we should suspect, of the lady-like art of making intreaties commands.—EDIT.

three francs and-a-half each the first night, and three for the second, and thought themselves well off. Since then, we have made Richard a bed on the floor in one of the empty rooms here.

This day the Duchess went to bathe, and the fishermen formed a guard of honour, rowing about at a distance, singing and huzzaing. The bathers with their heads decorated, formed a ring and danced round, singing a song composed for the occasion, while hundreds of people were assembled on land to witness the royal ducking. She afterwards visited the De Courcy gardens, and other places; and in the evening the theatre was crowded to excess—places half-a-guinea each.

Friday morning, after bathing, she rowed up and down close to the port; and then entered the concert-room, which was crowded to excess, principally by the English, who did not neglect to display all the elegance of dress. These rooms are really beautiful, and quite in the English style. The Duchess seemed quite to have recovered from fatigue, and walked up and down the small space left for her, bowing very condescendingly. She looks very young; and was almost alone, having only the Duke de Rizzio and two ladies of honour with her. There were two pieces sung to her by artists from Paris—they were well executed; but the first so full of ridiculous compliments that it must have sickened her. We rode home, and she visited the *Musée*, where all the children belonging to the establishment were assembled, and whose trilling notes made the roof shake with *Vive le Roi*. After some time the Duchess paraded the town, attended by one lady and the Duke, and one servant. In the afternoon there was a presentation, which, as it had not been made public, was attended by only three English ladies; which caused much surprise to her *attesse*. The evening brought us to the ball, which was attended by eight or nine hundred people, all most elegantly dressed. The room was beautifully decorated, and presented a *coup-d'œil* really magnificent. The Duchess took her seat, and, after a minute or two, walked up and down the room, and then opened the ball with a quadrille, for which the ladies and gentlemen had been selected more than a month before. She dances well; but does not carry herself with elegance. She danced four more quadrilles in the course of the evening; and left at about half-past eleven. Her

behaviour was very affable. There is no state or assumption in her deportment;* and she gave universal satisfaction. She left Boulogne at nine the next morning, and was so well pleased with her reception, that she made the tour of the town before she left, bowing and smiling to all. The gentlemen, as before, escorted her out of town, and even accompanied her as far as Calais, though it rained nearly all the way. She expressed herself agreeably disappointed; and said, loud enough to be heard in the ball-room, that she expected to have seen a town where there was "*ni sucre ni citron*," as she expressed herself. What do not the Boulognese owe to the English!

Though every thing is now nearly four times as dear here as in any other part of France, it is yet nearly four times as cheap as at any watering place in England. Lodgings alone are scarce: which you will easily credit, having seen how narrowly we escaped sleeping in the open air; and when I also inform you that, three weeks ago, a whole packet was emptied into the town, ladies and all, who could get no accommodations. Those who could, slept in the streets; those who could not, thought that nobody else should; and so went knocking at all the doors, up and down the town, for admittance.

If you could peep in upon us, you would laugh to see how we are furnished. Until to-day, Saturday, we have been drinking out of half-pint basins; and have had but one knife a piece, and that so blunt that it would not cut our bread, which we were obliged to break to pieces as we could. But C. has now provided every thing for us, and we are rather more comfortable.

Rue de Château, 25 Aug. 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HAVE consulted both the passages referred to by "An Inquirer," as to the doctrine and discipline of the English Church in regard to secret confession. And, in reply, I cannot but observe, that not only has he needlessly alarmed himself by a *general inference* from a *particular instance*, but also has drawn the very opposite inference from that which naturally fol-

lows

* An almost infantile simplicity rather, we should suppose, from all that we can gather.—EDIT.

lows from the language of the historian. Burnet mentions the practice of secret confession as a *peculiarity* in his "character of the Duchess of York;" from which the natural inference is, that such confession is *not* a part of the general discipline of our church.

However, not to press your correspondent so closely, I will proceed to answer each of his questions, for the more clear apprehension of the whole subject, previously giving a concise account of the rise and progress of particular or secret confession.

In the early ages of the church, notorious offenders were excluded from the Lord's table till they had made public confession, and given public testimony of repentance. In process of time, the Greek Church abolished this discipline, leaving all men to their own consciences. The Western Church, on the other hand, proceeded so far as to make it imperative on all Christians to confess once a-year to a priest; at the same time making absolution independent of any evidence of repentance, thus nullifying their own discipline.

Such was the practice of the English Church till the Reformation, when this, with other corruptions, were thrown off. At present, our Church does not *require* particular confession from any of her members: yet, of course, leaves every one at *liberty* to consult the spiritual physician; and does indeed, in two instances, *invite* such confidence. First, encouraging those who feel deterred by scruples from approaching the Holy Sacrament, to "open their grief to some minister of God's word;" and, secondly, "moving the sick to make special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter."

As to absolution, it does not necessarily follow such special confession (which is very rarely made); it is left to the discretion of the minister, who is not authorized to pronounce it without satisfactory tokens of inward repentance. The authority of absolving being expressly defined by our Church, in her most explicit form, to be a power to absolve only those "who truly repent and believe in Christ."

As to the difference between the doctrine of the Church of Rome and our own on this subject, the former holds special confession necessary; we do not require it. The former holds that "no one having sinned after baptism can be pardoned without the ab-

solution of a priest."—(*Bellarmino de Penitentia*, b. 3, ch. 1.) We, that "absolution doth but ascertain us of God's pardon."—(*Hooker, Ecc. Pol.*, b. 6.) The force of absolution is only *consolatory*; a declaration for the comfort of the humble and troubled soul, that the priest, so far as he can judge, deems him truly penitent, and, as such, entitled to the promises of God to forgiveness, and actually forgiven. To conclude, in the words of Hooker—

"We teach, above all things, that repentance, which is one and the same from the beginning to the world's end; they, a sacramental penance of their own devising and shaping. We labour to instruct men in such sort, that every soul which is wounded with sin may learn the way to cure itself; they, clean contrary, would make all sores seem incurable, unless the priests have a hand in them."

PRESBYTER ANGLICANUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

YOUR Correspondent, T. T., in the Monthly Magazine for August, page 27, is perfectly right in supposing that other apple-trees besides the codling, having protuberant knots, may be propagated by slips. I have planted many of different sorts, and have found them to grow without difficulty. Not only slips but cuttings of considerable size will grow, and come to maturity earlier than such as are grafted on crab-stocks; but their prosperity is of shorter duration. I have repeatedly tried, but could never succeed with any but such as produce fruit of a sweet flavour: the codling excepted. In some parts of Dorsetshire, I have known orchards almost entirely raised in this way; and many times have refreshed myself with the wholesome beverage produced therefrom: "A liquor," to use the language of one of our best writers, and an exemplary divine, "little inferior to the juice of the grape;" but, I am sorry to say, scarcely attainable in London,* unless procured from a friend at or near the place where it is produced; the composition retailed in London and its vicinity by the name of cider, being no more genuine than what is called portwine, manufactured at **** comes from Oporto.

W. O.

Charles-street, Hatton Garden.

* We believe *positively unattainable*; but by the means pointed out by our correspondent.—EDIT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS from a MANUSCRIPT TOUR
in the SOUTH of FRANCE.

WHILE scrambling over one of the arid heights of Provence, my attention was attracted by the manœuvres of a troop of emigrating insects. It is easy to attribute the singular economy of the insect world to the mere influence of instinct; but we may readily lavish our admiration on the wonderful arrangements of some tribes, whose operations may be more particularly exposed to our scrutiny: and this may, surely, arise more from our deficiency of observation and opportunity, than from the inferiority of one class to another in the marvellous nature of their operations. Whenever our observations penetrate into the wide field of nature, cause for wonder will not be wanting, or motives for diffidence in the limited extent of our own faculties. It is admitted that instinct may account for such a proceeding as long as no opposition interrupts; but what must we call that species of intelligence which instantly proceeds to search for practicable remedy of such interruption?

I observed, what appeared to me, a very slender snake, writhing across my path, which, but for the unusual season for these animals to appear, I should, no doubt, have passed unheeded. Upon examination, however, it turned out to be an *orderly emigration of large caterpillars*, assiduously proceeding along the rocky tortuous path, in a line of march by single files, and so close, that each seemed to cling to his neighbour's tail. The steep and irregular surface of the path rendered their progress very difficult, and much interrupted by opposing stones, over the tops of which they were generally more inclined to pass than round their bases; while the frequent recurrence of such impediments formed a continued wave in their motion, which had a very singular effect. The line of march, however, was unbroken—no troops could mark time with greater precision or patience than did the rear of the line, while the front was climbing over any obstacle, or the leader stopping to examine any difficulty; the front, in turn, tarrying until the rear surmounted the impediment it had just overcome. They were twenty-two in number, and all nearly of the same size, except one, whose place was in the centre of the line. The leader, on the contrary, was somewhat smaller than the rest. A large precipitous stone lay in their

way; the leader reared up, and, moving his head from side to side, seemed examining it, and, as it were, willing to reach some corner or roughness whereby to ascend; but not succeeding, he led his troop round and round, repeating the examination, until they reached a small bush, up the stem of which they ascended "in order due," the long line following with perfect confidence; and then by means of a branch of the bush, they obtained footing on the stone: traversing the stone, the further side of which was quite precipitous and pretty high, it became uncommonly interesting to see how this intelligent general would proceed. He examined it with accuracy, trying every possible break; during which time the main body remained patiently waiting, not making the slightest attempt to assist in the examination, which their leader conducted with much activity and solicitude. At length, having ascertained the pass to be quite impracticable, he resolved upon a counter-march, which was instantly performed with the most surprising regularity. For the whole line, in succession, advanced to the wheeling point, on the brink, before they turned, which they then effected with as much precision as the best trained troops could have done; the advancing and retreating lines passing close, climbing the same twig in opposite directions, and occasionally passing over each other's bodies, without the least confusion or hesitation. Having completed their descent, a new line of direction was taken, which was, however, soon alarmingly interrupted by the arrival of a woman, leading an ass laden with brush-wood, some branches of which trailed along the path. After the passage of this formidable assailant I returned, with some anxiety, to examine the state of the colonists, and found that they had suffered materially from the disaster, and were thrown into grievous disorder. The line had been broken, but a considerable body still followed the leader with a quickened pace: others, united in parties of three or four, regularly kept their position in rear of one another, while their temporary conductor sought, with manifest trepidation, to rejoin their tried and chosen leader and the main body, from which they had been so suddenly and so unfortunately separated, hastening, with apparent alarm, first to one side, then another; others were scattered singly, and, in much distress, seemed quite

quite at a loss how to proceed. I took them up, one by one, and, with a view to ascertain their range of vision, placed them at different distances from the main body, with their heads turned towards it, but found them uniformly to remain unconscious of its presence, until placed within half an inch of each other. They then approached with much eagerness, and were readily readmitted into the line, the rear-ranks making way, and halting for them to resume their regular positions. I placed one of these stragglers in front, with his tail towards the original leader's head; but he pertinaciously refused the honour of conducting the band; considerable sensation seemed communicated to the whole body by this attempted usurpation, of which they seemed to become aware—but by what means I could not discern. As soon as this forced usurper was at liberty, he turned round to the leader, who, however, repulsed him with vigour, and bit at him, upon which he retreated hurriedly along the line, constantly trying to recover a place in it; but he was bit at by every one as he ran along, till, at last, a good-natured friend permitted him to fall into the line. I then took up the large one, when the rear immediately closed up: I placed him at the head, and used every inducement to make him take the lead, but in vain; he seemed much confused by the hearty buffets given him by the active little Bonaparte. I wished him to supplant; and would probably have failed in regaining his place, had not I, sympathizing for the distress my experiment had occasioned, given him some assistance. He seemed delighted to get into his place again: but, stupid fellow, was so much confused by the adventure, that he mistook the first sharp turn the line came to, and the whole rear was again thrown into confusion; the line thus broken, much consternation and bustle ensued, which subsided not until each had replaced his head close to his neighbour's tail.

I now took up the leader, obviously less, though more active and intelligent than the rest; when the alarm instantly spread through the whole line. I expected the second to take the command:—but no, he seemed the most distressed of all, and eagerly sought about from side to side, and, in his perplexity turned quite round, as if to consult his neighbour. Hesitation and confusion was now universal: parties

broke off, as the impression reached the rear, and sought anxiously about, returning again to the line. Having replaced the leader, he instantly resumed his station with confidence, conducting the whole with perfect order and composure; and when I now interrupted their march, the main body no longer exhibited their former anxiety and impatience, but seemed to wait with perfect nonchalance, until “their loved leader” had, by the exercise of his activity and ingenuity, overcome every obstacle. It did not occur to me, till after I had left these amusing travellers, to try what would have been the effect of placing the leader in the rear, in order to observe how he would bear the degradation, and to ascertain if the head of the column would thereby have been changed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

AN anonymous writer, in page 12 of your last magazine, has taken the opportunity, in estimating the rank of Pope as a poet, to make some observations on the poetry of BOWLES, which appear to me to require some notice. I might, in imitation of your anonymous correspondent, send this paper abroad without the responsibility of a name, but I prefer the more manly course; *real* signatures are the best preservatives of purity and disinterestedness of purpose.

I do not exactly like the style in which this anonymous writer speaks of Bowles, in the first paragraph of his communication; it is unhandsome, to say the least of it; and although he gives Mr. Bowles credit for having succeeded triumphantly in his *final appeal*,—*as who does not?*—yet what I desire to call to your readers' attention, more particularly, is a passage in page 13, where he says,

“Mr. Bowles, in all his ministrations to the Muses, has shewn his invariable propensity to sweeten cream and water with sugar-candy, and call it the stream of Helicon.”

Now Sir, I would ask whether, after such censure as this, any reader of the Monthly Magazine, who had no previous acquaintance with the poetry of Bowles, would not be very likely to conclude, if he gave credit to this anonymous critic, that it was, literally, not worth reading. I think that this is the decision to which any reader, disposed to follow such anonymous opinion,

nion, would inevitably come; an opinion, by the way, unsupported by even one solitary example—an opinion, I am bold to say, unfounded, untrue, and unjust.

Really, Sir, after such a poet as Bowles has been before the public more than *thirty* years, it is truly astonishing, that such unjust, such uncandid criticism can be now entertained. But this anonymous writer has, I suppose, been reading Lord Byron's opinion, as handed to us by Mr. Medwin if he has, and adopts it, I pity him. Lord Byron gives, occasionally, very brilliant light—but it is dangerous to follow him in all his bye-paths. His Lordship asks, according to Mr. Medwin, "what could Coleridge mean by praising Bowles's poetry as he does?" I answer for a numerous class of readers, as well as myself, "the same as the public mean, that can relish *tenderness, truth and feeling*;" and notwithstanding Lord Byron's opinion, and the opinion of your anonymous correspondent to boot, many of Bowles's Sonnets, those in particular *To Poverty, At Dover Cliffs, July 20, 1787, At a Convent, To Time, Sonnets xv, xxi, and xxii*, will be found, I hesitate not to assert, full of genuine poetry, and excite some of our best feelings. Of his other Poems, the *Verses on reading Howard's Description of Prisons*, the *Monody written at Mallock, Lines on leaving a Place of Residence*, and *Hope, an Allegorical Sketch*, may be particularly mentioned, and will descend to posterity, and be long read after such unhandsome attempts as Lord Byron's and those of your anonymous correspondent are forgotten. I leave, therefore, your anonymous correspondent in possession of his tasteless opinion, merely requesting the favour of your permitting the *twenty-first Sonnet* of Bowles to appear below, as a proof of the power which he possesses of exciting the feelings, by genuine poetry; very different, indeed, from the "cream and water," so unceremoniously bespattered over all this gentleman's writings.

But the sneers of Lord Byron must not be thus passed over; they do no credit to his judgment, and would rather induce us to suspect that he had not even read the poetry of the amiable poet whom he has so unmercifully censured: for, if he had, obtuse must be the feeling, and dull the apprehension, that could prompt him to say or write what he is reported to have said, and

what we know he has written, concerning Bowles.

Lord Byron, while I render due respect to his transcendant genius, appears to me to have been one of those spirits (I wish there were not so many amongst us) who too often write for effect, and for effect merely, and to excite the public attention. He was one, too, of those who presume that they have a right to say, *all they think*, how crude soever their thoughts may be, or how injurious soever they may be to the fair fame, or to the feelings of other persons. They doubtless occasionally say, by such a headlong course, some very smart and piquant things; but they invariably produce by such *sayings*, in the more dispassionate portion of the public—that portion whose opinion is of most value—a feeling of disgust, which, when the recent effervescence subsides, has more weight in apportioning literary honours than has been commonly supposed. The absurdity of his Lordship's opinion, that the *first fortnight decides the public opinion of a new book*, is not less apparent than the silliness of the question, "*What poets had we in 1795?*"—This question reminds me of some observations made by Voltaire, in his introduction to the *History of Charles the Twelfth*: we have only to change the *persons* and *subjects*, and we shall see the world in which Lord Byron moved!

"Ils regardent la cour où ils ont vécu comme la plus belle qui ait jamais été, le roi qu'ils ont vu comme le plus grande monarque, les affaires dont ils se sont mêlés comme ce qui a jamais été de plus important dans le monde: ils s'imaginent que la postérité verra tout cela avec les mêmes yeux.—Echauffés par la vivacité de ces événemens présentes, ils pensent être dans l'époque la plus singulière depuis la création." But the philosopher, the dispassionate observer, sees *present* objects with very different eyes. When Lord Byron, therefore, asks "*what poets had we in 1795?*" as his Lordship was too young to have any distinct *literary* recollections of that period, it may be useful to observe here, that we had a few who could warble tolerably even then. There were Mason, Home, Cowper, Beattie and Burns, all enjoying the rich and well-earned fame to which their writings had entitled them. There were also, Bowles and Southey, and Coleridge himself, just rising into notice; there was also Darwin, whose *Botanic Gardens* excited no ordinary interest; and ther

there were, besides, Crabbe, Hurdis, Rogers, and many others, without the mention of Hayley, Miss Williams, or Charlotte Smith, who adorned that period of our poetical literature.

In concluding this letter, I ought, perhaps, to thank your anonymous correspondent for having given me an opportunity of adverting to a poet, who is, I confess, with me a favourite; and who has, I lament, on more than one occasion, been illiberally and unmeritedly treated. Sure also I am, that the admirer of the more refined feelings of our nature will thank me for calling his attention to the poetry of Bowles; to that poetry, which will neither redden the cheek of youth, nor excite the disgust of age.

Your's, &c. JAS. JENNINGS.
London, Aug. 6, 1825.

SONNET XXI.—*April 1793.*

Whose was that gentle voice, that, whispering sweet,
Promis'd methought long days of bliss sincere?
Soothing it stole on my deluded ear,
Most like soft music, that might sometimes cheat
Thoughts dark and drooping? 'Twas the voice of Hope.
Of love and social scenes it seemed to speak,
Of truth, of friendship, of affection meek;
That, oh! poor friend, might to life's downward slope
Lead us in peace, and bless our latest hours.
Ah me! the prospect saddened as she sung;
Loud on my startled ear, the death-bell rung;
Chill darkness wrapt the pleasurable bowers,
Whist Horror, pointing to yon breathless clay,
"No peace be thine," exclaimed—"away, away!"

For the Monthly Magazine.

"AULD ROBIN GRAY."

SOME months back an inquiry commenced in the *Monthly Magazine*, and was brought to a satisfactory conclusion, as to who was the real author of those charming elegiac lines, the "Beggar's Petition." I should feel extremely obliged to some of your equally well-informed correspondents, if they could inform me who wrote the poetry and composed the music of that favourite Scotch air, "Auld Robin Gray." I need not say how often this exquisitely plaintive melody, when sung by Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Wrighton, and others, has drawn tears from the lovely eyes of British

beauty. It has been generally the fashion to admire the music only; but I think the words are equally touching. The following stanza, I think, is unequalled for genuine poetical beauty and pathos.

My father urg'd me sair, my mither di'
na' speak,
But she look'd in my face till my heart
was like to break;
So I gave him my hand, tho' my heart was
far at sea;
But Auld Robin Gray is a guid man to me.
Your's, &c. ENORT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE arms of Normandy were Leopards (1), and were successively borne by the Conqueror and his two regal sons. On the accession of Henry II. a change in the line of succession took place, and a consequent change in the coat armour was occasioned; Henry adopting the ensign of his father, Count of Anjou, which was a shield charged with golden lions (2), with the arms of Anjou. Henry II. also introduced the short cloak of that province, from which he got the surname of *court-mantle* (3). The third lion was also added by Henry II., on his marriage with Eleanor, only daughter and sole heiress of the Duke of Aquitaine (a lion being the armorial bearing of Aquitaine) (4). The sons and successors of Henry did not, however, invariably use the paternal arms of Anjou exclusively, but sometimes adopted the arms of Normandy; as was the case on the coronation of Richard I., "who wore a royal cloak of crimson velvet, thickly powdered with golden leopards" (5).

These facts and circumstances will, I trust, sufficiently demonstrate the origin of the change, and account for the apparent confusion, in the coat armour of the Kings of England. Yours, &c.

9th Sept. 1825. G.O. LANFRAC.

(1) Brydson's *Heraldry*, p. 46.

(2) A shield charged with golden lions was borne by Geoffrey Plantagenet, eldest son of the Count of Anjou (*the father of Henry II.*), when the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by his father-in-law Henry I., at his marriage with his daughter, the Empress Matilda. Brydson's *Heral.*, p. 22.

(3) Henry's *Hist. of Great Brit.*, p. 358, vol. 6. The mantle was adorned with the arms of the wearer.

(4) See Dr. Meyrick's curious and valuable work on ancient armour.

(5) Brydson's *Heraldry*, p. 46.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM. No. XLVII.

The Quarterly, and Westminster Reviewers.

(Continued from p. 140.)

WE said in our last—in the comparison between the Westminster and the Quarterly Reviewers, of Dr. Henderson's *History of Ancient and Modern Wines*—which we were just entering upon, when our limits compelled us to break off,—that the latter, though he set out with disclaiming the intention,* became, instead of a tory classic, a chemico-political economist—we might have gone further:—we might have said—that, upon this subject, he almost becomes a sort of jacobin—or, at least, something very like it,—an economical reformer: finds out that every thing is not just as it should be; vents his spleen against partial and disproportioned taxation; and grumbles at being obliged to quench, or inflame, his thirst with a compound of “harshness, bitterness, acidity and other repulsive qualities, which are only disguised by a large admixture of ardent spirit,” instead of regaling his palate with the light and delicate wines of Champagne and the Bordelais.

“We do think it a serious evil, no matter how produced or how far remediable, that the national taste should have become habituated to the brandied, fiery, deleterious potations which are known as ‘common port;’ and that, as Dr. Henderson accurately states the case, ‘the man of moderate fortune, who purchases for daily use a cask of good ordinary French wine, at eight-pence a-gallon, must submit to a tax of more than 1,500 per cent.’ This tax may now be 700 per cent. lighter, but still the

* With a qualification, however; a part of the phraseology of which, we suspect, our readers will not very much admire:—

“Not that we are by any means disposed to undervalue the importance of these researches; for as long as man is a wine-drinking animal, it behoves him to be grateful to those whose labours are directed to improve the quality of his potations. But on such voluntary guardians of the public weal, scientific and practical, must the lieges in general, however bibacious, be contented to repose themselves, for the conservance of their health, and the delectation of their palates.”

What a “conservance of delectation” have we here, for “bibacious lieges” who “repose themselves on guardians”—i.e. make cushions of them! We suspect that the reviewer had been a little too bibacious himself when he wrote this; and had made so free with the flask as to put the *pedantitious* fluids into a state of fermentation.

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main evil exists for the consumer: that the market is not open to the equal competition of French and Portuguese wines; that the genuine supply of good Oporto is notoriously and utterly unequal to the demand which the protection occasions for it; and that every temptation is therefore created to mix it with villanous trash, and to cover the adulteration with excessive quantities of brandy.”

In short, this Quarterly Reviewer seems to be a *bon vivant*—a good jolly fellow, with something like a clerical acuteness and discrimination of taste in these matters; and when his imagination puts a bumper in his hand and places his bottle before him, his feelings become as acute as the perceptions of his palate. He feels where the shoe pinches; and, “i’faith,” as an Irishman might say, “it is in his throat;” and he can discover the cause, and denounce it too; and can cry out against injustice, quite as naturally “an as he were any radical.”

Both the reviewers, however, go pretty fully into the whole subject of Dr. Henderson’s book; and both (especially the Westminster) interpolate freely from their own stores of research—with the advantage, nevertheless, in point of historical information and tasteful learning, decidedly on the side of the Westminster.

We noted a variety of passages in both, as we proceeded, to which we wished to refer again for quotation; but find them much too numerous for our allotted space. We must satisfy ourselves, therefore, with merely observing that, of the original matter introduced by the respective reviewers, the sketch of the geographical history of the vine (at the commencement of the Westminster article), its indigenous origin in Persia, its progress always to the west (never to the east, or, at any rate, not farther than the Indus), and the countries over which it has ultimately spread, with what relates to the palm wine of eastern countries,—appear particularly entitled to commendatory attention; while, in the Quarterly, the same preference is due to what relates to the vines of the American continent, in which some species were indigenous also,—the wild vine, from whose fruit a tolerable wine may be made, flourishing with great luxuriance even in Canada,—and to the history of the cultivation of the vine in our own country, where, most assuredly, in elder times (probably from the days of the Romans, certainly during the Saxon epoch, and as

assuredly for some time after the Norman conquest,) vineyards existed to no inconsiderable extent. We may add, that the tradition is yet not lost in the bottoms of Gloucestershire; that those beautiful hills among which factories now rise, and over which the earth-stars of cottage industry may, on a spring or autumn evening, be seen twinkling like another galaxy, were once covered with vintage. The passages alluded to, in both these Reviews, furnish matter that ought to be incorporated in Dr. Henderson's work, if it come (which we should think very likely) to a second edition. We agree also with the Quarterly, that, the work being "professedly historical," the author ought to have "carried the chain of his inquiries regularly through the middle ages."* The work is now before us. We have compared the text with the comments, and are therefore entitled to join our commendation of Dr. Henderson with that of his Reviewers; and to our testimony on the taste and beauty of the wood-cuts with which it is embellished (vignette tail-pieces and initials,) to add, that we by no means accord with the Quarterly critic, in wishing that these devices had been engraved on copper; our opinion being decisively, that embellishments upon the printed page, if beautifully executed, as these are, are much better in wood, because harmonizing much better with the letter-press.

The VIIIth Article of the Westminster Review criticizes "*Solution of the Cambridge Problems, from 1800 to 1820. By J. M. F. WRIGHT, B.A., late Scholar of Trin. Col. Cambridge, 8vo. 2 vols. pp. 1400;*" and, after characterizing these problems as "a more curious and ample collection of mathematical conundrums than can elsewhere be found; containing a great deal that is very trashy, and much that is merely whimsical; with a considerable residue of sterling sense and ingenuity;" and as exhibiting, good or bad, "the concentrated essence of the labours of the most ingenious men in Cambridge, for a period of twenty years," proceeds to state and to maintain (though not denying to "the industry and ingenuity" of the author "the just meed of approbation"), that "Mr. Wright has not

done all that might have been wished." And indeed, when, "among the works to which Mr. Wright thinks it is sufficient merely to refer his reader, when any problem occurs which may be found in them, are included Archimedes; Horsley's Newton; Lacroix, on the differential and integral Calculus, in French, three quarto volumes, averaging nearly a thousand pages each; Vince's Astronomy, another quarto in three ponderous volumes; the Philosophical Transactions, &c.," it may well be admitted that "the student who takes up the Cambridge problems will find, even with the aid of this book, many difficulties which he can resolve only by consulting sources of information very widely scattered," and some of them not very easily accessible; and accordingly that, although Mr. Wright "has done a great deal, and what he has done is, with very few exceptions, well done," every thing is not done, that might have been accomplished for facilitating the progress of the mathematical student.

Art. IX. is a direct and unsparing attack upon the present system of education at our public schools and universities. It takes for its text, or motto,

"*Outlines of Philosophical Education, illustrated by the Method of Teaching the Logic Class in the University of Glasgow; together with Observations on the Expediency of extending the Practical System to other Academical Establishments, and on the Propriety of making certain Additions to the Course of Philosophical Education in Universities. By George Jardine, A. M., F.R.S.E., Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in that University. 1 vol. Second Edition, enlarged.*"

But after a sentence or two of general and well-merited commendation to that very judicious and valuable work [of which see a short notice in the M.M. No. 408, p. 252], "the production of an experienced teacher, as well as of a sensible and conscientious man," the reviewer flies off, avowedly, at a tangent, "to take up a position in the general question of education, which Professor Jardine has passed over:"—in short, to attack the classics (as a primary object of education) in their strong holds of Westminster and Eton, Oxford and Cambridge.

After exulting in our progressive and recent improvements in mechanic arts, &c., by means of which "we have converted the distaff, the horse-mill, and the coracle, which we received from

* We entreat the reader to remember, that, "carrying a chain through the middle ages" is the Reviewer's metaphor, not ours.—EDIT.

our ancestors, into the cotton-engine, the steam-engine, and the three-decker, and multiplied thereby our wealth, our resources, our comforts, our power and our rank in the world, to a degree which no mind could have anticipated," the reviewer then proceeds:—

"Yet our improvements on their machinery have been nearly limited to the machinery of wealth; to the inanimate world; to length, and breadth, and depth, and weight. We have forgotten mind in our pursuits of matter. We have discovered that the soil will yield a tenfold produce by the exertions of our mechanical skill; that value a thousand-fold can be added, by our dexterity and industry, to the most worthless of nature's productions. But we have scarcely discovered that parallel exertions of industry and attention may be applied to the cultivation of the rude, metaphysical soil of the mind of man"—"We have wanted courage to invent and apply, for ourselves, to mind, as we have done to matter, new powers, new combinations and new proceedings."

"Yet we maintain, with all our vigour of argument, and example, and anger, the system which cultivates the rough desert of man's mind as it was cultivated when man was a tyrant or a slave, when he was ignorant of arts and sciences, comfortless, powerless, and debased; which makes monks when there are no longer convents."—"In the time of Alfred, the business of society, the national honour and the public good, demanded that men should be educated so as to perform their several duties in the society. And they were educated to this."—"The soldier was trained in the exercises appropriate to his business—the churchman was taught Latin, because Latin was the language of his trade; and he who sought to be accomplished, as men seek that still, studied the languages, which then embodied all the known literature of the world."

And here, according to the Reviewers, in this respect we still remain—

"The church has fled before Luther, and the monks before Henry; yet Westminster and Harrow, Winchester and Eton, are seminaries for monks."—"If the present world of Europe is a world of literature, it is also a world of science and art. Whatever remoter debts it may have to the former, it is to the two latter that it looks immediately for all its comforts, all its wealth, and all its power. Directly and immediately, we have risen to the station which we occupy, not by literature, not by the knowledge of extinct languages, but by the sciences of politics, of law, of public economy, of commerce, of mathematics; by astronomy, by chemistry, by mechanics, by natural history. It is by these that we

are destined to rise yet higher. These constitute the business of society, and in these ought we to seek for the objects of education. Yet these are not the objects of our great and organized system of education. The monopoly remains what it was six centuries ago; and it is to interlopers that we are indebted for almost all that we possess of an education suited to the wants and the spirit of the age."

Such is the pith and marrow of the five first pages of the article under consideration; and we confess that, in the greater part of this and of what follows, we go with the Reviewers very cordially; and we are much disposed to a belief, that if a complete catalogue of all the works and inventions of *real social utility* were made out, together with the names and educational biographies of their respective authors, that the regularly educated (the members of "the monopoly," as the Reviewer calls them) would make but a poor figure by the side of the (uneducated, or self-educated, or chance-educated) "interlopers." Yet, at the same time, we cannot withhold the opinion, that here, and throughout this and similar articles, the Westminster Reviewers (*i. e.* those of this department) under-rate considerably the value of literary and classical attainments:—that there is a sect among them so exclusively infatuated by the new science of political economy, and the pursuits and calculations obviously connected with it, as to have persuaded themselves, that there is no value or excellence in any thing else: that they have become *mere* political economists; and, like the *mere* anything else—*mere classics*, or *mere horse jockies*—they think their own knowledge is the only real knowledge, and all the rest to be mere ignorance. They seem to forget the quickening power which the aggregate human mind derives from studies and attainments merely intellectual—from those pursuits that expand the genius and kindle the imagination: they do not perceive, what nevertheless is the case, that these (though the immediate attributes but of a few) diffuse their quickening influence through the general atmosphere of society, which becomes breathed by myriads unconscious of its source:—that even the mechanic arts which most immediately administer to the progress of national wealth and accommodation—to agriculture, manufactures and commerce—to the increase of RENT, and the profitable employment of LABOUR, owed their first origin,

and continue to owe a considerable portion of their active energy, to that elasticity of mind and quickness of perception, which literary cultivation and intellectual genius first diffused; and which they still continue to diffuse, though, in many instances, with an undetected influence, through the whole extended circle of society. Where would chemistry, where would mechanic science, where would operative art, comparatively, have been, if a Bacon had never lived? There is scarcely a rustic at his plough, certainly not a mechanic in his workshop, who has not his daily obligations to that great luminary of the paths of mind. Yet was it at the lamp of classical erudition, that the philosopher Bacon first lit up that flame, which has diffused its warmth and its lustre through the general atmosphere, not of his country only, but of the civilized world. Nor is there a highly cultivated mind of any activity (whatever may be the particular walk of his studies and attainments) that does not contribute something to the general diffusion of this vivifying warmth and light.

The Reviewer, in disputing the applicability of the present system of education, puts aside, for the present, its reference to the church.

"But the church (as he observes) constitutes but a small part of the active community. It has no share in law, physic, commerce, or arts; it exerts no productive industry, and, with the exception of the twenty-four bishops, it takes no part in the political government. If our institutions educate lawyers, and merchants, and physicians, and statesmen, they teach them what they teach to churchmen—Ovid and Catullus, Homer and drinking, driving curricles and stage-coaches, and rowing boats. Must we conclude that education is an useless labour? that nature does all; that man, at twenty-four, having been denominated a master of arts, springs up a lawyer, a statesman, or a physician, to act and govern by intuition; and, well imbued with syntax and port, to transfer his hand from the reins of four greys to those of the state? No: there is here a dilemma. That he may fall down from Newmarket into the cabinet, a statesman, we do not deny: but if he hopes to thrive at the bar or the exchange, he knows that he must commence his education when he is thought to have quitted it."—"The education of those who are really educated is their own work."—"Twenty times in a century the world wonders at a 'self-taught' individual—a Ferguson, a Burns, a Watt, or a Chantrey. It forgets that all who are taught are equally self-taught; but Westminster and

Oxford receive the praise, and the individual alone, who knows whence his knowledge came, holds his peace and maintains the deception."

This is a little too strong. That the trammels of our public schools and universities, with their absurd methods and false objects of education, have a tendency to keep down the towering energies of first-rate, or extraordinary minds, we can readily believe; but that (with all their hereditary monkish absurdities) they mature many to a respectable mediocrity, cannot, we think, be questioned. When the *thousands* that are educated at them, and the *millions* expended on that education, come to be considered, it is true that the record of conspicuous results (swell the catalogue as you will) is but "a beggarly account of empty boxes:" but, without them, unless we had something better, what would have been the probable state of national intellect at this time? Nor let it be supposed that even a Ferguson, a Watt, or a Chantrey; or even a Burns, at his plough-tail, had nothing in his mind that would not have been there but for our seminaries of classical education. We are, however, perfectly ready to admit that

"the cultivation of letters alone is but one branch of education, and ought to be but one branch of the Academic Institutions of a nation, as nations now are, or should desire to be."

And we cannot but think, considering the title of the book which stands at the head of this Westminster article, that some notice ought here to have been taken of what Professor Jardine has not only suggested, but, in some degree, effected in this respect. Among all the voluminous disquisition of three Quarterly Reviews, is it to be left to us (if our scanty space and opportunities should ever permit) to bring the general reader acquainted with the obligations which the science of education owes to the enlightened professor of Rhetoric at the University of Glasgow?

We shall not follow the Westminster Reviewer through all his reiterated references to

"the many men, the enlighteners of their age in literature, science and art, who have been educated at a mean country school, or at no school, and are as unacquainted with the taste of Christchurch claret, as of Baliol beer;"—*

But

* We cannot upon this subject confine our vision to our own country. The pure, the benevolent, the heart-warming philosophy of the Jew beggar boy,

But admitting, as we do admit, the comparative value of classical attainments, we proceed to that part of the Reviewer's animadversions upon which we think he might even have been more explicit, *the time* as unnecessarily as absurdly consumed—generally speaking, in the very imperfect accomplishment of an exclusive object:

"From six or eight, till sixteen or seventeen, nine or ten months in every precious year of youth are occupied, for six or eight hours of every day, in learning, or trying to learn, a little Latin and less Greek; in attempting, in fact, not to read and understand the matter of a classical author—to know the history, the poetry, the philosophy, the policy, the manners, and the opinions of Greece and Rome—but the grammar, the syntax, the parsing, the quantities, and the accents—not in learning to write and speak the languages, but in getting by rote a few scraps, fabricating nonsense, or sense verses, it is indifferent which. In ten years of this labour, privation, punishment, slavery and expense, what is gained even of this useless trash? Nothing. Let the man who can now write and speak Latin—let him who can read the poets, philosophers and historians with the facility and pleasure that he reads Hume and Milton, or even Boileau and Tasso, answer whether he acquired these powers at school, or whether he is not self-educated."

"The apotheosis (of the university scholar, says the reviewer, and he says truly) is, to talk of accents which he knows not the purpose of, and never will discover; to squabble about digammas; to discover metres in Æschylus, of which Æschylus never dreamed; to read Homer in a measure which Homer would not recognize to be his own poetry, perhaps not even his own language."

Nothing can be more self-evident than this—nay, nothing more self-evident than the conviction of the pedants and pedagogues who talk about these matters, if they would only ask themselves what their convictions are. Their very language betrays it: "You must not read as you scan," they say. Then why teach us so to scan? Are we to be flogged for six years into a theory, which the very floggers would laugh

in our faces if we were to carry into practice?*

As far as the writer before us goes upon this subject, he is perfectly right; and we lament that our limits compel us to restrain our inclination to pursue the subject still further. We perfectly agree that

"the practical truth respecting the relation of a school, schoolboy and grammar, is, that grammar is not learned, and never can be learned, at a school, and that the attempt to teach it, the mode of teaching it, and the pretence of teaching a language through it, are insults to the common sense of mankind, as well as to the experience of ages."

We know, indeed, from what has passed under our own observation, that more Latin, for example, may be acquired without the *impediments* of a classical tutor, and the parrot-like absurdity of learning grammars, as it is called, *by heart*, in twelve months, than is usually acquired at our public schools in more than half as many years. We echo with full accordance the reprehension, that in our public schools,

"our own language and its authors are not only neglected, but excluded, by the system; and were it not for our mothers and nurses, it is tolerably certain that we should possess as little language as an ourang-outang, since we should understand neither English, Latin, nor Greek."

We admit the perfect futility of the pretence that, by learning (or pretending to learn) the Greek and Latin Grammars, we become masters of our own; and that, without the study of the dead languages, we could never understand the etymology and structure of the English. We, also, shall be obliged,

"if the Dean of Westminster will please to tell us how much he teaches, or knows, of Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, Celtic, French, Italian, Danish, Low Dutch, &c.; and will also inform us how many English words come straightway to us from Greek or Latin."

The futility of the pretence, if it wanted further exposition, might be illustrated by the rareness of the instances
in

Moses Mendlesohn, of Berlin, comes streaming upon our recollection, like a flood of morning light, to shew us, as a crowd of other instances might shew, how perfectly unnecessary the aristocratical distinction of an university education is to the fostering and development of the finest and best powers of intellect, and to maturing the highest dignity, without eradicating the modest meekness of human character.—See our Rev. M.M., No. 409, p. 351.

* As if Homer and Virgil constructed their verses upon a theoretical principle of rhythmus, that was to be subverted in practice, before those verses could be rendered acceptable to the ear! adjusted imaginary quantities, to involve themselves in useless difficulties, and amuse Utopian sophists! and the measures they elaborated were addressed to the fingers of pedants, not to the organs of their readers, or the hearing of their auditors.—*Essay on the study of English Rhythmus*, 1812.

in which our giant scholars have written even tolerable English. Even the style of Johnson, we trust, has ceased to be a model for vernacular composition. But what can surpass the barbarous jargon of the should-be English of Dr. Parr? Gilbert Wakefield, though somewhat more anglicized in his studies and acquirements, would claim but little reverence if his English periods were the primary test of his literary merits; and it is well known that the scientific erudition of some of the most distinguished ornaments of Oxford and Cambridge in the present day, is obscured and rendered almost repulsive by the jargon in which it is communicated to the world. In short, the rarest of all our literary phenomena is—an English Scholar. Porson was the only man we remember who united, in an eminent degree, that character, together with that of supereminence in classic lore. The English seems to be the only language which it is not disgraceful for *well-educated* Englishmen never to have studied; and, therefore, in its energies and capabilities, never to understand.

But the numerals on our MS. pages warn us that we are trespassing beyond all bounds. We have got upon our hobby, and are in danger of riding, if not ourselves, our readers out of breath. We will add, therefore (and we will add it without comment) but one extract more: it is what relates to the supposed advantage to our parliamentary and other public orators from making Demosthenes and Cicero the models of their eloquence:

“Of the two great ends of oratory, to convince the reason and to influence the feelings, what are the debts due to former orators? It is from his own soul that man speaks oratory, as from his own soul he writes poetry! He to whom nature has given voice, fluency, and grace, and to whom practice has given language—his own language, not that of Greece and Rome—he to whom nature has granted the logical faculty, the mind that grasps rapidly and certainly the most remote as the nearest relations, which analyses, arranges, and condenses, and he to whom the study, not of two dead languages, but of all the infinite knowledge of modern days has furnished materials, that man is the orator. Be his subject what it may, he will not quail before Demosthenes; and to him it is indifferent whether Cicero ever lived. That he may profit by the study of good models, we are not so absurd as to deny. But till the language of modern oratory is that of Greece or Rome; till the matter

of modern oratory is the matter that engaged Rome and Athens; till the audiences of Britain are Athenian and Roman audiences, he will profit but scantily by Greek and Roman models. And we will ask any modern orator, how far he has profited by those models—any audience capable of judgment, what are the debts of modern oratory to the ancient masters in that art?”

Into the superior importance of the modern languages, European or Oriental, over the dead languages of Greece and Rome, to those who are destined to commercial, and even political pursuits, we will not enter; the position is self-evident. Nor will we concern ourselves with the inquiry which the Reviewer presses with such “sober and utilitarian sadness”—

“how the universal pursuit of literature and poetry—poetry and literature—is to conduce towards cotton-spinning, or abolishing the Poor Laws, or removing commercial restrictions, or restraining the Holy Alliance, or convincing the other half of England that a Catholic is a Christian; or recasting the Court of Chancery?” &c.

because we are not, in fact, quite so far gone in this “utilitarian sadness” as to imagine that cotton-spinning, and politics, and political economy, are the only ends of life and the only objects of human civilization; but look upon them, in reality, as among the means only to a higher end. We do not look upon “literature” either as “a harlot” or “a seducer;” though she may be occasionally perhaps perverted into both; and cotton-spinning politics, and political economy also, are sometimes, we are afraid, perverted into much worse—as many a hardened, corrupted, avaricious heart might witness. We are not for stripping “polished society” of its true “Corinthian capital;” nor do we see why the opulent merchant or manufacturer should not have a taste for literature, or the solace of its accomplishments; especially as we are perfectly satisfied, that if our public schools and universities were once disencumbered of the barbarous monkish technical system by which the labour of acquisition is multiplied, and its progress retarded, there is time enough for our ingenuous youth to acquire those accomplishments against which the Westminster economists are so immeasurably hostile, without superseding those other essential objects of education, the paramount importance of which we have not the least inclination to deny.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS—No. VIII.

SUPERSTITION.

How many crimes has Superstition made
Which Nature meant no crimes!—how
many woes

On Nature's suffering progeny entail'd
By real crimes which she herself provok'd,
And call'd them virtues!—cheating us to
acts

That war on heaven in heaven's insulted
name :

Placing a demon on the throne of God,
In practic blasphemy ; and dooming those
To dungeon and to gibbet and the stake,
In whom the real godhead was too strong
To bow in worship to the idol forms
By venal priests array'd.

Thou, Reason ! thou,¹
Whose genuine inspiration in our hearts
Makes revelation of the sole true faith—
Whose attribute is pure philanthropy,
Unlimited by sect, or rank, or tribe,
Tint of a skin, or colour of a creed,—
'Tis thou art the blasphemier, whose free
voice

The juggler fears, and Superstition hates :
For thou would'st mar their traffic. Thou
hast need

Of neither priests nor altars : need'st not buy
Thy way to heaven with prayers of pamper'd
drones,

Who preach up abstinence, with luxury
gorg'd,

And chastity, with Sodom in their hearts ;—
Who, with stern pride, teach meek humility,
And saint it from the reek of Belial's stew.
Thou mak'st no truck with gorgeous Ty-
ranny

To share the orphan's spoil ; nor bow'st the
neck

Of grudging hinds defrauded of their hire ;
Nor teachest them, when Rapine stalks
abroad

In proud authority, to kiss the hand
That seizes on their little all, to glut
Insatiate waste and riotous excess.

Thou'rt no confederate with the merciless
sword,

That slaughters millions to exalt the name
Of the thron'd ruffian, or enforce the lore
“ That Kings alone are Heaven's *legimates* ;
Their people Nature's *bastards*, who have here
Nor right, nor title, nor inheritance ;
But, ‘ like the brutes that perish,’ were
design'd

To crouch and toil and bleed, and take as
boon

Such grudging offal as may scant suffice
To make them bear their burthen ; or, when
needs,

To fit them for the slaughter.” Reason's law
Knows no such base commandment ; nor
subdues

To such vile purposes the human will,
Which Nature made erect. 'Tis only thou,

Accurs'd Superstition ! can'st accord
These aids to Tyranny—for which alone
State-craft hath foster'd thee ;—for which
alone

She guards thee with the penalty of laws,
Endows thee, pampers thee, and seems to
bend,

(Mocking herself,) in reverence to thy nod.
For this, imperial Rapine shares with thee
Her greedy spoil, and else insatiate sway :
For this with trappings decks thy fabling
fanes,

With incense fumes them, and with offer-
ings loads ;

Then bares her arm, and brandishes the bolt,
And calls blasphemers all who dare to doubt
Thy mystic dreams and lying oracles.

TO MY HARP.

Yes, my lov'd harp ! the solace of my way,
Thro' this dark world of woes ; tho' not
an ear

Should listen to thy strain ; tho' not a voice
Respond thy praise, neglected and forlorn ;
Yet would I strain thee closer to my heart,
Touch thy lone strings, and bid thee vibrate
still,

Sweet harp ! unheedful of the world's
disdain :

It cannot snatch from me the mountain scene,
The rill, the valley, or the ocean flood,
The grove sequester'd, or the winding dell,
Or tow'ring cliff sublime. Still Nature
spreads

The portals of the sky, and Phœbus still
Comes, like a bridegroom, from the gates of
morn,

Wak'd by the soaring lark ; and midnight still,
Her broad eye beaming 'mid the twinkling
orbs,

Lists to the song of Philomel, or hears
The brooks, made glad by her reflected beams,
Murmur her praise. And these, to thee
attun'd,

Lov'd harp, I sing, and wake the woodland
choir

At dawn, or lull at eve. O syren sweet !
Enough for me, the genial breath of morn,
The boundless sky, and rosy hues of heav'n,
The sombre evening, and the twilight hour,
Nature's close covert, and her wide expanse :
Enough for me—for thee : thy every string
To these can vibrate, and of these respond,
Sweet harp !—while lonely Meditation pours
Her soothing balm thro' every pulse, and
gives

To thy wild strain its pensive harmony.

J.S.H.

EPIGRAM.

“ I've made a *match*,” cries Joc.
Says Ned—“ God send

“ Your wife ne'er prove it so,
“ With *brimstone* at the end.”

Blue Anchor Road. ENORT.

THE MOCKING BIRD'S NIGHT SONG.

TURDUS POLYGLOTTUS.

From Mr. JENNINGS' unpublished Poem,
"Ornithologia." See *Literary Varieties*.

THE garish day is gone to rest,
 Then welcome, gentle Night;
 I love thy silent solemn hours,
 When moon and stars are bright.

I love, O Night! to hear repose
 In breathing slumbers sweet;
 I love to hear thy crystal rills
 Slow murmuring at thy feet.

Sweet Night! of love the tender nurse,
 I offer unto thee
 The holiest and the purest vows
 That e'er can offer'd be.

Hast thou, sweet Night! a maiden seen,
 Array'd as seraph bright?
 She wanders oft in yonder grove;
 O tell me, gentle Night!

Awake, O breeze! and bear my song
 To that fair seraph bright;
 Tell her that love awaits her steps
 In the bowers of moonlight.

Then, welcome be thy silent hours,
 Thy moon and thy star-light,
 Thy deep repose, thy bowers of bliss;
 Thrice welcome, gentle Night.

THE REDBREAST'S SONG.

MOTACILLA RUPECOLA.—*Ibid.*

COME listen unto me, love,
 Beside the eglantine;
 Or listen unto me, love,
 Beneath the shady pine.

I wish not far to roam, love,
 Delighted to entwine
 In some sweet rosy bower, love,
 Thy gentle arms with mine.

I wish, afar from noise, love,
 From fraud and strife malign,
 With thee, in peace to dwell, love—
 Such wish is surely thine.

I like a quiet home, love,
 Where I, and all that's mine,
 In one encircling band, move
 With thee and all that's thine.

I love to look around, love,
 On cherubs that are mine;
 And oh! how sweet the thought, love—
 Those cherubs, too, are thine.

I like a quiet spot, love,
 Where all such things combine
 To make us truly blest, love—
 A home, almost divine.

EPIGRAM.

"I BLESS the marriage knot," cries bride-
 groom Will,
 "Because it ties so firm two hearts in one."
 "There's many a one would bless it gladlier
 still,"
 Cries Nick, "if that same knot were made
 to run."

ENORT.

SONNET.

THE POET.

LOST in some sweet abstraction of his muse,
 The youthful poet wanders on his way;
 Fancy, in bright diversity of hues,
 Rich as young Flora's coronet in May,
 Or as the rainbow, glittering through the
 ray,
 Which the sun prints on April's watery
 face,
 Lures him a votary to her sentient sway,
 With fine-hued forms of ornament and
 grace.
 Ah, poverty! in vain would'st thou efface
 His generous glowings—high-raised hopes
 divine;
 In vain would traffic's hireling sons debase
 Those glorious lights that from heaven's ra-
 diance shine;
 From wrapt Imagination's proudest sphere,
 The poet shines a central planet here.

ENORT.

SONNET.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

MY wearied mind on you, my cottage sweet,
 Leans glad, as homewardly my steps draw
 near
 Where thou hast found thy sylvan joy's
 retreat.
 And, hark, what sounds of merriest mirth
 I hear!—
 It is my children: they have caught the
 song,
 As through the woods I trill'd my artless lay,
 And the blythe-footed elves trip light along
 To meet their father on his homeward way,
 Like bees thick clustering round some
 floweret's bell.
 Some mount his neck, some cling to either
 knee,
 How rich each sweet embrace, with heart-
 fond swell,
 Press'd on their roseate lips of infancy!
 Meanwhile a richer bliss 'tis mine to share,
 When, at my cot arriv'd, Anna, I find thee
 there.

ENORT.

SONNET

TO AN ABSENT SCHOOLFELLOW.

SAY, playmate of my boyish pastime hours,
 When void of care, with spirits gay and light,
 Both at one time in W—'s classic bowers,
 Trod the green paths of childhood with
 delight;
 Firm as the ivy round the oak's broad stem
 Our friendship grew, and both our hearts
 entwined;
 Ah little thought I at our parting, when
 We swore the self-same love should ever
 bind,
 Affection thus should lose its recompense,
 And all our vows prove fruitless as the wind;
 We meant not to deceive, for innocence
 Held her pure seat, then, in each bosom kind;
 But destiny, which wings fate's wayward
 dart,
 Slew our young hopes, and fix'd our dooms
 apart.

ENORT.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

Analysis of a Species of Phosphate of Iron from the department of Vienne, Upper.*—

This mineral is of a brown colour, and crystallizes in the form of needle-like rays, as some specimens of manganese, with small blue specks. It produces a green olive dust. Exposed for some time to contact with the air, it acquires a reddish heat and colour, and loses weight in the proportion of 0.084 : 0.1. Five grammes† treated with hydrochloric acid, left a residuum of 15.00ths, composed of grains of quartz and mica. The solution, which was of a brownish yellow colour, was treated with an excess of strong solution of potass. The precipitate (washed in boiling water, until it exhibited no further signs of alkaline) weighed, when well dried, 304. It was then recognized to be a compound of oxide of iron and manganese, which were separated by boiling in hydrochloric acid, mitigated with water, afterwards diffusing the solution through a *litre* (nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ wine pints) of this liquid; and, by degrees, precipitating the oxide of iron by the carbonate of potass. This oxide being again washed in cold, and then in boiling water, dried till of a red heat, weighed 0.551. The oxide of manganese remained in solution in the liquor, and was precipitated by a sub-carbonate of potass, washed and calcined to a red heat: its weight being then equal to 0.072 of the peroxide. This experiment, four times repeated, afforded a mean of the chief constituents of this mineral in its entire form.

Peroxide of Iron....	56.2	Phosphoric Acid	27.84
— of Manganese	6.76	Water.....	9.2
<i>Bul. Univ.</i>			

100.0

The absorption of moisture by papers of different kinds, after being dried strongly before a fire, then weighed, exposed to much damp for twenty-four hours, and then weighed again, have been found by Mr. T. Griffith to be as follows:—

Foolscap....	13	2 per cent. of the dry weight.
Cartridge ..	17	1 ditto.
Brown.....	15	3 ditto.
India	11	6 ditto.
Filtering ..	5	0 ditto.

Brande's Journ. No. 37.

Native Gold, in larger and more valuable lumps than usual, has lately been found in the mines of Slatousk, in the province of Orenburg, in Russia; nine of these lumps, found in one day, weighed 58lbs. The largest,

* Comprising the late province of Limosin—its capital is Limoges.—*Edit.*

† A gramme is a French weight, containing about 15 grains, 576 of which (French) are equal to 472.5 (English). More accurately, a gramme contains 15.432 grains, and is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water. A centimetre = 0.39370 Eng. in. [*Brunton's Compendium.*]

weighing 16lbs., was immediately sent off to be presented to the Emperor.

An improved Filtering Apparatus has been invented by Mr. Donovan, of the Dublin Society, which will be found extremely useful for filtering such liquids as are liable to be affected by the atmosphere. The apparatus consists of two glass vessels, the upper vessel, which contains the solution or liquid, having an air-tight tube projecting from its bottom, which is inserted in the mouth of the lower vessel, either by mean of a perforated cork, or by having the tubes ground to fit. The lower vessel has also a projecting neck, which opens perpendicularly to receive the lower end of a bent tube, connected with the top of the upper vessel; these connections being also air-tight. The upper vessel, with its contents, being thus placed on the lower vessel, and the connecting pipes fixed in the two necks, it is obvious that as the liquid percolates through the filter into the lower vessel, it will displace an equal volume of air, which will ascend by the small pipe into the upper vessel; thus, the liquid is cut off from all contact with the atmospheric air, except the small portion (equal to its own volume) which it displaces from the lower jar. In filtering any of the volatile fluids, as ether, ammonia, &c., the advantages of this very simple apparatus will be evident.

Air-blasts.—According to M. Guy Lusac (who has been making considerable researches connected with the expansion of and heat evolved by the different gases), atmospheric air does not undergo any change of temperature in passing through an aperture, whatever may be the degree of pressure of the blast; but the sensation of cold experienced, in standing near an air-blast, arises from the expansion of the air into a larger volume, at the instant of its evolution from the bellows or air-shaft of a blowing machine.

The Larva of Insects, which abound in stagnant waters at this period of the year, have often been known to produce distressing complaints when taken into the human stomach. A case of this nature is related by Dr. Yule, in the last number of the Phil. Journ. A young lady from Dumfriesshire had been afflicted for about a year with dyspepsia, aggravated by symptoms more than usually severe. She became daily more emaciated and weak, and was concluded to be dying of an incurable decline, when (a violent fit of coughing coming on) a number of insects of the coleopterous kind were observed among the ejected contents of the stomach, mixed with a considerable quantity of blood. After

this, with very simple means, the patient daily recovered her health. There is every reason to believe that many of the stomach complaints, which baffle the best medical advice, owe their origin to animalculæ taken into the stomach, either in the state of *ova* or *larva*, in the interstices of fruits and vegetables, and in river or pond water. To give our readers any caution respecting eating fruits, we are well aware would be an useless task; but as it is probable that much greater mischief arises from the use of impure water, we strongly recommend all those who are obliged to use pond or river water (particularly at this season of the year, and after an unusually hot summer) to boil it in every case before use, as the only mode of destroying the animalculæ. Though it is now common to filter such water, yet the *ova* of many insects are so exceedingly minute as to pass through any filter without injury, and on being taken into the alimentary passages, are, in fact, placed in a hot bed, where they soon become *larva* of large size, and often occasion great suffering to the unfortunate patient.

Lightning Rods.—For a tower, the stem, being that part which rises above the building, should be from fifteen to twenty-five feet above the roof, according to the area of the building: the domes and steeples of churches, being usually much higher than the surrounding objects, do not require so high a conductor as buildings with extensive flat roofs: for such, therefore, it will be sufficient that the stem rises six or eight feet above the weathercock; and being light, it may easily be fixed without obstructing the motion of the vane.

For a powder-mill, it must be fixed with the utmost care and precision; and should not be placed on the buildings, but on poles, purposely erected at eight or ten feet distance. The stem should be seven or nine feet long, and the poles of such a height as to raise them fifteen or twenty feet above the building. It is advisable to have several rods around a magazine; which, however, if a tower or lofty building, may be thought sufficiently defended by a double-copper conductor without stem. But as the influence of such conductor will not extend beyond the building to which it is annexed, it cannot attract the lightning from any distant object.

The stem of a lightning-rod for ships consists merely of a copper point, screwed into a round iron-rod, entering the extremity of the top-gallant mast. An iron bar, connected with the foot of the rod, descends down the pole, and is terminated by a crook or ring, to which the conductor is attached; which, in this case, is formed of a *metallic rope* (the use of which is generally recommended, because of the brittleness and consequent difficulty of bending rod-conductors), connected at its lower ex-

tremity with a bar, or plate of metal, attached to the sheathing of the vessel. Small vessels require but one; large ships should have one on the mizen, and another on the main-mast. It has been proposed to have conductors fixed to the surfaces of masts, and the electric fluid conveyed by means of strips of metal, over the deck and sides of the vessel. But this mode is highly objectionable; and perhaps the best method that has yet been devised, is to convey the electric fluid immediately to the water, by a series of long *copper links*. A few months ago, a vessel with powder on board was struck by lightning and blown up; the conductor, at the time, not reaching the water, for being *loose*, it had been drawn upon deck. It is allowed, from experiment, that the stem of a lightning-rod is an effectual preserver to the circle of which it is the centre, and whose radius is twice the height of the stem: by this rule, a building, sixty-feet square, requires a stem raised fifteen or eighteen feet in the middle of the roof; and a building, 120 feet square, requires a stem of thirty-feet, and such is often used; but it is better, instead of one stem of that height, to have two half so high; one thirty feet from one end of the building, the other a like distance from the other end, and consequently the two at sixty feet distance from one another: and this rule should be followed either in larger or smaller buildings.

Flint Glass.—Opticians and astronomers have long lamented the imperfection of refracting telescopes, from the impossibility of obtaining flint glass for lenses perfectly homogeneous, without striae or any other defects, and of sufficient size. These difficulties have been at length removed, by the invention of M. Guinand, an ingenious self-taught artist of Brenets, in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. In his youth he assisted his father as joiner, and at the age of thirteen became a cabinet-maker. Having seen an English reflecting telescope, he procured leave to take it to pieces, and put it together again. This gave the first impulse to the pursuit of that object, which afterwards gained him so much celebrity. When he attempted to manufacture achromatic glasses, meeting the same difficulties which others had experienced, he began (at the age of thirty-five) to make experiments on the manufacture of glass. With no advantages except those which his own ingenuity supplied, he erected a furnace with his own hands, and continued, for many years, a series of expensive and fruitless experiments, labouring occasionally at some mechanical employment to earn the means of subsistence and of purchasing wood, and the necessary materials for his furnace, his crucibles, and his glass. He carefully noted the particulars of every operation, that he might be able to repeat any successful experiment. At length he obtained blocks

blocks of glass, containing portions perfectly homogeneous; these he separated, by sawing the blocks into sections, selecting those parts which were free from defects, and returning the others to the crucible. Afterwards he improved upon this process, by casting his glass in moulds. The refraction of M. Guinand's glass varied at almost every casting; but the whole mass was always so perfectly homogeneous, that any two portions, taken from the top and bottom of the crucible, had the same refractive power. M. Guinand obtained such reputation by the manufacture of achromatic telescopes from this glass, that he was visited by many scientific men from different parts of Europe; and, in 1805, was called into Bavaria, 250 miles from his home, in the employment of M. Fraunhofer, a celebrated optician. Here he continued nine years, occupied almost solely in the manufacture of glass; and it is from this period that M. Fraunhofer's achromatic telescopes have acquired so well-merited a reputation. After returning from Bavaria to his native country, M. Guinand carried his discovery to a still higher degree of perfection; and, in the last years of his life, succeeded in manufacturing discs of eleven or twelve inches (English measure) perfectly homogeneous, and free from defects. The pecuniary circumstances of M. G. prevented his divulging the process of manufacturing glass; but arrangements had been made by the French government to purchase the secret, when the artist, verging on his eightieth year, died after a short illness. His son remains in possession of the process, and it is hoped that an improvement, which opens the way to such important acquisitions in the field of astronomical research, will not be lost.—*Am. Journal.*

Inhabitants of the Moon.—Several learned persons have gone near to the actual verification of an often laughed-at, but now apparently prophetic sentence (penned rather in doubt than in expectation) in Bonycastle's *Astronomy* (p. 312). "We can hardly hope to make optical instruments sufficiently perfect, to render animals visible at such a distance;" nay, it is even said, that, using Srayel's new telescope, (M. M. No. 414, p. 166,) animated beings, roads, monuments, temples, &c. have been discovered on the surface of the moon.

The vital functions of the sponge have been recently made the subject of some very attentive researches, by Dr. Grant, of Edinburgh, which were communicated to the Wernerian Society at a late sitting. Dr. Grant placed two portions of sponge (*spongia panicea*) taken from the rocks in the Frith of Forth, in a glass of sea-water, with their orifices opposite to each other, at the distance of two inches, when they soon covered each other with feculent matter. He then placed one of them in a

shallow vessel, and just covered its surface with water: on strewing some powdered chalk on the surface of the water, currents were perceptible, at a great distance, and bits of cork or paper were driven to the distance of ten feet. A piece of coal was repeatedly placed on the orifice (which may be called the rectum of the sponge), and as invariably displaced by the current of water ejected. A globule of mercury dropped on the aperture, however, stopped the process until another orifice was made, in the vicinity, by means of a needle, when the current was renewed, and continued even when the original orifice was again opened. By adopting this plan, Dr. G. clearly ascertained that the current of water never enters by the same apertures through which it issues, and although he employed the microscope in his experiments, yet the process is distinctly perceptible to the naked eye. It thus appears that the round apertures on the surface of a sponge, are destined for the conveyance of a constant stream of water from the interior of the body; the stream carrying off the excrementitious matter, which may be perceived in whitish flakes, depositing themselves on the bottom of a confined vessel. By the aid of the microscope, certain small round bodies, of an opaque yellow colour, were also observed to be ejected, which Dr. G. considers as the *ova* of this interesting class of marine animals, formerly considered as belonging to the vegetable kingdom.

Spots on the Sun's Disc have appeared very numerous, and occupying a large space, the extent from the uppermost to the lowest being equal to 111,386 miles. Sir William Herschel attributes these spots to the emission of an æriform fluid, not yet in combustion, displacing the great luminous atmosphere, which is afterwards itself to serve the purpose of supporting combustion. Hence he supposed the appearance of several spots to be indicative of the approach of warm seasons, and he has attempted to maintain his opinion by historical evidence. How remarkably the hot weather and the appearance of solar spots, this summer, illustrate and confirm this theory.—Mr. Emmett has made many observations on these wonder-raising appearances, all of which tend to disprove such regularity of motion, as to bring them into or hide them from sight, for equal portions of time; while they confirm the opinion of older philosophers, as to the opposite belief. According to Mr. E., they remain visible twelve days eight and a half hours, and invisible fifteen days three and a half hours; which nearly agrees with the times given by Kirchiuss, Stannyan, Cassini, &c.; and no imperfection of instruments, nor inaccuracy of observation, can fairly be urged to account for the difference between these and equal times.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

Sittings of the Institute, of Monday, 1st August.—Dr. Surun addressed a letter to the Academy, in which he attempted to prove that fear was a great agent in the contagion of the yellow fever.

Observations by M. Arago on the elevated Temperature of the Atmosphere this Summer.

—"The thermometer rose to $33^{\circ} 3'$, on Thursday, the 19th July. It is rare that the heat is so intense at Paris: yet, in 1793 it rose two degrees higher; but the heat was not then continual, as at present." M. A. wished to ascertain to what depth the heat penetrated the earth, and what was the law of decreasing heat; and obtained the following results:—"It must be premised that the mean temperature of Paris is about $10^{\circ} 5'$, at which height the thermometer stands all the year round, if placed on a depth of thirty to forty feet below the surface. At present the solar heat is sensibly felt at twenty-five feet deep, and the thermometer was at $11^{\circ} 5'$.

At 20 feet it rose to 12°
 15 feet 15°
 6 feet 18°
 1 foot 6 in. ... 28°

At the surface of the earth the heat was, in the garden of the observatory, at 53° when plunged in river sand; and at 55° if placed in dark-coloured earth."

M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire read an extract of his work on those monstrous human conceptions designated by the name of *anencephale*. The character of these formations consists in the opening of the cranio-vertebral tube. M. St. H. enumerates twenty-seven species and varieties. M. G. St. Hilaire also read reflections on the popular opinion of monstrous births. He principally dwelt on a case recently published by two physicians, of an anencephale born in the department of the Var, which states that—1st, it presented an organization similar to that of the toad; 2d, this circumstance appeared to be owing to fright at seeing a toad on the bed. The following are the facts:—"The mother had a great horror of toads: the father-in-law, to cure her, when she was pregnant about three months, threw a large toad on her bed at night*. Powerfully affected with this act of barbarity, she left her father-in-law's house, and returned to her parents. In due time she was delivered of the anencephale, which all present declared to resemble a toad. Notwithstanding this, M. de St. Hi-

laire combats the idea of a foetus assuming the likeness of an object that had produced fright, and observes, that all the species of anencephale, from the insertion of the head immediately on the shoulders, present a similar appearance, and that the internal organization had no affinity with that of the reptile; the fright having operated only in this case, as in all others, of imprinting a vicious direction on the organization of the foetus in the first periods of its development.

Sittings of the Institute, on the 8th—M. Arago stated, that, on examination, he is led to believe, that the Marseilles Comet is not the comet called the Short Period Comet.

The Marquis de la Place observed, that the very data furnished by M. Pons proved as much. The slow motion of the new comet was such, that M. Pons was obliged to observe it several days in order to be certain that it had any motion. This alone suffices to distinguish it from the other, which moves with an extreme rapidity.

Dr. Audouard, in a collection of memoirs on the Nautical, Typhus, or Yellow Fever, addressed to the Academy, attributes the yellow fever to the slave trade, and thinks crowding so many unfortunate beings together develops the infection, which becomes contagious. He concludes his letter, saying: "I am even surprised myself at the number of facts which tend to prove the truth of the opinion I have adopted." Dr. Lassis, the non-contagionist, read a memoir, forming a curious contrast with the letter of Dr. Audouard. He still persists in the absolute non-contagion of the plague or yellow fever; and contends, that all the pretended contagious fevers had their origin in the places they ravaged, and that the sanitary measures adopted to prevent the effects of contagion were themselves the causes of the mortality that occurs. Among other instances, in support of this doctrine, he cited the plague of Lyons in 1664, when many persons left the city, who nearly all perished, while those who remained were saved. At the same period, the inhabitants of Digne were afflicted with the plague, and fearing that they should be shut up in the town, and the threats of their neighbours to burn the town and all in it to prevent the infection from spreading, took up arms, forced their passage out of the place, and were thus preserved from destruction. He stated that the same thing happened at London during the great plague. He affirmed, that in 1822, the patients at the *Hôtel-Dieu*, at Paris, were really afflicted with the yellow fever, which created much uneasiness as to the sanitary state of the capital at the time; and added, that if the sanitary measures had been adopted which are usual under such circumstances, the yellow fever would have extended desolation

* The folly of such actions is evident;—the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, finding his wife terrified at the sight of a mouse, had a sackful collected, and one day, when they were alone, turned them out of the sack. The princess was pregnant at the time: "a mouse was not born," but the fright killed the lady.

tion throughout Paris. He concluded his memoir by reflections on the *Epizootie*, which had been so fatal to cattle in France, which, he said, confirmed his doctrine. If, he argued, animals perished in such great numbers, the mortality is solely owing to the precautions taken to stop the supposed contagion. To prevent all communication with the sick animals, they are shut up in stables and cow-houses, where the want of air, fresh food, exercise, and cleanliness kills them, and this is attributed to contagion; precautions are then doubled with the healthy animals, and the disorder increases. The epizootie of 1815 was owing, according to the Doctor, to the precautions taken to prevent the cattle being stolen by the allied armies. He adds, many animals, already attacked, got well by his advice being followed, that they should be sent out to graze as usual. He adopts the same arguments on the disorders which have carried off so many horses this season; on which subject he cites a curious fact. An eminent veterinary surgeon declared in his report to the Minister of the Interior, that the malady was contagious; and in his report to the Minister at War, he declared the reverse!

A model of a new balloon has been sent to the French Institute, with which the inventor proposes to navigate the air in any direction. If 200 subscribers, at thirty francs each only, can be obtained, it will enable him to construct his machine. He engages to reimburse the subscribers and divide the profits with them, *if any*.

M. Everets presented a work entitled, "New Ideas on Population;" in which he specially proposes to refute the theories of M. Malthus.

Mortality of Children.—There are born at Paris about 22,000 annually; about two-thirds of these are sent out to nurse in the country: of these, the mortality, during the first year, is three out of five; while of the 7,000 to 8,000 nursed in Paris, more than half die within the year. In the very populous quarters of Paris, where the streets are narrow, and the inhabitants wretched, the mortality is about nine in ten in the first year. In the country, when good air, cleanliness and comfort are united, as in Normandy, the mortality during the first year is only one in eight. At the Foundling Hospital at Paris, where they were all confined to the establishment, of 7,000 to 8,000 received annually, there only remained 180 at the age of ten!

The Academy, considering the importance of these facts, decided on communicating them to the *Société Maternelle*, and all the societies whose object it is to aid the unfortunate. Hitherto these societies have invariably recommended mothers nursing their children; but it is evident that bad air, and other concomitant circumstances, more than counterbalance the advantages. It is more charitable, therefore, to aid them to send their children to nurse in the country.

Dr. Barry read a memoir on the means of arresting the progress of any venomous bite, by preventing the absorption of the matter. He had made the experiment on animals, by laying bare a muscle and depositing in it strichnine, or hydrocyanic acid, and then cupping the part, which was attended with success, even after tetanic convulsions had taken place.

M. Dupin, presenting his Course of Geometry and Mechanics, combated the opinion of those who imagine that the knowledge of geometry is only necessary for the construction of machinery. He stated that upwards of 150 arts and trades would derive great advantage from the artisans being instructed in that science. M. Dupin took a glance at the relative state of industry in France and England, and was forced to acknowledge the great inferiority of France; and cited as a proof, the stagnation of French commerce and manufactures, compared with the "prodigious augmentation of the commerce of England. It is not (said he) that we have gone back; but England has made an infinitely more rapid progress." He added, that it was only in the mechanical arts that England excelled. For example, chemistry in France is far from being behind that of any other nation. The Berthollet's and Fourcroys had persuaded the government to found establishments for facilitating its progress. It will be the same with the mechanical arts, if analogous establishments are encouraged. Already the schools formed in different towns of France, and the lectures given in them, give the brightest hopes.

M. Moreau de Jonnes, read a note on the official inquiries, proving the contagion of the yellow fever and the plague. He maintained, that the yellow fever of 1802 was brought to Marseilles by the American vessel the *Columbia*. The government of that period consulted the faculty of Montpellier, which unanimously decided that the fever was contagious. In 1816, the faculty of Paris decided unanimously that the yellow fever was contagious; declaring that "the yellow fever is contagious, and susceptible of being imported by maritime and other communications, and is equally transmissible by men and merchandise."

In 1817, M. Lainé, the minister, instituted a committee, composed of disinterested persons of all professions, who had been eye-witnesses of the facts they stated, as well in America, as in Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor: their decision was unanimous, that both the yellow fever and plague were contagious. The committee of the colonies formed the same year, and composed of persons who had inhabited Martinique and the coasts of Guadaloupe, unanimously declared the yellow fever contagious both from persons and things. M. de J. proposes a future examination of the results obtained in the British and Ottoman Empires.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

TO JOHN VAILLANCE, of Brighton, for his New Method of Communication, or Means of Intercourse, by which Persons, Goods, or Intelligence may be communicated from one Place to another with greater Expedition than by Steam Carriages, or Carriages drawn by Animals.—Feb. 13, 1824.

The subject of the present patent must be considered as most extraordinary. It is proposed to construct hollow cylinders of cast-iron, large enough to allow carriages with passengers and goods to pass through them; a series of these cylinders are to be united, and extend from town to town, the junctions being made sufficiently air-tight to allow of a vacuum being produced within. The carriages, formed to the dimensions of the cylindrical trunk, are to be projected from place to place by the pressure of the atmosphere rushing forward to occupy the vacuum. The junctions of the cylinders are to be bound round with rolls of flannel, coated with tallow, and an external hoop to keep the joints air-tight. They are to be supported upon blocks of masonry, or brick-work; and where it becomes necessary to deviate from a straight line, or from a horizontal position, the inclination must be made as gradual as possible. In this way trunks are to be formed, extending from station to station, and may be carried over rivers by means of bridges, or through hills, if necessary, by means of excavations; and air-pumps, of very large dimensions, are to be constructed at each end of the trunk, for the purpose of exhausting the air within. The cylinders that form the trunk being arranged as above described, the carriage is to be introduced, and the doors are to be shut, that the external air in exerting its pressure against the closed end of the carriage may impel it forward. The air-pump is now to be put in action; and, as soon as the air is exhausted from the interior of the cylinders, the force of the air from the open end of the trunk, drives the carriage forward with a velocity proportionate to the degree of the exhaustion within.

The velocity of this carriage might be increased or diminished by a greater or less degree of exhaustion produced in the trunk; but the speed could not (the inventor thinks) be conveniently carried beyond one thousand miles per hour, as that is the velocity of air rushing into a vacuum. In order to avoid any retardation of the carriage, by the friction which the air would experience in passing along the sides of the trunk, it is proposed to have air valves opening into the trunk at every mile of its length, which are to be rendered air-tight by mercurial joints; and as the carriage passes the valve, a small lever is to open it, and allow the air

to rush in. It is intended that the interior of the trunk should be marked at every mile, and lighted lamps are to be attached to the carriage, that the conductor may know where about he is: a lever also is to be connected to the carriage, by pressing upon which, the conductor may produce a friction sufficient to stop the carriage. The pumps are to be kept working all the time that the carriages are in progress, in order to preserve the state of exhaustion as nearly as possible. When the natural pressure of the air is insufficient to propel the carriage with the desired velocity, the air-pump at the posterior end of the trunk is to be employed in injecting air, so as to produce a plenum, while the pump at the reverse end is exhausting to produce a vacuum. A contrivance is proposed, consisting of a long series of pipes, extending from the starting-place to the station of the next air-pump, to convey intelligence when the pumps are to be put in action.—*Abridged from the London Journal of Arts and Sciences.*

TO JOSEPH CLISELD DANIEL, of Stoke, Wilts, for his New Improved Method of Weaving Woollen Cloth.—7th July 1824.

These improvements apply to power-looms of the description employed for weaving woollen cloths. The principal novel features, consist in the introduction of a spring behind the lathe or batten, to which the crank-rod is attached, that causes the lathe to vibrate; the employment of a weighted lever, which tumbles to and fro on the treddle shaft, for the purpose of throwing the warp open to receive the shuttle; and the introduction of oblique brushes or card-rollers in the breast beam, in order to stretch the cloth out towards the sides, and prevent its wrinkling on the work-beam as it rolls up. The Patentee's claims are comprised under the following heads:—bringing the shuttle through the warp gradually, and without a jerk; in continuing the pressure of the reed against the shoot while the position of the warp changes; enabling the lathe to be at rest when the shuttle passes; assisting the changing of the warp, and keeping it open by a tumbling weight; and, lastly, stretching the cloth, in its width, as it rolls on the work-beam.—*London Journal of Arts and Sciences.*

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in October 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of October, viz.

Oct. 1.—**TO W. STRAHAN, of Poole Cottage, Cheshire: for his new method of making culinary salt.**

30.—To J. MIERS, of the Strand, Westminster: for accelerating the evaporation of liquid or solid bodies, and destroying noxious vapours, by passing such vapours, mixed with a current of air, and with steam also in some cases, through the fire, employed to heat the bodies to be evaporated.—See our 33d vol., p. 356—see also tallow-melting, vol. 54, pp. 107 and 400.

30.—To F. KOENIG, of Castle-street, Finsbury-square, London: for further improvements on his patent printing machinery.—Under date of 29 March, 1810.

30.—To R. WITTY, of Hull, Yorkshire: for further improvements on his patent rotative steam-engine; under date of 14th Feb. 1810.—See our 30th vol., p. 159, and vol. 33, p. 458.

30.—To J. C. DYER, of Gray's-inn, Middlesex: for machinery for making cards for the carding of cotton, wool, &c.: communicated from abroad; this has proved an important and highly valuable concern to the patentees, now resident at Manchester.

30.—To R. L. MARTYN, of Tillington, Sussex: for his agricultural hoe, for hoeing turnips and other crops.

30.—To W. RUDDER, of Birmingham, Warwickshire: for his improved cocks for drawing off liquids.

30.—To T. DAVIES, of Brewer-street, Middlesex: for his improved buckles for fastening various things.

30.—To I. CURR, of Bellevue-house, Sheffield, Yorkshire: for his method of making ropes, with uniformly twisted and distended strands.

30.—To T. PEARSALL, of Willsbridge, Gloucestershire: for constructing the rafters and laths of roofs, and other framings of buildings, of iron plates on edge.—See our 33d vol., p. 355.

30.—To I. LOWNDES, of Hollen-street, Middlesex: for his improved method of heating baths.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in July and August 1825.

July 26.—To C. FRIEND, of Bell-lane, Spitalfields: for improvements in the process of refining sugar.—Six months.

26.—To J. REEDHEAD, of Heworth, Durham: for improvements in machinery for propelling vessels, both in marine and inland navigation.—Two months.

26.—To J. E. BROOKE, of the township of Headingley, Leeds, and J. HARDGRAVE, of Kirkstall, in the same township: for improvements in, or additions to machinery used in scrubbing and carding wool, and other fibrous substances.—Six months.

26.—To D. O. RICHARDSON, and W. HIRST, both of Leeds: for improvements in

the process of printing or dyeing woollen and other fabrics.—Six months.

26.—To J. KAY, of Preston, Lancaster: for new and improved machinery for preparing and spinning flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, by power.—Six months.

30.—To R. WITTY, of Sculcoats, Yorkshire: for an improved chimney for Argand and other burners.—Six months.

30.—To J. LOAN, of Fishpond-house, near Bristol: for a machine for effecting an alternating motion between bodies revolving about a common centre or axis of motion; also additional machinery or apparatus for applying the same to mechanical purposes.—Six months.

30.—To the Rev. W. BARCLAY, of Auldeare, county of Nairn: for an improved instrument to determine angles of altitude or elevation, without the necessity of a view of the horizon being obtained.—Six months.

30.—To R. BADNALL the younger, of Leek, Stafford: for improvements in the manufacture of silk.—Six months.

Aug. 8.—To S. BAGSHAW, of Newcastle-under-Line, Stafford: for a new method of manufacturing pipes for the conveyance of water and other fluids.—Two months.

10.—To G. CHARLETON, of Maidenhead-court, Wapping, and W. WALKER, of Newgrove, Mile End-road, Middlesex: for improvements in the building or constructing ships or other vessels.—Six months.

11.—To S. LORD, J. ROBINSON, and J. FORSTER, all of Leeds: for improvements in the process of raising the pile on woollen cloths and other fabrics, and also in dressing the same.—Two months.

11.—To W. HIRST, H. HIRST, W. HEYCOCK, and S. WILKINSON, all of Leeds: for an apparatus for preventing coaches, carriages, mails, and other vehicles from overturning.—Six months.

11.—To J. S. LANGTON, of Langton Juxta Partney, county of Lincoln: for an improved method of seasoning timber and other woods.—Six months.

11.—To J. PERKINS, of Fleet-street, London: for improvements in the construction of bedsteads, sofas, and other similar articles.—Six months.

12.—To H. R. FANSHAW, of Addlestree: for an improved apparatus for spinning, doubling, and twisting or throwing silk.—Six months.

12.—To J. BUTLER, of Commercial-road, Lambeth, Surrey: for a new method of making coffins, for the effectual prevention of bodies being removed therefrom after interment.—Two months.

15.—To M. LARVIERE, Frith-street, Soho: for a machine for perforating metal plates of gold, silver, tin, platina, brass, or copper, being applicable to all the purposes of sieves hitherto employed, either of canvas, linen, or wire.—Two months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

LETTERS on England. By A. DE STAËL, 8vo.—This is a work, valuable in itself, for much good sense, the evident fruit of considerate observation; and not less so from shewing in what light our national character, social condition, and institutions may be regarded by an intelligent, and evidently impartial foreigner. Even this impartiality, however, must not be expected to render him equally acceptable to all. National pride is apt to listen to no voice but that of its own egotism; and there are John Bulls among us, who, whatever may be the balance admitted in our favour, in summing up the aggregate, will not be satisfied unless the same advantage be admitted in every individual item of the account. We, however, are not of this number; and though there are some descriptions of mental habitude and acquisition in which he thinks we are surpassed by the scientific luminaries of France, we are ready to admit, that he has looked upon England with a philosophical spirit and an impartial eye, and has drawn his comparisons more with a view to the reciprocal melioration of both countries, than with any tendency to the envious or sullen degradation of either. Thus, in his second Letter (on the comparative progress of civilization in France and England), having shewn, by instancing the great parallel events in the political history of the two countries, from the signing of our Great Charter in 1215, to the Bourbon Restoration in France (for the parallel to our revolution in 1688 has not yet occurred), England has always had the start about a century and a half in the career of liberty, he thus adopts and amplifies the “fundamental distinction of M. Guizot (*Essais sur l'Histoire de France*):

“That the progress of civilization in England has always advanced on a level with that of liberty, and frequently even has only been the consequence of it; while in France it has preceded, or remained independent of it.”

He proceeds, however, very justly, to observe, that the real state of the two nations is not be judged “by comparing their “most eminent intellectual flowers.” [A vile phrase, intellectual flowers: but let the translator answer that.]

“I think it certain, that, in the select portion of the French nation intellectually considered, there are more minds gifted with the faculty of generalizing their ideas, connecting them with philosophical principles, and expressing them in a brilliant or original manner, either in books or in conversation. I believe too, that, on descending to the other extremity of the scale, we shall find in the uninstructed classes more natural vivacity, more quickness in seizing new ideas,

more of that intuitive spirit, with which the sun inspires the inhabitants of the countries favoured by it. But it is not a few men of wit, or even of genius—a few bold thinkers, or a few ingenious theorists—that constitute the moral and political strength of a nation. This strength consists in the average of intelligence, in the general knowledge of the principles and practical institutions, to which the direction of human affairs appertains.”—“In this respect no country in Europe is on a par with England.”

That this comparison should, by some, be cavilled at, is not surprising. We admit, however, the accuracy of the statement, and are satisfied with the admission—and the proofs so cheerfully presented by the author, that the *practical results*, in a national point of view, are all in favour of our country.

It is really mortifying not to be at liberty to follow this intelligent author through his successive topics, the *division of property*, and its influence on agriculture, national wealth, population and morals; the *phenomena of aristocracy and democracy*, exhibited in our social habits and institutions; the newspaper press; our public meetings, Parliament, Parliamentary Reform, &c.

Upon some of these topics, indeed, we do not, in all respects, exactly agree with Baron de Staël: particularly upon the last; where, in common with his Whig friends, he considers property (*i. e. accumulated property*) as the basis of representation, instead of considering that what is usually meant by property, is itself the creature of personal labour (*i. e. originates in the inherent property* which every individual has in his capabilities of productive effort), and cannot, therefore, by any accumulation, supersede the personal rights, or protective claims, of those from whom, primarily, it originated, and by whose labour it is still augmenting, and is sustained. In some minute particulars of detail, also, the caviller might object to some unimportant mistakes in the descriptions of local customs; but, upon the whole, we venture to pronounce these Letters on England equally worth the attention of the native and foreigner.

A Critical Inquiry regarding the real Author of Junius, proving the Letters to have been written by Lord Viscount Sackville. By GEORGE COVENTRY. 8vo.—Our readers will remember, that in a former No. (p. 118) of our present volume, a correspondent has attempted to assign the honour of writing these famous letters to J. H. Tooke; and certainly it must be admitted, that the individual fact advanced in support of that hypothesis is a strong one. It is, however, but an individual fact; and, of itself, quite insufficient to counterbalance the weight of external and internal evidence that gain-
says

says the supposition. The style of J. H. Tooke, like his mind (to waive all other considerations), though clear and powerful, was not pliant, or versatile. It was precise, not imaginative—pungent, not eloquent. No labour could have enabled him to assume and sustain the style of Junius: sensible as he was of its beauty and excellence. Not less insufficient are the grounds upon which the pretensions of Sir Philip Francis, Edmund Burke, Sir William Jones, &c. &c. &c., have been attempted to be upheld; and, hitherto, we confess that, to us at least, the inquiry has appeared to be involved in impenetrable mystery: and, we might add, not worth half the marvel or the trouble which the literary world had manifested concerning it. The present volume, however, comes before us in a very different shape, at least of *probability*; and it has the collateral merit of containing a good deal of interesting information, concerning the political history of the period to which the letters refer. We have not, however, been able to discover in these contents any thing that should account for any attempts to suppress the publication: unless it be that some relative families might feel themselves galled at the inference which, not by the author, but in spite of the author, becomes inevitably drawn, in the course of preliminary inquiry, that, in the notorious affair of Minden, the glory of the British arms was compromised by personal pique and animosities. Yet that some attempts at suppression have been made is apparent, not only from the brief notice prefixed—[“*The public are respectfully informed, that this is the work announced for publication by Mr. Murray in November last*”]—but from the circumstance of its coming forth at last, though in full costume of elegance as to paper, type and embellishment, without the name of any publisher. “London: Printed by G. Woodfall,” and the names of the artists, Neale and Stockley, 352, Strand, scarcely visible on the engraved title-page and the portrait prefixed, being all the information given that can guide even the inquiry of any one who might wish to procure a copy. If our space would permit, we should, on this very account, be somewhat ample in our examination; since in proportion as a work itself is difficult of access, analysis and extract are the more gratifying to curiosity. But we must confine ourselves to a very brief sketch.

In the prefatory remarks, Mr. Coventry enumerates twenty-four predicaments, that must every one of them have been applicable to the author of the Letters of Junius: and, in the course of the work, we think it no more than justice to admit, that not only these positions are completely proved, as far as Junius is concerned, but that in every one of these predicaments Lord George Sackville stood. The case is, therefore, thus far made out

as a very probable one. Nor do we at present recollect any additional predicament deducible from the Letters of Junius, under which Lord G. Sackville can be affirmed not to have stood. The probability is, in fact, throughout strongly supported. The enmities and partialities of Junius, and the enmities, or provocations to enmity, and the partialities of Lord G. S., are identified; as are also the communities of sentiment, and even of language, in the letters of the one, and the parliamentary speeches, &c. of the other; and the fac-similes present certainly quite as much resemblance as might be expected between the *careless* hand, in which the same individual might write his hasty letters, and that in which he might be expected to transcribe (and we have the evidence of Junius himself that he did carefully transcribe) that which he was *elaborately* preparing for the press. It, also, must be admitted that, in addition to the general probabilities so strongly sustained, there are some particular incidents that push probability almost to the verge of demonstration. We might instance Lord G. S.’s solicited interview, when he felt the approach of dissolution, and his remorseful apology to Lord Mansfield, for some unexplained wrongs, *some injustice done to him in the fluctuations of politics and the heats of party*. Still stronger is the light thrown on the history of the well-known letter to the “vagabond” Garrick, by the new proven fact of Lord G. S.’s occupying a house at Richmond which overlooked all usual access to the palace there, and the facilities, from such approximation, of so intriguing a spirit for detecting the object of Garrick’s visit. But the most conclusive of all, is the argument founded upon that *private* letter of Junius to Mr. Woodfall, in which he says

“That Swinney is a wretched but a dangerous fool. He had the impudence to go to Lord George Sackville, whom he had never spoken to, and ask him whether or no he was the author of Junius—take care of him.”

We confess that we know not how to resist the conclusion that this “cannot be satisfactorily explained in any other way than that Junius and Lord G. Sackville were one and the same person.” How else could Junius know that Swinney called on Lord G. S.? That he had never spoken to Lord G. S. before? What question he had the impudence to ask Lord G. S.?—What intimacy, confidence, and unfathomable secrecy must there have been between Junius and Lord G. S., if they were not, in fact, one! In short, to those who feel themselves interested in the inquiry, we recommend Mr. Coventry’s volume, as by far the most satisfactory of any thing we have met with upon the subject.

The Life, Writings, Opinions, and Times of the Right Hon. George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron; including, in its most extensive

tensive Biography, Anecdotes and Memoirs of the Lives of the most eminent and eccentric, public and noble Characters and Courtiers of the present polished and enlightened Age and Court of His Majesty King George the Fourth. In the course of the Biography is also separately given, copious Recollections of the lately destroyed MS. originally intended for posthumous publication, and entitled, *Memoirs of my own Life and Times*, by the RIGHT HON. LORD BYRON.—(So stands thus far—the line thus glaring in dashing capitals to gull the unknowing ones—the title; but, after the armorial motto, and another motto from Shakspeare creeps in, in letters significantly small) *By an English Gentleman, in the Greek Military Service, and Comrade of his Lordship.* Compiled from authentic Documents, and from long personal acquaintance. 3 vols. 8vo.—To the eye of the adept, however, the very masquerade of this title-page has the effect of naked sincerity. It is a palpable advertisement of quackery. It bears it in its very physiognomy. Nor are the Dedication and the Introductory Address less instructive to this end. The former is to Mr. Canning, “to whose genius,” we are informed, “France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Greece, and the United States of North America, have paid homage as one of the brightest ornaments of this country”—a bespattering, in consequence of which, this comrade and acquaintance of whomsoever he chooses to write, or rather to compile about, assumes to himself anon the honour of being “under the patronage” of the Right Hon. Secretary. In the latter, after lamenting the suppression of Lord Byron’s autobiography, the author, vauntful of the vast sources of original information opened to him by his comradeship and personal acquaintance, for discharging the incumbent duty of “repairing the loss, and justifying Lord Byron to posterity,” thus proceeds:

“It is with this view—the view of paying that tribute, and doing that justice to his memory, which, strangely unnatural, his relatives have denied him—that we now step forward with our volumes of Biography, which, with the advantage of long personal acquaintance, we have compiled from most authentic and copious documents; and, since we are deprived of his self-written Memoirs, we must rest satisfied with the most circumstantial account of his Lordship, as such documents (and they indeed are all insufficient), and with what his most intimate friends and his own writings, can offer, together with such particulars as can be gleaned from the most reputable and unquestionable quarters, and saved from the ‘wreck of matter.’ In the society and friendship of his Lordship we have been long happy, as well in England as in Italy and Greece, alike witnesses of his zeal and magnanimity, sharers of his toils, and fellow-mourners with the citizens of Missolonghi over his cherished remains; and having followed him to his native and dearly beloved England, at once the fount and the grave of his happiness and his misery, and beheld him laid in the lowly vault of the picturesque little village-church of Hucknell, we took our last look, and were able to leave his grave only through the resolution of justifying him to posterity, by giving to

his country, and to the world at large, the Biography of his valuable life.”

Here is promise enough, one would think; and a pretty specimen (at least in the passage we have marked with italics) of the tasteful novel-like sentimentality with which the ensuing biography is to be adorned. But this is not all; even Lord Byron is not subject enough for the mighty mind that is to fill out these three octavo volumes—nor can the sentimentality of picturesqueness furnish sufficient embellishment. From novel we are led to pantomime, and presented with the following harlequinade:

“It will, indeed, be found a most extensive Biography, as it involves Anecdotes and Memoirs of the Lives of the most Eminent and Eccentric—Public and Noble—Characters and Courtiers of the present polished and enlightened Age and Court of his Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth. Kings, Queens, Princes, Dukes, Peers and Peeresses, Lords, Ladies, and Commoners, Poets and Poetasters, Clowns and Pantaloons, Britons, Franks, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Greeks and Turks, are all in turn brought into play, to perform their parts upon the stage of the life of the Noble and Eccentric Bard; and we may venture to add with confidence, that it will afford much interest, and excite in particular much pleasure, in the minds of those who have performed whole acts of their life with him.”

If we had been any thing but Reviewers, these specimens would have been quite enough for us: notwithstanding the assurance that the Life about to be presented to us was such a desideratum that, without it, the world itself, “this goodly frame of nature,” would be absolutely imperfect.

“The Life of such a man as Lord Byron—the *poète guerrière*—was confessedly and indubitably a great desideratum in literature; one, indeed, which the literary world could not dispense with, but must have, remaining absolutely imperfect without it.”

We, however, have been obliged to wade through the three volumes; pleonasm, puns and all: * for ours is not the custom to review unread. The result is, that we are obliged to pronounce almost all the authorities and documents so vaunted about, to be such as may be derived from newspapers, reviews, and those apocryphal publications with which the Dallases, the Perrys, the Medwins, and such-like book-makers, had previously inundated the literary market. A more complete specimen of book-making, perhaps, was never put together with paste and scissors. Whole pages of quotations, by twelves and twenties at a time, are strung together, with prosing details of the subjects of his Lordship’s respective works, and quotations from them that

* His Lordship, we are told, while a schoolboy, although “weak in body,” and “by no means the strongest either in frame or constitution,”—“gave many striking proofs of an undaunted and invincible spirit, notwithstanding his labouring under the disadvantage of lameness.” The fame of Mr. Moore is also vindicated (vol. I. p. 239), by a careful record of the puns provoked by his name.

that are in every mouth, and anecdotes that have been again and again repeated. To swell out the bulk of nothingness, the same biographical ground is trod over four different times—in the history of the successive works—in the history of the travels which furnished the subjects and materials of these works—in three chapters of a pretended Sketch, or Recollections of the destroyed MS.—in chapter after chapter of extracts (so pretending) from various letters of Lord Byron; in which, however, the extracts are very thinly strewn, and consist almost entirely of little scraps which have already appeared in other publications. Then we have, also, some five chapters of extracts from letters, generally not original either, of other persons *about* Lord Byron; some of the manufacturers of which knew probably about as much of his Lordship as the pretended “comrade and acquaintance” himself. After these (as if all the rest had not been mere gleanings—and gleanings even from the common field) we have a couple of chapters of professed gleanings; and, to bring up the rear, no less than seven chapters (two-thirds of the third volume) of the history of the Greek insurrectionary war.

In the pretended Recollections of the Destroyed MS. (the contents of which, it is taken for granted, will be believed “to be no irrecoverable secret, since they were perused by Lady L——b, and Lady B——h, and other persons of feminine, or *loquacious* gender”), there is one passage of most atrocious profligacy, ostentatiously marked with inverted commas, as though it were a literal quotation; but which is of itself quite sufficient to destroy the credibility of the whole; for will it be believed, that even the mysteries of the wedding-chamber could be made the subject of whole pages of descant by the noble bridegroom? could he put upon permanent record destined for the public gaze?—that neither the chamber-door, the curtains, nay, the coverlet of the bed, could be a sanctuary against the exposition of the licentious and malicious pen? Could Lord Byron—could any gentleman—could any thing that had the feelings, or was worthy of the name of man, have penned such a profanation?

But the morals of this trumped-up publication are just of a piece with its authenticity. “Nature,” says this delicate and sentimental book-maker—

“Nature revolts at a *perpetuity* even of conjugal bliss. There is something in the idea of the loss of liberty, that sits uneasy upon the stomachs of some folks, while others give a gulp and swallow it down with a few wry faces. ‘Our state,’ said a galley-slave, chained to the oar, ‘would not be so bad, if it was not for the name of it.’ It may be much the same with marriage.”

Drunkenness, according to the same authority, is the very soul of poetry and of genius.

“Men of every kind of genius (and Poets in particular) are fond of ‘potations deep.’” “A Poet without his bottle is like a workman without his tools;”

he may possess talent, will, and industry, but he cannot get on.”

The criticisms are also of equal acumen; and the language sometimes not inferior to the other merits: as perhaps the reader may have conjectured from the few quotations we have made, without particular references to such phrases as “*disrelish* for company not proceeding from *morosity* or *misanthropy*,” &c. But censure is wearied, not exhausted; and for the sake of relief we will observe, as the nearest to commendation the compiler has furnished us with the opportunity of approaching, that there are some few anecdotes, or episodes rather, that we do not remember to have met with before (as that of the Protégé, p. 93—8, and of the Circassian Slave, p. 123—31, vol. 3), so honourable to Lord B. that we should like to have them upon better authority: but, coupled with the general contents of these fudged volumes of “*Life, Writings, Opinions and Times*,” we can regard them only as pretty outlines for novels and romances. As for the “*extensive Biography, Anecdotes and Memoirs of other eminent, eccentric, public, noble, &c. &c. &c. characters*,” that panorama of the age of his most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth, promised in the harlequinade puff of the address—for these we have looked in vain through the whole exhibition. Glimpses of distinguished names, indeed, we have; but of biographies, or even anecdotes, not so much even as might have been picked up from the gleanings of newspapers.

The first volume is adorned with a handsomely engraved portrait of Lord B.; the second with a very beautiful one of the Countess Guiccioli; and the third is accompanied by a fac-simile of his Lordship’s handwriting, commending the original pictures from which the portraits are professed to be engraved.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Long, on the Improvements proposed, and now carrying on in the Western Part of London. 8vo.—In this small, but very desultory pamphlet, which rambles backwards and forwards from Temple-bar to Tothill-street, from Charing-cross to Chelsea-hospital, from ponds and palaces to provisions for orphans and the tipping of Chelsea pensioners at low public-houses, and from banking the Thames to musing among the remains of Phidias at Montague house,—and which seems to have been written with no very accurate information relative to the plans of improvement already resolved upon, or in agitation,—there are some suggestions worth attention (as, for example, the removal of that barbarous incumbrance Exeter ‘Change, and widening of the Strand from Charing-cross to Fleet-street); but there is also much superfluous and unavailing matter, and much bad taste,—such as veneration for that filthy obstruction Temple Bar—itsself a bar, indeed, to every prospect of a proper opening

opening, or a street adequate to the population and the traffic, from Charing-cross to St. Paul's : which certainly ought so to be opened, that from one we should have both a convenient progress and a clear view to the other. There is, also, a principle suggested in it, from which we shall not withhold our marked reprehension. The grand improvements in the neighbourhood of the Park, and the erection or expansion of splendid palaces (and this letter-writer would have one palace that, with its appendages, should cover a mile of ground) ought to exclude, it seems, according to him, the common mob ; that rags and wretchedness might not approach, as at present, the confines of regal and princely splendour. St. James's Park should be open only to the *well-dressed* public ! Now, for our parts, if rags and wretchedness cannot be prevented in this flourishing and wealthy community !—we would wish them to be brought under the eyes of royalty and opulence as much as possible—that they may at least be aware how much misery there is for them to relieve ; and we should be sorry to cease to see the threadbare part of the community occasionally resting themselves on the benches of the Mall, or taking their pennyworths of milk from the cow. We love the splendour, but we hate the seclusion of princely edifices ; and shall begin to abhor, instead of admiring, the improving grandeur of our architecture, if the consequence is to be an abridgment of the liberties and recreations of “the common file.” There is too much of this both in town and country ; and we are sorry to see, what we think our gentry may some time or other have cause to be sorry for themselves, that the expansion and the splendour of their mansions is too frequently accompanied by a walling out of the *very eyes* of the commonality from all participation in the improvements which their taste and expenditure are spreading around themselves. Here, a lofty rampart is erected around their demesnes—there, a path across their parks, which for centuries has shortened the way of the rustic labourer from village to village, is to be shut up by these new improvements, or turned in circuitous direction, lest a smock-frock, or a patched jacket, should come “between the wind and their nobility.” This is not meeting the spirit of the age—this is not the way to endear the higher to the lower classes of the community. Nor are we much enamoured with the letter-writer's project for a Committee of Taste to superintend the improvements of the metropolis, although Sir C. Long should be at the head of it : because we believe that such a committee (like all other committees of government appointment) would, ultimately, become a mere political job ; and that taste would have much less influence in its operations than party interests, and personal considerations and intrigue.

Memoirs of the Court of France, from the Year 1684 to the Year 1720, now first translated from the Diary of the Marquis de Dangeau, with historical and critical Notes. 2 vols. 8vo.—We are gorged to satiety with Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV. ; and disgusted with the evidence, that there are even Englishmen who can make that frivolous oppressor and reckless homicide still a sort of idol ; and gild him with the name of great. He was a king of drawing-rooms—but a Jaggernaut also : a royal Beau Nash, who, unfortunately for mankind, had the revenues of a great nation to dispense, in his mastership of the ceremonies ; and what he could not expend in the gaudy luxuries of the saloon, and his revels, he had talent enough to exhaust in the worst possible way—in the parades of slaughter, and the splendours of desolation. For a part of his reign, indeed, he contrived to be popular ; for the vulgar (great and small) are fond of raree-shows ; and he took care they should have plenty of these. They found, however, at last, that they had been “paying too much for their whistle ;” and the name of the *Grand Monarque*, towards the close of this long reign, was meditated on at least, if not breathed, with “curses not loud but deep.” His death was a theme of universal gratulation ; and the nation mourned in exulting smiles. There are drivellers, however, *among us*, (dead to the feelings of humanity, and dazzled by the toys and gewgaws with which the childishness of matured, as well as of infant years, can continue to be amused), who still continue to prattle about magnificence, and patronage of arts, and splendour of courts, and dancing-school urbanity, and liberality to flatterers and to toad-eaters, and Asiatic pomps, and covering a nation with gorgeous palaces—and can gravely doubt whether these do not more than counterbalance the miseries with which he overwhelmed so large a portion of the human race—subjects, as well as the people of foreign realms. Commerce and manufactures flourished, we are told, during his reign. Yes, for awhile, they did : but the people starved, and his prodigality turned the fountains of wealth and prosperity into sources of bankrupt misery and embarrassment. The arts flourished, also, beneath his sway : they did so, as far as they could minister to adulation and the indulgence of royal vanity. But what owes the world of art even, that it ought to be proud of, to the patronage of Louis XIV. ? The gallery of the Luxembourg, in which the unfading colours of Rubens still dazzle the eye in all the adulatory splendour of profane and incongruous allegory, shews that this species of patronage waited not for birth from the quickening munificence of this bedizened monarch. The city-like palace of Versailles, in which forty thousand dependants and retainers, of all ranks and classes, fawned and fed (while

(while the artizan was in rags, and the peasant pined and famished over the fields that supplied their waste,) exhibits, both within and without, the pomps of a meretricious taste; and the works of Marly, which supply the fountains of the spewing gods, perpetuate the memory of the clumsy ignorance of mechanics, which the profusion of expenditure did little to reform. And as for literature, what did it owe to *Louis le Grand*, but its debasement? To him we must ascribe, not its birth, but its prostitution. He loved to be haunted in Pindarics, and could reward the chaunter; and Boileau tuned his harp, that should have resounded to better themes, and placed the laurels of Turenne on the voluptuous brow of the royal pageant. He loved to be called a Titus; and, justly perhaps, thought the first genius of the world unworthy to speak to him, after he had adorned him with that title.* But was the ethereal spark that kindled the spirit of Voltaire, and made him, for almost a century, the day-star of European literature, shot from the eye of Louis XIV.? What but persecution and exile owed Voltaire to him? To a legacy of 2,000 livres from Ninon de l'Enclos, he was indebted for his library; and the foundations of his fortune seem to have been laid by English patronage, during his exile. So much for the Augustine age of Louis le Grand! The intolerant bigotry of his declining years; the waste of his ultimately unavailing wars, with their inordinate burthens, and the unredeemable debts that they entailed upon posterity; and, finally, his revocation of the edict of Nantz, to please a fanatical courtizan, did not contribute much, we should think, to the intellectual glory or commercial prosperity of his country; and the series of ensuing events, down to our own times, shew what he had done even for the stability of its institutions. O! but he had a splendid court! which enabled a crowd of courtly literati to fill diary upon diary, among others that would be more amusing, perhaps, to court ladies at their toilets, with such important records as the following:

Aug. 24.—The King took the diversion of hawking in the plain of Vesiné; the King of England and the Prince of Wales were there, but the Queen of England was not present; she has been indisposed for some days past: madame and madame la duchesse were on horseback. A black kite was taken, and the King issued an order for six hundred francs for the head falconer; he gives this sum every year for the first black kite that is taken in his presence; formerly he gave the horse on which he rode, and his morning gown. Last year he gave the same sum for a kite taken in the presence of the duke de Bourgogne, but he caused to be inserted in the order, that it was not to be taken as a precedent, it being necessary that the King should be present.

* "Titus I hope was pleased," said Voltaire, as the King was passing from the theatre. His Majesty was overwhelmed with astonishment and indignation that a poet should dare to speak to him unbidden.

"May 7th.—The marshals of France sentenced a captain of dragoons, named Aubri, to fifteen years' imprisonment, for having whipped with rods one of his fellow captains, with whom he had a quarrel, and whom he thus assaulted in the morning while in bed; this was considered as a species of assassination.

"Aug. 20.—Marly. The parliament of Dijon has condemned to the stake a curate of Seurre, accused of the errors of Molinos, and of having fallen into great abominations. This curate was very intimate with Madame de Guyon and Father la Combe.

"Dec. 1.—The King took medicine; he takes it every month, on the last day of the moon."

How interesting! to know on what day of the month kings took physic, when queens had catarrhs, and princesses the green-sickness! Yet, such is the fiddle-faddle by which book-makers get pudding, and their trumpeters drink port and claret.

Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a Collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants, peculiar to the Coal Formations of Great Britain; by EDMUND TYRRELL ARTIS, F.S.A., F.G.S., 4to.—Having been favoured with a sight of this splendid specimen of scientific research, on the eve of its publication, we lose no time in anticipating its appearance, as a valuable acquisition to our comparatively scanty stores of geological illustration.

"The study of Fossil Plants," says Mr. A., "has been very little cultivated in this country; indeed the progress made by us in this branch of geology is far inferior to that by the continental geologists; who, notwithstanding the paucity of their materials, have made considerable exertions, being aware of the great importance of the study of fossil plants, for clearing away many difficulties in the theory of geology." "It cannot be said," he continues, "that our naturalists do not possess equal talents and perseverance with them; and it is certain that our quarries, our pits, our mines and our museums, exhibit an immense mass of materials, &c."

The author then proceeds to shew the foreign assistance ("the French and German naturalists") he has been obliged to appeal to in the prosecution of his inquiries; and, regretting "the depressed state of English literature in this respect," points out, we verily believe, the only true and influential source of our comparative deficiencies in this and several other departments of physical science.

"The progress of this peculiar study appearing to have been impeded, in this country, by our unfortunately insisting on a connexion between two such independent branches of knowledge, as philosophy and religion."

After observing that, "it is but as yesterday, that the similar difficulty arising from the scriptural account of the motion of the sun round the earth was abandoned;"

"May it not be hoped," he continues, "that in a liberal and scientific age, a free scope, at least, will be given to philosophical enterprise; and that the geologist will be no longer constrained, upon pain of incurring the charge of irreligion, to adopt the ancient Chaldean cosmogony, further than may be consistent with more recent and careful observation."

We trust it may: for sure we are, that till this unnatural alliance between the dogmas of theology and the researches of science shall be dissolved, the progress of knowledge and the great objects of human improbability must be crippled and impeded. What a disgraceful uproar did interested rivalry, on this pretence, recently excite in the case of Mr. Lawrence! The anatomist, forsooth, must not see as far even as his knife can carry him, nor the geologist dig with open eyes into the bowels of the earth, for fear the *facts* that stare him in the face should controvert some venerable dogma, not of religious obligation, but of antiquated cosmogony:—as if the prophets and the apostles, nay, the Author of Christianity himself, came into the world not to reveal and teach to us our obligations and duties towards God and man, but to confirm the errors of ignorance, and prescribe the limits of philosophical discovery.

We hail the appearance of a more enlightened era; and congratulate the geologist on the accession of these beautiful illustrations of so obscure and difficult a branch of his science. The work is in its very nature incapable of analytical abridgment; we have, therefore, only to add, that it is executed with taste and splendour, both in the graphic and typographical departments; and exhibits twenty-four specimens of fossilated vegetable remains, (the generality of which have never before been figured or described, some of which have no known parallels among existing plants, and some of which are of very rare and even unique occurrence)—drawn by Curtis and engraved by Weddell, and accompanied by letter-press explanations of their respective generic and specific characters, their synonyms and localities; together with observations upon each.

Remarks on Steam Navigation, and its Protection, Regulation, and Encouragement. In a Letter to the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board of Trade. By T. TREDGOLD, &c. 8vo.—In this sensible little pamphlet, Mr. T. calls for attention to the growing importance of steam navigation, and the necessity, now that it is extending its accelerated steerage to the distant shores of America and Hindostan, of systematic superintendence, that may guarantee the safety of such mode of voyage. Having alluded to the necessary precautions in the structure and conduct of the various parts of the machinery, and shewn that, with due attention to these, this accelerated species of navigation “is safer than that by an ordinary sailing vessel;” and having justly observed that “the passengers cannot be expected to procure such examination” as may be required—he proposes the appointment of authorized inspectors, whose duty it should be to ascertain the sufficiency of every part of the workmanship, &c., and to grant certificates of the same, without

which, of course, no steam-vessel should be permitted to ply; and also to “form a code of instructions,” as “a guide for the manufacturers, acting managers,” &c. He observes that, in proportion “as confidence in steam-vessels increases, their effect on commerce will be more felt, and their use become more general.” Mr. T. particularly recommends the employment, notwithstanding its greater expense, of malleable, in preference to cast-iron. In considering the disadvantages of steam navigation for commercial purposes; because, “when voyages are long, the quantity of fuel required leaves very little spare tonnage for goods.” But it is suggested “that, in process of time, they may approximate to doing the same work with about two-thirds, or, perhaps, one-half of the fuel.” In the mean time, the facilities of personal transit and communication are already greatly extended; the encouragement by the post-office expedites the intercourse with Ireland; and the new Steam Company, sanctioned by Parliament, proposes “from the port of Valentia, in the south-west of that country, a steam-vessel of a large class, to proceed to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and to New York, *once a fortnight*; and another *every month* by Madeira and the Leeward Islands to Jamaica, returning by Bermuda and Fayal.”

Mr. T., in his “Appendix, on arranging the speed of steam-vessels,” having demonstrated, by a series of algebraical calculations, that the tonnage for the fuel must be proportioned to the velocity of the motion, rather than to the time occupied in the voyage, concludes, that though for mere passage-vessels, the means for the swiftest transit should be consulted, yet where the conveyance of goods is the object, “the velocity should be kept as low as the nature of the trade, &c. will admit:” for “if the velocity be doubled, the tonnage for goods (by means of the requisite quantity of fuel) will be reduced to less than one-eighth of the quantity at the lower velocity.”

A Key to Nicholson and Rowbotham's Practical System of Algebra. By the Authors.—The merits of the work on Practical Algebra, by Messrs. Nicholson and Rowbotham, we have already noticed, with due praise. The authors have now completed the obligation on the public, by presenting it with a key to that book. All the solutions are worked at full length, an inestimable advantage to the student, and one which no other work on the subject will present him. We would call the reader's attention more especially to the solutions of the biquadratic equations, &c.; all the roots are worked out, whereas, in Bonnycastle and others, no more than one example is given. It would be only to repeat our commendations of the work itself to say more upon the key. Suffice it to add, that it is printed with the utmost correctness,

rectness, and finished in the highest style of typographical execution.

Improvements in Civil Architecture, proving the necessity, utility, and importance of a perfect System of Ventilation, to render Wood equally durable as Walls, by new, cheap, and simple Methods, without Diminution of its Strength or Beauty; also some Collective and Useful Remarks by Eminent Architects, &c. &c. &c. By JOHN BURRIDGE, Patentee of Ventilating Bricks, &c. &c.—We have already taken so much notice of Mr. Burridge's very useful invention in another department of our work, (No. 412, Sup. p. 625), that little remains for us at present beyond the announcement of the pamphlet before us. The title-page sufficiently explaining its object; and certainly one more universally important to building proprietors than the prevention of dry rot cannot well be pointed out; nor could any invention, tending to preclude the probability of the recurrence of that fatal disease in the timbers of future buildings, have been more opportune than at this time, when thousands, and tens of thousands—we might perhaps have said hundreds of thousands of new houses are rising, with almost magical celerity, in and around our extending metropolis; and when our expanding streets, and long lines of new or renovated public buildings, are conducting upon plans of such magnificence, as ought to be accompanied with a solidity and durability, that should record to distant centuries the spirit and the taste of our generation. The introductory remarks, on "Terra Firma Dry Rot," are, therefore, recommended, and indeed the whole pamphlet, to the attention of all builders, and projectors of buildings. The pamphlet is dedicated to Dr. Birkbeck, of whom it is truly said—

"If the indefatigable zeal and deep interest you have uniformly and successfully manifested for the extension of *British Commerce*, in the promulgation of general knowledge of the arts and sciences, be the best step in human power to promote the active industry, and, consequently, the universal happiness of mankind, posterity will record your name in her sacred annals, and look back with delight to the origin of patriotic institutions, conferring endless blessings on millions yet unborn."

A Revision and Explanation of the Geographical and Hydrographical Terms, and those of a Nautical Character relating thereto; with Descriptions of Winds, Storms, Clouds, Changes which take place in the Atmosphere, &c. By JOHN EVANS, Lieut. R.N. 12mo.—So long ago as in the month of March (vol. lix. p. 118), mention of this useful little work was made by one of our correspondents; and, at the same time, a short critical notice of it was committed for insertion among the articles of our Review of Literature—by what accident, probably excess of matter, it missed insertion we know not. It is now, according to our system of prompt notice,

rather out of date. But though authors have fair warning, that all the favour they can expect at our hands, by sending copies of their works, is, that they shall be noticed according to their merits: yet so much we think is due to them, that they shall not be thrown by in silence—though sometimes, perhaps, the authors may wish they had been so. We think it, therefore, right to say now, though more briefly, what we meant to say then, that this is a useful publication, not less so for lying in small compass; and that we perfectly agree with Lieut. Evans, that in navigation, as in all other arts and sciences, it is of high importance that there should be a perfect uniformity in the use of the same terms by persons of the same nation, as the only means of avoiding dangerous mistakes. To this desirable end the present Revision and Explanation may essentially administer.

The Dance, Pythagoras, Plato's Dream, and other Poems. By S. BARUH, Author of "The Loves of the Devils," "Rape of the Lips," &c. &c. 12mo. Poems?—other poems! No, indeed, Mr. S. Baruh, not poems—rhymes, indeed, they are, though, sometimes, queer ones, but not even metres. Those who attempt to write verses, if they have no ears to scan, can generally count their fingers; S. B. cannot even do this—or, if he can, he heeds it not—half a foot too much, or half a foot too little, he deems, perhaps, of no importance in such verses as his—they are destined for eternity, he seems to imagine, and therefore the feet they move on may be like eternity—of which the half is equal to the whole. But Mr. B. tells us that he has been praised, and, therefore, he writes again;

"But, when you're prais'd for verses half a score,
You're tempted oft to write a dozen more."

We wish he had been contented with a dozen—if it had even been a baker's dozen, we might have got through them without actually yawning; but 134, not lines, but pages!—it is really too much for patience. But by whom can he have been praised? Not by reviewers, that is clear; for he is in a mighty passion with them, and lampoons them in such verses as these—

"The half-starv'd, crack-brain'd, miserable gartereer,

And the commanding potent reviewer!"

That is *re-view-er*, we suppose, by license of poetic pronunciation, or *verse-mouth*, as Dr. Southey would call it:—*re-view-er*! But why not? As Mr. B. had annihilated a syllable in one line, why should he not create one in the other? But by whom, then, have his "Loving Devils," and "Ravished Lips," &c. &c. been praised? Not by the ladies, delightful as lovings and lip-ravishings may be to them,—that is equally certain: for he lampoons them, also, most grossly—tells them that "their silly tongues deform their pretty faces;" and that

"They

"They criticise, and kill, and damn, and fight in
A manly style—they set up such a clatter,
It sounds like drumsticks struck upon a platter."

So that it is clear the blue-stockings have been at him, also; and yet he will write, and continue to be praised (by himself?) for—

"'Gad, I don't fear their blus-ter-ing and raving."—
"Take them all in all, or by the quire."

We bring these two lines together, because they prove that Mr. B. can make as good verses with nine syllables as with ten; and we will add that also which rhymes with the latter of these, as containing a just estimate of the author's own poems.

"They're only fit to put behind the fire."

The Cigar. 2 vols. 16mo.—Mulum in parvo. Fun in many a whiff of verse and prose, which may give a zest to the pipe, or may alternate with the glass, and furnish agreeable interludes to those who do not like mere *dry* smoking. Here are anecdote and dialogue, song and tale—always brief, and copiously diversified; and the traveller, with his twist of Indian weed in his mouth, may carry one of them in his hand, if he lack a companion to talk with on the road, or clap a volume, for meet occasion, in each pocket, without feeling their weight as a clog upon his motions.

Gratitude, a Poetical Essay; with other Poems and Translations, by Capt. FELIX M'DONOUGH, Author of "The Hermit in London," "The Hermit in the Country," "The Hermit Abroad," "The Highlanders," and other popular Works, 12mo.—Criticism has little to object against this little volume, either in matter or manner; but we cannot flatter Capt. M'Donough that his verse will sustain the reputation of his prose. The following may be taken as a fair specimen—only that we are not aware of any other such instance of grammatical solecism as occurs in the sixth of these lines.

"In riper years, when more observing man
Views the creation's rich extensive plan,
Ascends the mountain, treads the enamell'd plain,
Admires the cataract, or boundless main,
Courts the cool shade of stately verdant trees,
Pores o'er the brook, or pleasures in the breeze,
Inhales the sweets of aromatic flower,
Given from its bosom to the sunny hour—
Full of religious gratitude, he sighs,
Inspir'd by thoughts which dwell beyond the skies,
To holy ecstasy he's forced to yield,
And owns the God of nature, thus reveal'd."

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

GERMANY.

An Historical Society has been formed at Francfort, whose object is to give to the public a complete collection of German History. M. de Koppe has published a *Manual of German History*. M. de Raumer is expected to publish the two last volumes of his History of the Emperors of the House of Suabia. The second volume of a work, entitled, *Deutsches Land und*

Deutsches Volk; or, Germany and the German People, has just been published by Messrs. Guldmuhs and Jacobi. The first has taken the graphical part, the other the historical, which contains many dissertations on the private life, manners, and customs of the people; and on the arts, sciences, religion, language, and civil regulations: it is embellished with portraits, charts and maps. The first volume of another work has also just appeared, entitled, *Altere Geschichte der Teutochen*—The first Ages of German History. The author proposes to furnish three more, to be continued up to the establishment of the German kingdom in 843.

ITALY.

Quadro des principali popoli antichità.—A description of principal antient nations, with a geographical chart, by the Chevalier Giovanni Tamascia, is a selection of remarks on the different nations prior to the fall of the Western Empire, taken principally from the Greek and Latin classics, but avoiding the fables, and seeking only to present the most important and best substantiated facts.

RUSSIA.

Bibliographic Leaves.—Such is the title of a Journal published in the Russian language, intended to form a complete chronological repertory of modern national literature. It consists of one printed sheet, which appears twice or three times a month, containing short notices and criticisms of new works, societies and the arts, and of discoveries in history and philology; also, biographical sketches of the patrons of literature, and of literary men and artists. Each contributor may demand ten copies of the sheet which contains his work. The numbers already published contain notices of the periodical works published in Russia, of which there appear to be a great many, and composed in almost all the languages of Europe.

DENMARK.

Greve Johan Fredric Struensee, &c.—*History of Count John Frederic Struensee, condemned to death in 1772 for High Treason, and of his ministry.*—Though the memory of Count Struensee has long been reestablished in public opinion, he has not till now found an impartial historian. The present memoirs seem as impartial and full as could be consistent with the desire of not injuring those men of merit, now alive, whose relations may have taken part in the transactions alluded to. The author relates, that the unfortunate Queen Caroline Matilda, had long refused to sign certain depositions; but that, in fine, believing it to be the only means of saving the life of Struensee, she consented. After tracing the first five letters, perceiving the minister, *Schack-Rathlau*, looking at her with a smile of triumph, she threw down the pen and fainted, and the minister, with the utmost coolness, took up the pen and finished the signature.

THEATRICAL REVIEW.

HAYMARKET.

THE principal novelty here has been a new comedy in three acts, called *Paul Pry* from the pen of Mr. Poole. The scene is laid in a country village; and the humour of the piece depends, in a considerable degree of course, upon the character from which it is named—a sort of village Marplot, who, for want of better employment, peeps through key-holes by the hour, and jumps in at windows at peril of his neck, to satisfy his restless curiosity about the affairs of his neighbours. It will readily be conceived how happily such a character is accommodated to the peculiar vein of Liston. The opportunities for indulging that humour, may be judged from a brief sketch of the plot. Mr. Witherton, a gentleman who, from dread of the restraints of matrimony, has reached the age of sixty unclogged by hymeneal fetters, is, however, not less enthralled under the dominion of two intriguing servants—*Grasp*, his steward, and *Mrs. Subtle*, his housekeeper; who have contrived to prevail upon him, by a variety of frauds and deceptions, to disinherit his nephew; and the latter appears to be on the very eve of drawing him into that identical matrimonial snare, which he had hitherto so exultingly avoided.

He has a neighbour, *Col. Hardy*, a good-humoured, arbitrary, retired veteran, "who was happy when he was a bachelor, happy when he was married, happy when his wife died, and has been happy ever since," but who is very determined to have his own way, and very fond of plotting: in both which particulars he is imitated by his daughter and others of his household. He introduces the discarded nephew and his wife into *Witherton's* house, as a humble dependent, and a sort of upper servant, to counteract the plots of the intriguing domestics; while with reference to his own family, he has determined, by mere weight of parental mandate, to marry his daughter to one *Harry Stanley*, but whose very name he does not condescend to reveal to the daughter, who is commanded to make herself ready to receive him. *Miss Hardy*, however, like "*Rosetta*," has fallen in love, without knowing it, with the very person her father had resolved to marry her to; and disguises, equivocate, and impositions, the counterparts of those in "*Love in a Village*," lead, through resistance and counteraction, to the same harmonious conclusion: which the blundering curiosity of *Paul Pry*, while it appears to embarrass, eventually facilitates; as it does also the other part of the plot—the frustration of *Mrs. Subtle's* matrimonial scheme, and the reconciliation of *Witherton* and his nephew.

There was plenty of drollery on the part of Liston, and some good acting on the

part of Farren, in the old Colonel; Mrs. Glover, in the intriguing housekeeper; and Madame Vestris, in the arch chambermaid *Phæbe* (who introduced some pretty saucy songs); but why Mrs. Waylett should have been exhibited in the character of the lover, *Harry Stanley*, especially while such an actor as Vining was lying on the shelf, we are at a loss to conjecture. Actresses, who wish to advertise themselves as in the market, may indeed be glad of an opportunity of shewing a neat limb; but surely the stage might afford opportunities enough for this in the disguises so frequent of feminine characters. Actual inversion of sex in the representative of a character, to say nothing of the moral decency, destroys the illusion of the scene; and, to a correct taste, produces disgust, instead of dramatic enjoyment.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Mathews has renewed his pretensions here as an actor, and has been received, of course, as a favourite. In the Dramatic scene, however, we cannot regard him as being quite "At Home." His *Mr. Blushington*, in the "*Bashful Man*," did not give us back the image of our mind, as formed there by the original story. It gave us only Mr. Mathews, making himself at once, as bustling and stifiy awkward as he could; but it was not the embarrassed awkwardness of a *bashful* man. It may perhaps be questioned whether the very eye of Mr. Mathews does not put the assumption of this characteristic, for any continuance, out of his sphere. But, in fact, it is not as an actor that the merit of Mr. M. appears conspicuous. His *Mons. Tonson* is, indeed, an unparalleled instance of admirable mummery and caricature; but his humour, generally speaking, is of a class perfectly distinct from what may properly be called dramatic: it displays itself not in the happy identification, and consistent support of individual character; but in shifting from character to character, or rather from caricature to caricature, by rapid transition; and mingling a broad mimicry of the peculiarities of others with his own peculiar mannerisms, so as to effect the most ludicrous associations of contrary impressions—at once the most glaringly like, and the most invidiously dissimilar—which constitutes the genuine irresistible of mimic ridicule. In this piece, however, Mr. Mathews has one scene of genuine acting—the drunken scene, which we have sometimes seen him perform to the very top of admiration—passing through all the gradations and transitions, we might say of the *physique* and *metaphysic* of intoxication: from its hilarity to its stupor; from its laughter to its tears; from its moralizings and its prayers, to its devil-may-care bravadoes. But even this, on the present occasion,

sion, he marred, in some degree, by forgetting his almost last stage of inebriation—to get upon the chair and make a mock-barrister's speech. The mimic (as with all persons who indulge in mimicry is perpetually the case) got the better of the actor. The spirit of this critique applies alike to his successive performances.

A very successful operatic drama (an obvious translation from the French) has been produced here called the "Shepherd Boy," in which Miss Kelly exercised her dominion over the heart in appeals of such exquisite and natural pathos as covered all the romantic improbabilities of the fable; and to which the humour of Keeley, Bartley, and W. Chapman, and the very creditable acting of Cooper, gave the relief and variety which such exhibitions require. But why will Miss Kelly pretend to sing?—this pretence marred her *Yarico* (in Colman's interesting hodge-podge), which was in other respects an exquisite piece of acting. The characters ought to have been changed. Miss Paton, who did nothing for *Wowski*, would have played *Yarico* at least very prettily, and sung it exquisitely; and in *Wowski*, whose very songs are those of acting, not of voice, Miss Kelly would have been every thing that could be desired.

But we must bid farewell to summer Theatres. The colossal domes of Drury and Covent Garden, have unfolded their portals, and will demand henceforth our attention.

DRURY LANE

Opened on Saturday, 24th, with *Dr. Faustus*; but, with the exception of new and splendid embellishments, presented no novelty but the falling-off from Terry to J. Russell, as *Mephistophiles*. It has been wittily remarked on this occasion, that such a change is not "giving the Devil his due." We are, however, it seems, to be be-deviled here to some tune. *Faustus*, and *Der Freischütz*, are announced for regular alternation.

COVENT GARDEN

Did itself more honour, by opening on Monday, 26th, with a tragedy of Shakspeare's—*Julius Cæsar*. On the new actor, Mr. Warde (from the Bath theatre), who appeared in the character of *Brutus*, and who is to supply the place of Mr. Young, we must defer our observations till our ensuing Number. At present, we leave only space to observe, that it was a very creditable performance, and completely successful.

NEW MUSIC.

"*My own Dear Maid.*" *Ballad. T. A. Rawlings. 2s. Cramer and Co.*—This ballad is truly an elegant morceau, displaying a great deal of exquisite feeling; the true sense of the poetry is kept up throughout with great judgment and nicety of taste; the harmonies are pleasing, and possess but little of the German mania for chromaticism; upon the whole, it is a song well worth the attention of every lover of the vocal art, and is far from being difficult of accomplishment.

"*The Blind Boy.*" *A Ballad, sung by Master Smith. J. A. Tattet. 1s. 6d. Welsh and Hawes.*—There is a plaintive style throughout this song which harmonizes admirably with the character of the poetry. It appears to be produced principally from the arrangement of a running accompaniment, generally in thirds or sixths above the vocal melody; we can scarcely account for the effect alluded to in any other way, as the air is in a major key, and the composer has been by no means profuse of his diminished intervals. The song is altogether pleasing, though not of so high a class as "Forget me not," which we have had occasion to mention before, by the same gentleman.

"*Soldier, awake, the Day is peeping.*" *Song from the Crusaders. G. B. Herbert. 2s. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—There is a peculiarity of style in this air which,

perhaps, gives us more pleasure than a more elegant melody possessing less claim to originality. The general effect of the harmony, with the frequent transitions to the relative major, and *vice versa*, bring the music of the old masters forcibly to our recollection, and the quaintness of the melody might call us back even to a more olden time. Yet, though we have expressed ourselves so favourably of the song, we doubt whether it will please the generality of our readers.

"*Away, away, in vain that smile.*" *Ballad. W. Fitzpatrick. 1s. 6d. Evestaff.* This little ballad, though of a simple character, is elegant and effective; the commencement reminds us of Mr. Smith's air, "Oh softly sleep, my Baby Boy"—but the resemblance is not sufficiently striking to be considered as a plagiarism; the change to the relative minor, at the eleventh bar of the melody, though by no means novel, produces an excellent effect.

"*Pass the Bottle round.*" *Bacchanalian Song. W. Fitzpatrick. 1s. 6d. Evestaff.*—This air is a good deal in the style of Moore's anacreontic songs—to some of the best of which it is not inferior. It is, evidently, intended to be sung at convivial meetings without accompaniment, to which, from the simplicity of the harmonies, it is peculiarly well adapted. There is a short chorus at the conclusion of each verse,

verse, in the construction of which the composer has not been particularly careful; in one instance, in a harmony of three parts, the bass and second move in octaves. It appears almost invidious to notice so trivial a fault, in so pleasing a composition, but we cannot lose an opportunity of elevating our critical noses.

"*Charity.*" *A Song, sung at the Musical Festivals by Mr. Braham.* By W. H. Cutler, Mus. Bac., Oxon. 2s. 6d. Willis and Co.—We should have expected that Mr. Cutler, for occasions like those indicated on the title, would have exerted himself to produce some accession of laurels—something which should do honour to the singer and the situation; but it appears that the composer's energies were dormant at the time, and he certainly has not drawn very deeply, either on his hoards of science or invention, to furnish the quota of matter. The recitative is occasionally good, but seems unconnected in many parts; the intermediate symphonies do not possess sufficient character. The Ritornel, after the word *Charity*, is strangely uncouth; we will venture to suggest to the singer whether the C flat is not much more expressive of the feeling on the word *dark* than F, as it at present stands. The Andante Cantabile commences sweetly. The Allegro, though pretty and spirited, is much too trivial for the nature of the song. We must recapitulate that we should not object to this song, were its début more unpretending; but when we hear of its being composed for the oratorios and musical festivals, we expect a vocal composition of the highest class, to which title it cannot certainly aspire. How many grades is it below the song, "Let the shrill Trumpet," by the same author!

"*Fair Geraldine.*" *Song.* By John Barnett. 1s. 6d. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.—This little song, in the Spanish style, is evidently borrowed from Piantadina's *Philomela*, but we cannot say that it equals the original. The symphonies are very good, but the general effect of the song is more peculiar than beautiful.

"*As the Tree seems more Bright.*" *Song.* John Barnett. 1s. 6d. Cramer and Co.—The melody, in six-eight time, is pleasing and simple; it is very similar, in some passages, to Braham's little song in *Zuma*, but the composer has much overloaded the accompaniments—there are two or three chords which grate dreadfully on the ear; we are not generally scrupulous on the subject of these new-fangled German cacophonies, but here are two we really cannot tolerate, nor, we should imagine, would Mr. Barnett himself, if he accurately examined them—1st. we have B flat, D, E flat, F and A; 2dly. D flat, F natural, F sharp, A natural, and A sharp sounding together;

surely Mr. B. cannot defend this, even putting its discrepancy with the style of the ballad out of the question.

"*The Green Leaves are Dying.*" *Rondo.* By T. Emden. 1s. 6d. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.—A very pleasing simple little ballad; the minor is well introduced, and the return to the original subject, when properly managed, always produces a good effect.

"*Brigial Banks.*" *A Glee for four Voices.* By Mrs. Miles. 3s. Willis and Co.—This is truly a lovely piece of music. The fair composer has precisely entered into the vein of the poetry; it is in a light, naïf style, in which she has been highly successful on several former occasions. In some points, it resembles some of Calcott's best soprano glees: one passage in particular, for two sopranos, is almost borrowed from "The Friar of Orders Grey." The solos are very effective, and the whole glee, as a simple composition, is one of the most pleasing we have met with.

PIANO-FORTE.

Book the 1st of Twenty-four Grand Studies for the Piano-forte. By Henry Hertz, revised and corrected by Mr. Moschelles. 5s. Cocks and Co.—These studies differ materially from those of Cramer, Steibelt, &c., in exhibiting a much greater variety in the compass of each piece. In the exercises of Cramer, for instance, the composer has generally chosen one particular passage for the formation of the hands, of which, solely, the lesson is composed, by running through a short course of modulation. In the *Studies* before us, though there are many practical exercises, they are delightfully interspersed with passages of expression and simple counterpoint, and, even for the purpose of exhibiting, they are well worthy of acquisition. The stretches for the hands are sometimes tremendous, and, as a practice, they will have an excellent effect in widening the span.

Fantasia, for the Piano-forte, introducing the Air "L'on revient toujours." Composed by Steibelt. 3s. 6d. Goulding and D'Almaine.—This fantasia is one of Steibelt's best productions in that style. The introduction is beautiful. The theme, from *Joconde*, is simple and elegant; and the six variations, which form the principal part, are spirited and characteristic.

Impromptu, for the Piano-forte. By Moschelles. 2s. 6d. Cramer and Co.—This lesson is brilliant, original and short—which last qualification is rather a rarity in the piano-forte compositions of the present day; it is interspersed with legato passages, which produce a charming variety; and is altogether such a lesson as we should recommend to be committed to memory, for the benefit of admiring friends.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE *Ferry across the Tay at Dundee*, which was formerly subject to many inconveniences and much danger from the passage-boats, now affords one of the finest proofs of the advantages resulting from the use of steam-boats. The boat employed at this ferry is what is termed a "twin boat," or two narrow boats connected together by the decks, so as to form a platform throughout their whole length. The interval between the sides is about eight feet, which allows a free passage to the water, and receives the paddle-work of the steam-engines, placed at the extremities of the axle in each boat. At each end of the platform a space is railed off for cattle, and the intermediate space appropriated to foot passengers, with cabins for shelter in wet weather. Both ends of this vessel being similar in all respects, it is not necessary to turn her on landing or embarking. Both the divisions of this twin-boat have perpendicular sides and flat bottoms; and the boat, though ninety feet long and twenty-nine broad, only draws four feet and a half water, or five feet four inches when laden to the full, with 100 head of cattle and an equal number of passengers. It is said to be in contemplation to employ a similar steam-boat on the passage across the Severn.

Volcano.—The only active volcano that has yet been discovered in the immense territories of the United States, is a small one (from which no lava has yet been observed to flow) about four miles west from Lake St. George, Essex county, state of New York.

An Explosion of Inflammable Gas, attended with very remarkable circumstances, occurred a few weeks back in a well near the fort at Leith. Two men, while sinking a well, had arrived at the depth of eighty-seven feet without finding water. The strata cut through consisted of stiff dark-coloured clay, containing rounded pebbles of quartz, slate, hard sandstone, and coal. On driving their *jumper* (or working chisel) into the clay, they found it suddenly sink down about six inches into a cavity below, which was immediately succeeded by a tremendous rush of air from the hole, which even carried upward masses of clay above the heads of the men, who instantly gave the signal for being drawn up. One man being brought up, the bucket was lowered for the other, and the unfortunate man was drawn up about thirty feet; when, he appearing to be almost insensible, and the men above apprehensive of his falling out of the bucket, it was again lowered to the bottom of the well. A man humanely offered to slide down by means of the rope to assist his unfortunate comrade below: the oppressive nature of the noxious gas, however, prevented his pro-

gress, and he was immediately obliged to re-ascend. A lighted candle was now brought to the mouth of the pit, in order to detect (what might have been most naturally expected in such a situation) the presence of carbonic acid gas. But, instantly on the approach of the light, a dreadful explosion took place, which filled the entire cavity of the well, and threw up a volume of flame to the height of forty feet above the surface of the ground, attended with a report equal to that of heavy ordnance. It was two hours before the unfortunate man was drawn out from the well—of course quite lifeless: and it was nearly a fortnight before the well could be purified from the foul gas—carburetted hydrogen; though, from the powerful smell of sulphur, this substance was also present. The gas continued to be evolved in considerable quantities for several days, and was repeatedly fired previous to the further ventilation of the well. Very singularly, the gas seemed to increase in quantity in wet weather. From subsequent workings, it was ascertained that the gas escaped from a large cavity (the size of which could not be determined), where it must have been long confined by the superincumbent pressure of the strata. Doubtless, in a nearly similar way, though usually on a smaller scale, the *blowers*, or jets, of inflammable gas originate in our collieries, occasioning the loss of many valuable lives annually, from negligence in not always using the safety-lamp, in any or every situation that is at all doubtful, or liable to the accumulation of fire-damp.

Number of Christians.—By a calculation ingeniously made, it is found that, were the inhabitants of the known world divided into thirty parts, nineteen are still possessed by Pagans; six by Jews and Mahometans; two by Christians of the Greek and Eastern Churches, and three by those of the Church of Rome and the Protestant Communion. If this calculation be accurate, Christianity, taken in its largest latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other religions than one to five; and, according to a calculation made in America, and republished in London in 1812, the inhabitants of the world amount to about 800,000,000, and its Christian population to only 200 millions, viz. the Greek and Eastern Churches, thirty millions; the Papists, 100 millions; and the Protestants, seventy millions. The Pagans are estimated at 461 millions; the Mahometans at 130 millions; and the Jews at nine millions.

The destruction of insects prejudicial to gardens has been accomplished by freely using the following mixture, as a wash for the stems and branches of plants, in open weather in January or February, viz.

Tobacco

Tobacco leaves, cut small, are infused in hot water—but not boiled, which would dissipate the essential oil; in the infusion, gum arabic is dissolved, and the flour of sulphur intimately mixed therein: this is also a valuable pickle for seed-wheat.

Mr. Jennings has prepared a Lecture on the Nature and Operations of the Human Mind, which will be given in London at some of our public rooms in the course of the winter.

A Royal Sardinian edict, lately issued, directs that, henceforth, no person shall learn to read or write, who cannot prove the possession of property above the value of 1,500 livres, about £60 sterling. The qualification for a student is the possession of an income to the same amount.

"In Egypt," says Dr. Richardson, "the crocodile is generally accompanied by a small bird that takes alarm on the slightest noise, and, flying past the crocodile, awakes him from his slumbers in time to retreat from a person advancing to examine or to fire at him."

A walrus or sea-horse was lately discovered on the rocks at Fierceness, Orkney; and being shot at and wounded by a shepherd, it took to sea, and was followed by him and some others in a boat. The man fired a second time, and pierced the animal through the eyes; it then lay on the water apparently lifeless, but on the boat coming alongside, and one of the men catching hold of the fore-paw, the walrus made a sudden plunge, and carried the man to the bottom with him, who was with difficulty saved upon his rising to the surface. Another shot killed the animal, and they towed him ashore in triumph. The skin of the walrus, which is now dried, measures 16 feet by 14 feet; and the tusks, which are much worn at the ends, protrude from the head about 12 inches. The entire skull is sent to the Edinburgh Museum. This is the first instance of any of those formidable inhabitants of the polar regions having been seen off the coasts of Great Britain.

Curious Fact in Natural History.—It is a fact not much known, that the eel, though it lives in an element that seems to place it beyond the reach of atmospheric changes, is yet singularly affected by high winds. This is well known to the inhabitants of Lillithgo, who have an excellent opportunity of observing the habits of that animal in the lock adjoining the town. The stream, which flows out of that lock at the west-end, passes through a sluice, and falls into an artificial stone reservoir, from which it escapes by a number of holes in the sides and bottom. These holes are too small to let cels of a common size pass, and hence the reservoir answers the purpose of an eel trap, or *cruipe*. The fish, however, are rarely found in it in calm weather; but when strong winds blow, especially from the west, these tenants of the waters seem

to be seized with a general panic, and hurry from their lodgments like rats from a conflagration. At these times, they rush through the outlet in crowds, and fall pell-mell into the reservoir, from which they are speedily transferred to the frying-pans of the burgesses.

FOREIGN. NORTH AMERICA.

New-York.—The object of the *Athénée*, in this city, is the publication and dissemination of new and remarkable facts relating to natural history. The President, Mr. Wheaton, at the opening of the Society, says: "We have had to clear deserts, to maintain our personal security by continued wars with the Indians, provide for our wants, establish our political, and defend our moral existence. Thus, we had but little time left for the cultivation of the ornamental arts, imagination and literature—every thing was sacrificed to more urgent wants—what little comparative leisure we had, was necessarily devoted to agriculture, industry, and commerce. But, prosperity having been guaranteed by the wisdom of our government, and liberty and security become the birthright of every citizen, mental cultivation has claimed a more general attention; literary societies have been formed and are forming every day, and America may, without presumption, hope, that her national literature will soon rival her public institutions."

At Charlotte County, in Virginia, there lives at this time a couple, of whom the man is 118 years of age, and his wife 117. The former, Alex. Berkley, is a Scotchman by birth, and served under the Duke of Marlborough in the reign of Queen Ann, and after her death emigrated to America, served in the English army under General Wolf, and was present at the defeat of Montgomery at Quebec. He has been married ninety years, and has had several children, who have all preceded him to the tomb.

Philadelphia.—*American Philosophical Society.*—Franklin was the principal founder of this society, in 1743. In 1766, another was formed on the same plan; and, in 1769, these two were united under the title, *American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia for the Encouragement of useful Arts*. The principal object of this institution is the cultivation of mechanical arts; but it has also thought fit to extend its views to history, moral science, and general literature; and has collected many valuable documents relating to the history of the United States.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg.—The emperor has sanctioned the project of a Technological Institution at Moscow, for the propagation of the arts relative to manufactures. The youth of *free condition* may be admitted from sixteen to twenty-four years of age, and

and their instruction afforded gratis. Their studies will comprize commerce, manufactural statistics, merchandize, chemistry, technology, mechanics, hydrostatics, &c. applied to manufactures and drawing. The general course of study will continue for two years; after that time, the scholars will be placed, according to their own choice, in special classes, where they will be taught the necessary details, in the various processes to which they may determine more exclusively to direct their attention. The term for these classes is one year. After having finished their studies, the scholars will receive a certificate of their abilities.

COURLAND.

Two plans of public utility at present employ the minds of the Courlanders; one, the establishment of a bank in Courland, which it was at first hoped would be independent: but the emperor refused his consent, and only permitted one dependent on that at St. Petersburg. The other is of more general utility; the Vindau is to be rendered navigable, and connected by a canal to Niemen; from 1,500 to 2,000 soldiers are expected immediately to commence this great work. There is also a plan for opening a communication between the Black Sea and the Baltic by means of a canal.

SWEDEN.

The king has granted to two scholars (one from the university of Upsal, the other from that of Lund) who have distinguished themselves by their knowledge of constitutional law, a stipend of 200 crowns a year to each, for the space of two years, in order that they may give themselves up entirely to study.

GREECE.

The National Assembly at Astros has declared that public instruction shall be under the immediate superintendence of the legislative body; by whom it has been decreed, that "a central school of arts shall be established at Argos, and the minister of the interior be entrusted with the execution." An inspector-general of instruction is named, who is to inform government of the state of the schools already established, to propose the establishment of others where required, and examine the capabilities of the instructors, and to superintend the establishment of libraries and museums for remains of antiquity, &c.

Athens already possesses five schools: two on the plan of mutual instruction, containing four hundred scholars; two others for the instruction of ancient Greek, with the French and Italian languages; and one for history and philosophy;—all formed since last winter, in the midst of foreign wars and civil dissension.

ITALY.

Pisa.—M. Paoli Savi, professor and director of the Musée at Pisa, has discovered a new species of rat, generally confounded with that called by Linnæus *mus rattus*, or

mus tectorum; and promises to make known their habits, as well in a state of liberty as servitude.

The able sculptor Ph. Albacini has just finished a statue of *Achilles*, which has obtained the approbation of connoisseurs. The hero is represented as attempting to draw from his heel the fatal dart, sped by the hand of Paris. His enraged countenance, in which pain and despair are mingled, is raised to heaven as if in reproach. All who have seen this work, agree in commending the vigour of the limbs, the grandeur of the subject, and the beautiful execution, which is worthy the reputation of the sculptor. The Duke of Devonshire is the purchaser.

GERMANY.

There is at present in Berlin a boy, between four and five years old, who has manifested an extraordinary precocity of musical talent. Carl Anton Florian Eckert, the son of a serjeant in the 2d regiment of Fencible Guards, was born on the 7th of December 1820. While in the cradle, the predilection of this child for music was striking, and passages in a minor key affected him so much, as to make tears come in his eyes. When about a year and a quarter old, he listened to his father playing the air "*Schone Minka*" with one hand, on an old harpsichord; he played it, with both hands, employing his knuckles in aid of his short and feeble fingers. He continued afterwards to play by ear. He retains in his memory whatever he hears, and can tell at once whether an instrument is too high or too low for concert pitch. It was soon observed, that his ear was sufficiently delicate to enable him to name any note or chord which might be struck without his seeing it. He also transposes into any key he pleases, and executes, with the greatest facility, pieces of fancy extempore. A subscription has been opened to buy him a piano-forte, as he has grown tired of the old harpsichord, and two able musicians have undertaken to instruct him.

NEW ZEALAND.

At the Society Islands, improvements in the arts of civilized life are rapidly proceeding. A sugar manufactory has been established at Otaheite, where sugar is made from the native cane, and a building, designed for a cotton manufactory, has been erected at Eimes, the machinery for spinning and weaving having been imported from England; and is to be put in motion by water-power. Cotton grows spontaneously in very great abundance.

NETHERLANDS.

Ghent.—Besides the grand exhibition of pictures, open every three years, at this ancient capital of Flanders, there is an annual exhibition at the *Society of Fine Arts and Literature*; which was open during a great part of the month of May. The funds were appropriated to the relief of those who suffered from the inundations in Holland.

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

“ IF the dissolution of Parliament should take place shortly, so soon after the defeat of the Catholic Question, it is considered that a great accession of strength will accrue to the Anti-catholic party—that is, one side of the Ministry will be strengthened, and the other weakened. But the weakened party, by far the ablest in talent, may be disgusted, and retire; and then what becomes of the stronger, thus denuded and exposed? The cause of Catholic Emancipation is obviously betrayed in the Cabinet, if its adherents suffer the election to take place and continue in office.”

These considerations, if indeed the subject has been in consideration, seem to have had their weight: for it is now pretty generally believed in well informed circles, that no dissolution will take place. It is said that the King himself, by advice of Lord Harrowby, and others of his more moderate counsellors—even of the Earl of Liverpool, has put his direct negative upon the measure. Others, indeed, affirm, that the question has never been even in contemplation; and that, during the whole time in which the politico-stock-jobbing rumour has been afloat, there has never been that degree of general attendance of cabinet ministers in council, which the consideration of such a subject would naturally require. If a certain party in the cabinet have been desirous of such a measure, in the hope, as is suggested, of turning out eighteen or nineteen of Mr. Canning's partizans, by means of the *No Popery* war-whoop, it must have been with a view of so weakening his influence in the House of Commons, and, by consequence, his weight in the Council, as might probably have induced him to resign. But who have they to supply his place, or confront him on the benches of Opposition?

We have reason to suspect that the affairs of Greece have occupied the attention of the Privy Council much more than the dissolution of Parliament. Greece is indeed a puzzling question. That it will be permitted to fall again under the dominion of the Turks we do not believe:—but the crisis perhaps may come—perhaps may not be distant, when it must be decided whether it shall be the protégé of England, or a province to Russia.

The Burmese war has not closed. Resistance, on the contrary, has met our forces at every step, and the con-

test rages fiercer than ever. Three thousand British troops, at the last accounts, were buried in tangled forests and impervious swamps, while 50,000 Burmese had collected in Sir Archibald Campbell's rear, menacing Rangoon, and rendering retreat destruction. The attempts to conquer a vast empire, and a warlike people, with such a force, seems little short of insanity. It is now plain, that all the anticipations of success lately entertained were mere romance. The next accounts are awaited with extreme anxiety. All that perseverance and bravery can accomplish we may hope from our troops, but their scanty numbers raise fearful forebodings.

It is stated from Port-au-Prince that “The President Boyer has left that place for Cape Haytian with all his staff, secretary of state, secretary general, &c. and that the people there are quite dissatisfied with the arrangement with France, and fancy they have been sold.”

Cape Haytien, it should be recollected, was the seat of Christophe's government, but fell into the hands of Boyer on the termination of the contest between them. It is the point, therefore, in which the popularity of the President is the least to be depended on.

Proceedings have been instituted against the two best known and most esteemed Parisian Journals, for their attacks on the Ministry and the Jesuits, which, of course, in the indictment, are described as attacks on the Church and the Government of France. By the last law on the press, the public prosecutor, in attacking a journal, is not bound to present any *specific* article as containing the libel, but may collect the political discussions of a whole year, and ask the court to decide on their tendency. If the *Cour Royale*, in its wisdom (with the assistance of a jury) thinks that the tendency of the cited articles is either anti-monarchical, anti-religious, or anti-moral, it may suspend the publication, or decree its final suppression. In this case the *requisitoire*, or information of the attorney-general Bellart, which is given in a supplement to the *Etoile*, demands from the court the suspension of the *Constitutionnel* and *Courier Française* for three months. Happily the tribunals have, for the last twelve months, participated with the press

press in the alarms which the Jesuits have excited, and have, consequently, opposed themselves to the intended Jesuitical prosecutions. How far this may avail in the present case is yet to be seen.

“Lord Cochrane left town in the latter end of August, after taking leave of the Greek agents. His lordship speaks in terms of the greatest confidence respecting the success of the cause. His plan of operations has been warmly approved of; and such was the importance attached to the acquisition of his unrivalled naval skill and undaunted courage, that as soon as the negotiation between his lordship and the Greek agents was brought to a successful termination, a messenger was sent off to Greece with the satisfactory intelligence.”

Such were the statements at the beginning of the month. It has since been said that Lord Cochrane returns to the Brazils to resume his command. The present prospect of affairs, however, makes this unlikely. Lord C. will surely not return to fight the battles of the Emperor of Brazils against the South American Republics: still less to assist an imperial traitor to surrender against the independence of the Brazils to Portugal.

The French papers concur in describing the situation of Spain as fast approaching to a crisis, the existence of its present administration being rendered extremely precarious by the attacks of disaffection both on the side of the constitutionalists and the serviles. At Seville, 300 persons of the former class are said to have been arrested for treasonable proceedings; while, on the other hand, the servile leader Bessieres has met the doom of a traitor, for having taken the field, to deliver the king from the captivity in which he is held by his ministers. This wretched and distracted country unites the evils of despotism with those of anarchy—suffering at once from the tyranny of government and the turbulence of factions, and experiencing all the miseries of civilized society exasperated by the crimes and cruelties incident to a state of nature. Each province seems to shake off its connexions with the rest; each class of the people lives in declared hostility to the other; and each partizan of opposing doctrines is armed with fury or fanaticism. The friends of the king rebel against his government, on pretence of delivering his person from bondage. The zealots of monarchy endeavour to

dethrone the monarch in favour of his brother. The supporters of legitimacy take arms against the crown to defend the church; the monk, the royalist volunteer, and the revolutionary patriot mingle in the fray. Yet in the midst of this general turmoil and confusion, while consigning to the executioner their former friend Bessieres, and filling their prisons indiscriminately with liberals, carlists, monks and royalists, they are discussing in council the propriety of establishing the inquisition, and sending out a handful of disaffected soldiers to regain possession of the New World.

The accounts up to the 24th afford fresh proof that the revolt of Bessieres has been followed by certain intelligence of an insurrection in Valencia, headed by General Chambo, and one in La Mancha excited by General Locho. Ortiguera in the province of Burgos, and another chief in the province of Grenada, have followed the example of Locho, and proclaimed Charles V.

Great preparations are described as going on at Presburg for the coronation of the Emperor, as King of Hungary.

The governor of Buenos Ayres, or more properly speaking, of “the province of Rio de la Plata,” has always regarded the occupation of Monte Vide by the Portuguese and the Brazilians, as an usurpation; and representations had been made on that subject by the Buenos Ayres minister to the court of Rio de Janeiro. On the 9th of May, the government addressed a message to the General Congress of the Rio de la Plata province, then sitting at Buenos Ayres, on the war in the Banda Oriental. It is stated, that the force of the insurgents has been greatly augmented by the junction of numbers of the inhabitants. In short, the Brazilians are said to be confined to the places they garrison, and that only one small imperial division, moving on the banks of the Uruguay, ventures to keep the field. The Brazilian admiral has demanded, that the government of Buenos Ayres should give up all claim to the Banda Oriental. The answer of the Buenos Ayres general was, that he must withdraw his forces from before the place, as a preliminary measure to negotiating. No doubt was entertained in Buenos Ayres, that the war with the Brazils was to be a common cause with all the South American republics.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

Extract from a Meteorological Journal, kept at High Wycombe, Bucks. Lat. 51° 37' 3" North, Long. 49° 3" West. By JAMES TATEM.

Days.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Ins.	Dcls.		
July								
26	68	47.50	30.05	30.05	—	N	Fair	
27	75	44	30.03	29.99	—	N	Do.	
28	75.75	49.50	29.96	29.95	—	N	Do.	
29	78	39	29.93	29.92	—	N	Do.	
30	74.25	40.25	29.93	29.79	—	E	Do.	
31	79	41.50	29.73	29.73	—	E	Do.	
Aug.								
1	83.50	57	29.77	29.72	—	SW	Cloudy.	
2	67.75	50.25	29.74	29.69	0.0375	S	Changeable.	
3	63	57.50	29.72	29.55	0.24375	S	Cloudy.	
4	61	51.25	29.31	29.93	0.43125	SE	General cloud.	
5	66	50.50	29.37	29.22	0.2	SW	Fair till night.	Thunder about 3 p.m.—gale of wind at night.
6	62.25	48.25	29.42	29.36	0.31875	W	Frequent showers.	Thunder about 1 p.m.
7	65.50	48	29.56	29.46	0.0375	W	Fair till night.	
8	64.50	53	29.45	29.44	0.0125	SW	Fair.	
9	58.75	46.50	29.45	29.44	0.1875	SW	Fine morning—then wet.	
10	63.25	45.50	29.55	29.45	0.04375	W	Fair till night.	Thunder about 4 p.m.
11	62.50	46.50	29.79	29.69	0.0125	N	Fair.	
12	64.50	55.50	29.79	29.68	0.0375	W	Fair.	
13	63	55	29.37	29.18	0.3625	SW	Frequent showers.	
14	61.75	54.25	29.23	29.16	—	W	Fair.	
15	60.25	53.50	29.42	29.19	0.03725	W	Dull and heavy.	
16	62.25	50.25	29.58	29.53	—	W	Fair.	
17	64	52.25	29.64	29.59	—	SW	Threatening rain.	
18	62.25	51.25	29.94	29.69	0.00125	NW	Dull and heavy.	
19	62.25	40.25	29.97	29.94	0.01875	NW	Do. with misty rain.	
20	62.25	53.50	30.08	30.06	—	NW	Variable.	
21	67.50	51.50	30.07	30.06	—	NW	Threatening a storm.	
22	63	57	30.04	29.98	—	NE	Fair.	
23	69.50	47	29.94	29.85	—	NE	Do.	
24	65.59	45.50	29.88	29.86	—	NE	Do.	
25	68	49	29.88	29.87	—	NE	Do.	
26	67.50	54	29.89	29.88	0.025	NE	Fair until night.	
27	55	54	29.84	29.74	0.675	NE	Nearly continual rain.	

Thermometer.

July 29th.

Greatest variation } 39° { At 3 P.M. 78°.
in the day } { Midnight 39.

Barometer.

August 4.

Greatest variation } 38-100ths { At 8 A.M. 29.31.
in the day. } of an inch { 10 P.M. 28.93.

The quantity of rain that has fallen since the 1st of August is 2.6525 inches. The temperature has been low since the first of the month, and the barometer very unsteady; still the weather has been propitious to the agriculturist, and the harvest is nearly completed.

N.B. As it is proposed to continue these Reports regularly every month, it may be proper to state that the thermometer is observed three times every day—at eight o'clock in the morning, three in the afternoon, and ten at night; and that the extreme of cold is ascertained by a self-registering thermometer; the height of the barometer is registered twice—at 8 A.M., and 10 P.M. The rain-gauge is examined every morning at eight o'clock; consequently the quantity measured shews how much has fallen since the preceding morning, at the same hour. The direction of the wind given is that which has been most prevalent during the day, when it has been variable.

High Wycombe, 28th August, 1825.

JAMES G. TATEM.

Temperature of London, for August 1825: 9 A.M. North Aspect, in the Shade.

	°		°		°		°
1	68	9	Cloudy	64	17	Fine	63
2	70	10	Wet	—	18	Cloudy	64
3	67	11	Cloudy	61	19	Do.	63
4	68	12	Fine	62	20	Fine	60
5	Cloudy	13	Wet	64	21	—	—
6	Wet	14	—	—	22	Cloudy	64
7	—	15	Cloudy	67	23	Do.	65
8	Wet	16	Wet	62	24	Fine	64
					25	Cloudy	64
					26	Fine	65
					27	Wet	63
					28	Cloudy	—
					29	Wet	64
					30	Cloudy	65
					31	Fine	69

Bruton-street, Sept. 13, 1825.

Q IN THE CORNER.

MEDICAL REPORT.

THE last month has not been marked by an extraordinary prevalence of any particular class of diseases. Cases of genuine cholera have occurred, but, as noticed in a former report, they have been mild in their character, and readily controlled by medicine. One case, however, to which the reporter was hastily summoned, was characterized by symptoms resembling those of the *spasmodic* or *asphyxic cholera* of the East-Indies. The patient was suddenly affected with violent vomiting, immediately followed by copious evacuations from the bowels, and the most excruciating pain in the abdominal region: the pulse became feeble and intermitting, the face pallid, and the extremities cold; this state of things, however, did not last long, the patient soon became better; and, with the exception of paleness of the face, blueness of the lips, and a feeling of lassitude, little remained to call for medical treatment.

Diarrhoea, with more or less general indisposition, has been of frequent occurrence. Fever continues to prevail; and several fatal cases have been reported to the writer. Some cases of continued fever have fallen under the care of the writer himself. The subject of one of these, a fine young man, twenty-two years of age, was with difficulty saved: to the active treatment adopted in the first stages of the disorder, to the youth, and unimpaired constitution of the patient, is to be attributed the favourable termination of this case.

During the month, the writer was consulted in a case of acute hydrocephalus; but too late in the progress of the disease to do any good. The remote causes of this malady, the reporter ventures to affirm, still require to be elucidated.

Inflammatory affections about the chest have, since the date of the last report, called for the interference of the medical practitioner. On the invasion of these forms of disease, an unhesitating use of the lancet, and a rigid adoption of the usual depletory methods of treatment, have been indicated—these measures to be perseveringly followed up, till all the evidences of local inflammation have been removed.

Among children, measles and scarlatina have prevailed, but not extensively. It is the painful duty of the reporter to remark, that cases of small-pox, occurring in subjects who have undergone vaccination, have been far from infrequent: the attention of medical men has been powerfully excited by the interesting fact; and the confidence of the public in vaccination has been somewhat shaken; but, it is important to know, that small-pox so occurring, has, with very few exceptions indeed, appeared in a mild and mitigated form; and, that the best informed and most experienced practitioners, are not less zealous in their recommendations of the Jennerian practice.

The writer has been lately consulted by patients tortured by chronic rheumatism: this disease, and many other chronic maladies, occurring in individuals whose occupations are sedentary, might be removed by the adoption of some system of *domestic gymnastics*. "When I consider the physical structure of man," said Frederic of Prussia, "it appears to me that nature had formed us rather for postillions than sedentary men of letters." It is certain that gout, disturbances in the digestive function, and apoplexy, are disorders very seldom experienced by post-boys; although there are modes of exercising the body to be preferred to incessant equitation. It is the opinion of the writer, that such measures as are practised by those under *training* for running, wrestling, boxing, &c., if imitated in a modified manner by all persons, whose avocations preclude any active bodily exertion, would obviate the attack of diseases, give vigour to the frame, and contribute towards a healthy and happy old age. The *rationale of training* is, by pursuing prescribed modes and measures of exercise, to increase the volume and tone of the muscular apparatus, and to induce, generally, a high degree of health. In addition to the exercises, a suitable regimen must be prescribed; the diet must be simple, moderate in quantity, but of the most nutritious kind. The meals must be taken regularly, with suitable intervals of time between them—early hours are indispensable, and sufficient sleep must be allowed. Under such a system, the disciplinist gains flesh; or, if he be too corpulent, undergoes a reduction of size, compatible with his increased labours and exertions. Respiration is performed with more facility, exertions are now made, and fatigue endured, far beyond the former capabilities of the individual. The functions of the stomach improving, the processes of digestion, sanguification, and assimilation, are performed without any "let or impediment." The physical powers become as perfect as the original constitution of the subject will admit: the mental functions also, if there be not "a mind diseased," will, under such a course of discipline, be found to have acquired strength and activity; and the entire man to be better fitted for those duties which his station in society require him to discharge.

JAMES FIELD.

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,
Sept. 24, 1823.

In my former Medical Report of Boulogne-sur-Mer, I mentioned the situation of the town, and the absence of stagnant water, as tending to prevent the origin of any malady peculiar to its inhabitants, and which I had experienced by a residence of nearly six years, in practice among the English,

lish, who had made it their abode. To that report I have scarcely any thing to add; for, with the exception of some cases of *rubeola*, and of *cynanche parotidea*, we have had no specific malady amongst us. Bowel complaints, as is usual every where at this season, have been frequent of late, and in some instances attended with a considerable degree of fever; but I have not heard of any fatal case. Indeed, such is the exemption of Boulogne from fever, that I have only seen one purely idiopathic case since my last report. During the spring and early summer months, *variola* has been exceedingly prevalent in all our neighbouring towns, with whose inhabitants we have had, of course, unrestricted communication; yet that disease has not gained a footing among our population. I particularly remark this circumstance as a proof of the difficulty of drawing conclusive inferences from isolated facts, in opposition to universal experience and observation; for had the disease been the plague in place of *variola*, the anti-contagionists would with avidity have embraced the fact, as establishing the non-contagious nature of that disease. About a fortnight ago a poor family, having one or two children sick of *variola*, migrated to this place; yet the infection does not appear to spread.

It may be superfluous to introduce here what has been long and generally remarked, that the climate of the Continent differs

materially in its effects upon our feelings, from what we experience by residing in corresponding latitudes in insular situations. What the cause of this may be, I do not pretend to determine, as there is no difference, by the test of experiment, in the physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere in those situations. Continents are warmer in summer and colder in winter; on the other hand, the atmosphere over islands is probably at all times more humid, and consequently must also differ from the former in its proportions of electric and magnetic fluid; but whether it be owing to the operation of those fluids or not upon our bodies, I daily hear it remarked, by invalids particularly, that they enjoy more lightness of feeling on this side of the channel, much greater and more permanent than they experienced in England. This was expressed by Dr. Johnson as the pleasant effect he felt from continental air when he visited France:—see his life by Boswell. As coming within the scope of this report, I have further to observe, to the credit of our countrymen, residents at this place, that a committee has been formed in correspondence, with the Humane Society of London, with whose assistance an establishment is formed for the recovery of the drowned, of which there have been frequent heart-rending occurrences here.

H. ROBERTSON, M. D.

Boulogne-sur-mer, Sept. 8, 1825.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present Report, for the most part, must be the echo of the preceding. Our correspondents, generally, had formed a prospective judgment, which events have sanctioned. The golden crop, wheat, has proved the most abundant, not only in the three kingdoms, but on the Continent, in Canada, and the United States. We have few districts in which this is not found to be considerably above an average; the straw particularly bright and clean, with far less appearance of blight upon the whole plant, than might have been expected from so variable a season. From the favourable state of the weather, great part of the wheat has been carried and secured in a state of perfection; some, however, has been both cut and carried too soon—a usual error: whence the sample is injured, and, if speedily thrashed, it will have a rough and moist feel. In fortunate Scotland, they boast of a wheat crop, one-third above an average, with a more satisfactory account of all the other crops than we have received from any other part of the island, potatoes excepted, the quality of which is described as fine. Less is said than heretofore on the supposed scantiness of the stock of old wheat, which is now in request, at an advance of price, to grind with the new, hur-

ried to market in its moist state, with the view, it may be presumed, of taking advantage of the present favourable rates: for the circumstances of the farmers are now so fortunately improved, that they are able to hold their corn, and prevent any sudden depression of the market. Indeed, our accounts from the country are universally satisfactory, both with respect to the farming and the labouring class—the latter finding full employment, on considerably better terms than they have obtained of late years. In all this sunshine, there yet hangs a cloud over the minds of the land proprietors and cultivators, touching the probability of a change in the corn laws in favour of free trade, they taking for granted their just right and title to the monopoly. This, however, must give way; but when, we believe, has not yet been decided by those in whose power the decision lies. We have heard that the subject awaits the investigation of a new Parliament. Barley is the next crop to wheat in point of quantity; perhaps, on the whole, approaching to an average. It has been well harvested, and much of it of fine quality; some sprouted and discoloured by the showers during harvest. Oats, peas, beans, tares, clover and other seeds, short crops,

crops. Hay, fine and light in bulk. Potatoes, a scanty crop, and much of inferior quality, but the breadth planted, as usual, very great. Hops fully as defective as has been supposed, to the probable ruin of some planters. Shell fruits abundant; most others deficient both in quantity and quality. Live stock, both fat and lean, varying occasionally, but yet at a high price, notwithstanding the near approach of the formerly cheap, or autumnal season. The rains have been greatly beneficial, both in the production of a luxuriant and beautiful crop of after-grass, and in causing the arable lands to work well. Sowing wheat, with rye and winter tares, for spring feed, will soon be finished, rivalling the harvest in successful dispatch. The rains have greatly improved that part of the turnip crop which

survived the drought; but the late sown plants cannot be very productive of root: whence, and from other causes, they who prefer oil-cake fed meat, will have ample opportunity in the ensuing spring to enjoy their relish in beef, mutton, and perhaps veal.

Smithfield:—Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.—Veal, 5s. 0s. to 6s. 6d.—Pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 45s. to 82s.—Barley, 32s. to 50s.—Oats, 24s. to 37s.—Bread (London), 10½d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 63s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 130s.—Straw, 36s. to 46s.

Coals in the Pool, 36s. 0d. to 44s. 6d. per Chaldron.

Middlesex, 23 Sept.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—The shortness of the supply, and consequent decrease of stock, of British Plantation sugar, continues to excite the attention of Buyers. The stock in Dock is at present about 19,000 casks less than at the corresponding time last year; but the arrival of several West-India ships during the last week, will occasion a better supply at market. Refiners shew a reluctance to sell lumps at present quotations; consequently the business done has been limited. For grocery descriptions, however, there continues a very brisk demand, at an advance of 2s. per cwt., and purchases have been made at the prices for delivery two months hence. Of crushed Sugars two or three parcels have been sold at quoted prices. East-India Sugar by auction 1635 bags, good and middling white 38s. to 40s., damp and damaged 33s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Of Foreign Sugars, good yellow Havannah Sugar continues in demand at 42s., inferior sorts are more plentiful at 40s. to 41s. per cwt. 405 chests of White Havannah offered by public sale were taken in at 51s 6d. to 55s. per cwt.

Molasses—brisk at 34s to 34s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—The public sales during the last ten days have gone off very languid: the coloury Plantation (in consequence of the large quantity offered) at a decline of 2s. per cwt.

Cotton.—The sales of last week were extensive, principally for exportation; the quantity sold amounted to 6425 bags, at about former prices. The demand for Cotton continued firm up to the 21st, after which the inquiry rather slackened—but without alteration of prices.

Spirits.—Rum continues in fair demand, at former prices. The Government contract for 150,000 gallons, was taken at 1s. 10d. 9—16 per gal.

Hops.—The duty is estimated at only £22,000; prices have consequently advanced £1 per cwt.

Provisions.—Butter market steady, at former prices. Bacon in demand. Beef and Pork rather higher.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 2.—Hamburgh, 36. 10.—Paris, 25. 50.—Antwerp, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 3.—Bourdeaux, 25. 50.—Vienna, 9. 57.—Madrid, 37.—Cadiz, 37.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49¾.—Genoa, 45.—Naples, 40½.—Lisbon, 51¼.—Oporto, 51¼.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

Prices of Stocks.—The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 90½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 89½; 4 per Cent. 1822, 103¼; New 3½ per Cent., 98¾; Bank Stock, 229.

Prices of Bullion.—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New Doubloons, 3l. 17s. 10½d.—Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 0¼d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11¼d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 160l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 160l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 133l.—Erewash, 100l.—Forth and Clyde, 100l.—Grand Junction, 100l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 100l.—Mersey and Irwell, 0.—Neath, 107l.—Nottingham, 150l.—Oxford, 100l.—Stafford and Worcester, 140l.—Trent and Mersey, 100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 100l.—Guardian, 100l.—Hope, 50l.—Sun Fire, 0l.—Gas-Light Chartered Company, 50l.—City Gas-Light Company, 100l.—Leeds, 100l.—Liverpool, 160l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet Jordan, per cwt. 12*l*.
Bitter..... 3*l*. 18*s*. to 4*l*. 2*s*.

ALUM..... per ton 14*l*. 10*s*. to 15*l*.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 30*s*.

United States 32*s*.

Quebec Pearl 34*s*. to 35*s*.

BARILLA:—

Teneriffe per ton .. 12*l*. to 12*l*. 10*s*.

Carthagea 22*l*. to 23*l*.

Alicant 20*l*. to 21*l*.

Sicily..... 21*l*. to 21*l*. 10*s*.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough per ton 7*l*. 10*s*. to 2*l*.

COCOA:—

West-India..... per cwt 60*s*. to 80*s*.

Trinidad..... 78*s*. to 85*s*.

Grenada..... 76*s*. to 95*s*.

Caraccas..... (none.)

COFFEE (*in Bond*):—

Jamaica..... per cwt. 55*s*. to 65*s*.

——, fine..... 66*s*. to 80*s*.

——, very fine 81*s*. to 104*s*. 6*d*.

Dominica 68*s*. to 88*s*.

Berbice 62*s*. to 110*s*.

COTTON WOOL (*in Bond*):—

West India, common, per lb. 9½ to 10½*d*.

Grenada 11½*d*. to 13½*d*.

Berbice 11*d*. to 12*d*.

Demerara..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.

Sea Island 16*d*. to 28*d*.

New Orleans 8*d* to 1*s*.

Georgia, Bowed 8*d*. to 13*d*.

Bahia 11½*d*. to 12½*d*.

Maranham 11½*d*. to 12½*d*.

Para 10½*d*. to 11½*d*.

Mina 10½*d*. to 11½*d*.

Pernambucco 12½*d*. to 13½*d*.

Surat..... 6*d*. to 8*d*.

Madras 6½*d*. to 6¾*d*.

Bengal 5½*d*. to 7*d*.

Bourbon 10*d*. to 13*d*.

Smyrna 11*d*. to 12*d*.

Egyptian 11*d*. to 12*d*.

CURRENTS per cwt. 76*s*. to 82*s*.

FIGS:—Turkey..... 45*s*. to 60*s*.

FLAX:—Riga..... per ton 46*l*. to 53*l*.

Druana 46*l*. to 48*l*.

Petersburgh 46*l*. to 48*l*.

HEMP:—Riga..... per ton 47*l*. to 48*l*.

Petersburgh 43*l*. to 44*l*.

——, half clean 35*l*. to 36*l*.

INDIGO:—

Caraccas Floras .. per lb. 11*s*. 6*d*. to 13*s*.

Sobra 9*s*. to 10*s*.

East India 7*s*. to 12*s*. 6*d*.

IRON:—

Petersburgh, per ton 21*l*. to 22*l*.

British Bar 13*l*. to 13*l*. 10*s*.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 29*l*.

Whale, Cape (*in Bond*) per tun 22*l*. to 23*l*.

Galipoli 43*l*. to 44*l*.

Linseed 23*l*. 10*s*. to 24*l*.

Lucca per jar 7*l*. to 7*l*. 10*s*.

Florence..... per half-chest 25*s*. to 27*s*.

PEPPER (*in Bond*) per lb. 5½*d*. to 6½*d*.

PIMENTO (*in Bond*).. per lb. 10½*d*. to 11½*d*.

RICE:—East-India .. per cwt. 17*s*. to 22*s*.

Carolina, new 38*s*. to 40*s*.

——, old 37*s*. to 38*s*.

SPIRITS (*in Bond*):—

Brandy, Cognac, per gall. 3*s*. 2*d*. to 3*s*. 3*d*.

——, Bourdeaux... 2*s*. 1*d*. to 2*s*. 2*d*.

Geneva, Hollands 2*s*.

Rum, Jamaica 2*s*. 0*d*. to 3*s*. 0*d*.

——, Leeward Island.. 1*s*. 10*d*. to 3*s*. 2*d*.

SUGAR:—

Jamaica per cwt. 66*s*. to 89*s*.

Demerara, &c. 65*s*. to 75*s*.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 66*s*. to 74*s*.

Refined, on board:—

Large Lumps 44*s*. to 45*s*.

Good and Middling 45*s*. to 49*s*.

Patent Fine Loaves 52*s*. to 56*s*.

TALLOW:—

Russia per cwt. 36*s*. to 37*s*.

TAR:—

Archangel per barrel 16*s*. 6*d*. to 17*s*.

Stockholm 16*s*. to 16*s*. 6*d*.

TEA (*E.-India Company's prices*):—

Bohea..... per lb. 2*s*. 2*d*. to 2*s*. 3½*d*.

Congou 2*s*. 6½*d*. to 3*s*. 7*d*.

Souchong 3*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.

Campoi 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.

Twankay 3*s*. 5½*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.

Hyson..... 4*s*. 4*d*. to 6*s*.

Gunpowder 4*s*. 11*d*. to 6*s*. 8*d*.

TOBACCO (*in Bond*):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*.

——, fine colour 2*d*. to 1*s*. 10*d*.

Virginia 5*d*. to 9*d*.

WINE (*in Bond*):—

Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 24*l*. to 56*l*.

Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 28*l*. to 35*l*.

Madeira 25*l*. to 95*l*.

Calcavella 38*l*. to 44*l*.

Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 28*l*. to 68*l*.

Teneriffe..... per pipe 22*l*. to 32*l*.

Claret per bhd. 18*l*. to 58*l*.

Spanish Red .. per 252 galls. 16*l*. to 30*l*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of July and the 19th of August 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

DOD, R. High-street, Southwark, linen-draper
Gregory, S. Manchester, calico-printer
Thompson, G. H. Great Yarmouth, hatter
Vigor, W. Tovil, near Maid's-lane, butcher

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY FILED.

COLEY, H. F. Broad-street, wine-merchant, Sept. 9.
Emerson, J. and S. S. Whitechapel-road, confectioner
Ford, R. Bridgewater, merchant, Sept. 5
Huddy, G. Wellington-place, Stepney, seed and hop-
merchant, Sept. 9

Levier, W. L. East-India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, merchant, Sept. 9

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 56.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Bristol, grocer. (Goolden, Bristol; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)

Adams, W. Wallingford, Berks, innkeeper. (Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)

Barnes, W. Miles-lane, cheesemonger. (Scott and Sons, Mildreds-court)

Barnes, T. Dennington, merchant. (Crabtree and Allcock, Halesworth; and White, Tokenhouse-yard)

Barrow, T. Liverpool, corn and flour-dealer. (Hinde, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn)

Bate, T. Hastings, chemist. (Birch and Garth, Great Winchester-street)

Bins, A. E. Bath, bookseller. (Gaby, Bath; and Adlington and Co. Bedford-row)

Bishop, G. Great East-cheap, butcher. (Towse, Fishmongers'-hall)

Boddington, C. J. Hook-norton, Oxford, innkeeper. (Humphreys and Porter, King's-arms-yard)

Boosey, W. Colchester, grocer. (Stephens, Bedford-row)

Bradfield, J. London-wall, grocer. (Davies, King's-arms-yard)

Bridges, G. B. Oldham, Lancaster, draper. (Wood, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)

Bryan, J. Lynn, ironmonger. (Smith and Co., Birmingham; and Long and Austin, Gray's-inn)

Bull, C. E. Bristol, grocer. (Williams, Bristol; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn)

Chadwick, J. Kennington, carpenter. (Fitch, Union-street, Southwark)

Clarke, J. Leeds, cabinet-maker. (Lee, Bradford; and Lambert, Gray's-inn)

Clarke, D. Walsall, Stafford, draper. (Lowtas, Manchester; and Perkins and Frampton, Gray's-inn)

Criswell, D. Nottingham, twist-machine maker. (Long and Austen, Gray's-inn)

Cross, C. Ludgate-street, victualler. (Thompson, Clement's-inn)

De Bar, J. Gloucester, coach-maker. (Matthews, Gloucester; and Beckett, Golden-square)

Dickson, J. Fish-street-hill, haberdasher. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street)

Dods, R. High-street, Southwark, linen-draper. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple)

Every, T. Fore-street, Limehouse, anchor-smith. (Smith, Basinghall-street)

Ferguson, J. Catterick, scrivener. (Hirst, North-alerton; and Lodington and Hall, Sergeant's-inn)

Ferry, S. High-street, Shoreditch, tripeman. (Brough, Shoreditch)

Fidkin, T. Teddington, Middlesex, malster. (Smith and Son, Richmond; and Hume and Smith, Great James-street)

Godber, G. Redlion-street, draper. (Gates and Hardwicke, Lawrence-lane)

Goold, H. M. F. Brighton, dealer. (Palmer and Co., Bedford-row)

Harrison, H. A. Liverpool, haberdasher. (Crowder and Maynard, Lothbury)

Harpur, J. jun. (Walsh, Oxford; and Ellis, Gray's-inn)

Hippesley, H. Shipton-Mallet, Somerset, brewer. (Reeves, Glastonbury; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)

Jarman, J. Bath: haberdasher. (Hellings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)

Keeling, E. and E. Harnley, Stafford, flint-merchants. (Tomlinson, Staffordshire potteries; and Clowes and Co., Temple)

Lawson, R. P. Heslington, Lancaster, leather-cutter. (Bean, Tooks-court, Cursitor-street)

Low, Wm. Wood-street, haberdasher. (Van Sanden and Tindale, Dowgate-hill)

Lynam, G. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, flint and colour grinder. (Edmunds, Chancery-lane)

Manning, T. B. Portsea, music-seller. (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand)

Mansell, J. Birmingham, timber-merchant. (Baxter and Fleming, Gray's-inn-place)

Markland, F. Norwich, brewer. (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple)

Morse, J. Daventry, woolstapler. (Wardle, Daventry; and Lodington and Hall, Sergeant's-inn)

Mortimer, R. Scolefield, Bradford, dyer. (Moulden, Bradford; and Stocker and Dawson, Temple)

Nicholson, J. Workington, Cumberland, flour-dealer. (Hodgson and Son, Whitehaven; and Falcon, Temple)

O'Reilly, E. Exmouth-street, agent. (Ledwich, John-street, Blackfriars-road)

Park, T. J. Westbourne-place, Chelsea, builder. (Hartley, New Bridge-street)

Parry, H. and J. Underwood, Change-alley, Cornhill, bill-brokers. (Hindman, Basinghall-street)

Robson, R. Seymour-place, Mary-le-bone, carpenter. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)

Sandwell, J. Hoxton, victualler. (Martineau and Malton, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn)

Sarell, P. Copthall-court, merchant. (Fox, Austin-friars)

Seldon, D. and W. Hinde, Liverpool, merchants. (Pritt and Clay, Liverpool; and Blackstock and Bund, Temple)

Shiers, E. Manchester, cotton-merchant. (Seddon, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)

Smith, J. Ludgate-hill, woollen-factor. (Tanner, New Basinghall-street)

Stevens, J. Norwich, yarn-factor. (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich; and Poole and Co. Gray's-inn)

Walsh, P. Bristol, linen-draper. (Hellings, Bath; Williams, Bristol; and Makinson, Temple)

Wheelhouse, W. Norwich, linen-draper. (Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holbourn)

White, J. jun. Bishop-Wearmouth, iron-founder. (Thompson, Bishop-Wearmouth; and Blakinson, Symond's-inn)

Williams, D. Deptford, slate-merchant. (Walls, Bedford-street, Bedford-square)

DIVIDENDS.

AISTROPE, J. M. Garthope, Sept. 27

Barnard, G. Wantage, Sept. 27

Batney, W. and E. Stafford, Sept. 21

Bealey, J. J. Little Lever, Lancaster, Oct. 3

Beertram, M. Philpot-lane, Oct. 29

Boutevill, W. H. Aldersgate-street, Sept. 13

Bramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, Oct. 1

Brown, W. Wood-street, Cheap-side, Sept. 24

Chubb, W. Bristol, Sept. 29

Clark, G. B. New Shoreham, Sussex, Oct. 7

Clubbe, T. Chester, Sept. 28

Cox, J. Wells, Oct. 4

Crook, J. Burnby, Oct. 19

Crowther, J. Liverpool, Oct. 3

Dawson, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, Sept. 20

Dicken, J. Tatenhill, Stafford, Oct. 11

Dring, T. Bristol, Sept. 15

Ellaby, T. Emberton, Sept. 24

Field, T. and J. Du Vivier, Hull; Sept. 21

Ford, H. Portsmouth, Oct. 13

Hall, H. Nelson-terrace, Kingsland, Oct. 1

Hanson, R. B. Bedford, Sept. 13

Hattersley, M. Bilton-with-Harrogate, Sept. 28

Herbert, W. sen., Llanidloes, Montgomery, Oct. 1

Howard, J. and Co., Haughton, near Denton, Lancaster, Sept. 27

Humphreys, H. and W. Lacon, Liverpool, Sept. 28

Hurndale, J. Bristol, Oct. 1

Lacon, W. Oswestry, Salop, Sept. 17, Oct. 11

Levy, J. Hemmings-row, Oct. 1

McNair, A. Abchurch-lane, Oct. 11

Miles, R. London, Sept. 24

Mitchel, E. and S. Norwich, Oct. 3

Moore, J. Acres Barr, near Manchester, Oct. 3

Mosdell, J. Compton, Sept. 27

Naish, J. Bristol, Oct. 3

Peck, J. Andover, Sept. 17

Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Vokes, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Oct. 1

Robinson, T. and Co., Manchester, Sept. 26

Robinson, S. Fenchurch-street, Oct. 1

Sager, E. and Co., Bury, Lancaster, Sept. 14, and 28

Salter, T. Manchester, and W. Pearson, London, Oct. 3

Smith, W. and J. Atkinson, jun. Aldermanbury, Nov. 19

Squire, J. Kendal, Oct. 5

Stanley, E. Old Kent-road, Nov. 5

Stickney, W. Welfon, York, Oct. 18

Telford, J. and W. Arundell, Liverpool, Oct. 8

West, W. Bredenbury, Hertford, Sept. 17

Wood, T. Bilston, Oct. 4

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MEMBER of the Asiatic Society has in the press, "An Historical View of the Hindoo Astronomy, from the earliest period to the present time."

The sixteenth and last volume of the new edition of the "Théâtre Complet des Grecs," by M. Raoul Rochette, is just ready for publication.

Mr. Bransby Cooper will publish in a few days, an Anatomical Description of the Ligaments, as connected with the Joints.

Mr. E. H. Barker is preparing for the press a Biography of the late Dr. Parr.

A French translation of the novel "Mariage," is about to appear in Paris.

An elegant Collection of chaste Amatory Poems, from the best authors, will appear within the month.

A new edition of Bishop Andrews' "Preces Private Quotidianæ," first published in 1675, in Greek and Latin, is nearly ready.

"The Fruits of Faith," with Elegies and other Moral Poems, by H. Campbell, are announced for publication.

A French translation of Scotch Border Minstrelsy, will appear in Paris within a few days.

The modern French Biography, entitled *Biographie des Contemporaines*, will be completed by the publication of two more volumes in the course of the month.

"John O'Arnha," a comic poem in the Scottish dialect, by the late Mr. George Beattie, is announced for publication.

The first part of a new work, entitled "Laconics, or the best Words of the best Authors," will be published on the 1st November, and a part will appear monthly until the work is completed, which will not exceed twelve parts; with highly finished Portraits.

Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a collection of the fossil remains of plants peculiar to the coal formations of Great Britain, by E. J. Artis, is announced in 4to.

Sketches, political, geographical, and statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, &c. will soon be published.

Dr. J. A. Paris has in the press, a work on the Digestive Functions, and on the various complaints incident to their disordered states; with a general view of Curative Dietetics.

Dr. J. E. Smith's Practical Treatise on Poisons, forming a comprehensive Manual of Toxicology, is nearly ready.

A Treatise on Epidemic Cholera, and Sketches of the Diseases of India, including statistical and topographical Reports, &c., by James Annesley, Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment, will soon be published.

"The Brazen Mask, a Novel, by Mrs. Charlotte Putney; *Montville, or the Dark Hell of the Castle*; and the *Stranger of the Val-*

ley, or Louisa and Adelaide, an American Tale, are announced for publication.

Sephora, a Hebrew Tale, descriptive of the country of Palestine, and of the manners and customs of the ancient Israelites, may shortly be expected.

Outlines of Truth, by a Lady, are in the press.

Botanical Sketches of the Twenty-four Classes in the Linnæan System, with fifty specimens of English Plants, taken from nature, containing an account of their place of growth, time of flowering, and medicinal properties, with many Plates, are announced.

Nugæ Sacre; or, Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs, will soon be published in a neat pocket-volume.

A new edition will shortly appear of the Vanity of this Mortal Life, or of Man as considered only in his present Mortal State; with a dedicatory Epistle to a Mourning Family, by John Howe, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxon.

A translation of the Six Cantos of Klopstock's Messiah, in Verse, will shortly be published.

The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc, a Tale, in three vols. 12mo., is nearly ready for publication.

The Secret Correspondence of Madame de Maintenon and the Princess des Ursins, from the original MS. in the possession of the Duke de Choiseul, is nearly ready.

Memoirs of Monkeys, &c. &c., fcp. 8vo., may shortly be expected.

Herban, a Poem, in Four Cantos, is announced.

An Epitome of Classical Geography, with Historical Notices of the most important Ancient Nations, &c., by W. C. Taylor, A. B., will speedily be published.

The Plays of Clara Gazul, a Spanish Comedian, are announced for publication, in post 8vo.

Part II. of the Economy of the Eyes, by Dr. Kitchener, is just ready for publication.

Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz have in the press, both in English and in French, Secret Memoirs of the Royal Family of France, during the Revolution; with original and authentic Anecdotes of contemporary Sovereigns, and other distinguished personages of that eventful period: from the journal, letters, and conversations of the Princess Lamballe. By a Lady of Rank, in the confidential service of that unfortunate Princess. Each edition will be published in two vols. 8vo., and will be accompanied with a portrait and fac-similes.

A Greek and English Dictionary, on the Plan of Schrevelius, is announced. Besides the various parts of words usual in that work, this Dictionary will be found to contain all the inflexions of words used in the

New Testament; and also the words peculiar to those Greek Tragedies commonly read at schools. By the Rev. John Groves.

The Antiquary's Portfolio, or Cabinet Selection of Historical and Literary Curiosities, in two vols. post 8vo., will speedily be published.

The Hearts of Steel, a new historical novel, by the author of "O'Halloran," &c. may be expected in a few days.

The Blessings of Friendship, and other Poems, by James M'Henry, B. M. will soon be published.

Mr. Moore's long-promised Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, with a Portrait from an original Picture, 4to., is now just ready.

London's Encyclopædia of Agriculture will appear in a few days. Also, the Gardener's Quarterly Register, and Magazine of Rural and Domestic Improvement, to be continued every month.

Mr. Galt has in the press a work which may shortly be expected.

The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, or Events of Days that are Gone, by the author of "The Scrinium," is now just ready.

The Life and Adventures of Pandurang Hari, a Hindoo, will shortly be published, in three vols. 12mo.

Instructions for Cavalry Officers, translated from the German of General Count Dismark, by Captain L. Beamish, 4th Dragoon Guards, are just ready.

The Mirror of the Months is in the press.

A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa, and on Strictures of the Urethra, is announced for publication.

A work on the plan of the German Literary Almanacks, will be published early in the month of November next, by Messrs. Baynes and Son, of Paternoster-Row. The volume is intended more especially for the religious reader of literary compositions, and will, therefore, contain only those productions that have an obviously religious or moral tendency. The illustrations (twelve in number) are by Martin, Westall, Corbould, Wright, Brook, &c.; and the engravings by Heath, Finden, Mitchell, Melville, &c. &c.

We are informed that a complete History of the City of Westminster is in preparation. It will contain, besides anecdotes of the illustrious individuals who have resided in it, an ample illustration of the sports and pastimes which took place in the palace of Whitehall during the reigns of James and the Charles's. Every object of architectural and topographical interest will be duly noticed.

The Rev. C. Wellbeloved, Theological Tutor at the York College, has just published the fourth part of his improved Translation of the Bible, with Notes critical and explanatory, and with practical Reflections, for the use of families. This part completes

the Pentateuch, with an abstract of the Moosaic Law, systematically arranged; and a Dissertation on the Jewish books and economy.

Mr. Thomas Sharpe has announced a Dissertation on the Coventry Pageants and Mysteries. A history of the earliest dramatic entertainments of this country has long been wanted, and this promises to be a curious and highly interesting publication.

The Speeches of Mr. Canning, we are given to understand, are in the press, under the superintendence of a gentleman and a scholar, in every respect qualified for the task. The work is to consist of two volumes, with a preface, notes, &c.

Reprinting for publication, Reports of the Parliamentary Proceedings of last Session, systematically arranged and criticized, 1 vol. 8vo.—Also, in another volume, to be had separately, if required, Abstracts of all important Papers presented during the Session.—To be continued annually.

Dr. Ayse, author of the work on the Functional Derangement of the Liver, and other organs of digestion, has in the press a work on the Pathology and Treatment of Dropsies; the Second part, which will be published in a few weeks, containing an Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of the Diseases of the Liver.

Joseph John Gurney has an 8vo. volume in the press, to be entitled, Essays on the Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity.

Mr. J. Bentley has in the press, an Historical View of the Hindu Astronomy, from the earliest dawn of that science in India down to the present time.

A Panoramic View of the City of Liverpool, taken from the opposite side of the river, is about to appear.

A new edition of Howe's Discourse on the Redeemer's Dominion over the Invisible World, to which is prefixed a short account of the Author, &c.

An annual work is announced under the title of Janus. We are promised the first volume before the termination of this year. The prospectus states, that the most distinguished literary men in the kingdom are engaged in the undertaking. It will appear in one volume, post 8vo, and will consist of Tales, original and translated, occasional Essays, popular Illustrations of History and Antiquities, serious and comic Sketches of Life and Manners, &c. &c.

Next month will be published, a translation of La Motte Fouqué's charming Romance, The Magic Ring; a work which came out long before Ivanhoe, and is said to rival that *chef-d'œuvre's* delineations of tournaments, tilts, and all the life of chivalry.

Mr. Allan Cunningham is preparing for publication "Paul Jones," a Romance, in three vols. post 8vo.

Shortly will be published, a historical novel, in three vols. 12mo., entitled "William Douglas, or the Scottish Exiles."

Nearly

Nearly ready, in one vol. 12mo., the *Cook and Housewife's Manual*, containing the most approved modern Receipts for making soups, gravies, sauces, ragouts, and made-dishes; and for pies, puddings, pastry, pickles, and preserves; also, for baking, brewing, making home-made wines, cordials, &c. &c. The whole illustrated by numerous notes and practical observations on all the various branches of domestic economy; by Mrs. Margaret Dods, of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronan's.

In the press, a valuable work, entitled "The Contest of the Twelve Nations; or a Comparison of the different Bases of Human Character and Talent," in one volume 8vo. This work consists of twelve chapters, in each of which a different kind of genius, or turn of mind, is brought into view, described and copiously illustrated by an enumeration of its distinctive qualities and their modifications. The object of the work is, to show that the peculiarities of character observable in every individual may be traced to some one or another of twelve departments, and that he may have his place assigned him in a *classified view* of the diversities of human nature.

The forthcoming volume of the *Forget-Me-Not* will be ready for delivery some time in November. The literary department embraces, among many others, contributions in verse and prose from the pens of James Montgomery, Esq., Rev. G. Croly, Rev. R. Polwhele, J. H. Wiffen, Esq., Henry Neele, Esq., Rev. J. Blanco White, J. Bowring, Esq., T. Harral, Esq., Rev. G. Woodley, Rev. W. B. Clarke, W. C. Stafford, Esq., H. Brandreth, Esq., Mr. J. Bird, Miss Landon, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hofland, Mrs. Bowdich, Miss Pickersgill, Mrs. C. B. Wilson, the late Mrs. Cobbold, Miss Hatfield, &c. &c. &c. The highly finished engravings, fourteen in number, are executed after the designs of Westall, Singleton, H. Corbould, Prout, Hills, Pugin, &c. by Heath, Finden, G. Corbould, Le Keux, Winckle, and other eminent artists.

A Critical Essay on the Writings of St. Luke, translated from the German of Dr. Frederic Schleiermacher: with an Introduction by the Translator, containing an account of the controversy respecting the origin of the three first Gospels since Bishop Marsh's Dissertations, one vol. 8vo.

Scottish Songs, Ancient and Modern; illustrated with Notes, a critical Introduction, and characters of the most eminent Lyric Poets of Scotland, by Allan Cunningham, four vols. post 8vo.

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An Analytical Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, by the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, of the University of Dublin, 8vo.

The proprietor of Smirke's Illustrations
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 415.

to Shakspeare has nearly ready for publication, a series of Plates in continuation of that undertaking, but which will consist of original designs, by the most celebrated Artists of the present day, and be found worthy to rank with such distinguished talents.

Mr. Kendall is preparing for the press, "Ancient Knighthood, and its Relations with the past and present state of Society; and particularly with the modern Military Profession." The same author is also preparing for the press, "Geological Errors, and Mytho-Zoology, or Inquiries concerning Sea Serpents, Crakens, Unicorns, Werewolves, Ogres, Pigmies, &c.; to which is added, Contributions to the Natural and Civil History of several known Animals."

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2 N Tuberc.

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OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

THIS nobleman was, we believe, the oldest member of the House of Lords (though not the oldest man), having taken his seat immediately on coming of age, and having thus occupied it for fifty-seven years. Though his Lordship never attained any great distinction as a politician, a legislator, an author, or a man of talent, he was not deficient in abilities or knowledge of a certain kind. He possessed a considerable portion of literary taste, and displayed that acquaintance with the fine arts, as well as that liberality in encouraging them, which add dignity to rank, and make wealth and high station at once useful and respectable. Along with the Duke of Bridgewater, he purchased the Orleans Gallery; and probably died possessed of one of the best collections of paintings in the kingdom. As a politician, he will be remembered only for being one of the Commissioners for negotiating the peace with America, and the steady supporter of Mr. Fox's party. As a connoisseur, he was honoured with the abuse of Peter Pindar, and at his poetical reputation (for he likewise wrote verses) his relation Lord Byron directed a fearful blow. His Lordship is succeeded in his title by his son, Lord Morpeth, who long occupied a seat in the House of Commons as member for Cumberland, and held office with the Whigs in 1806.

EL EMPECINADO.

D. Juan Martin was the real name of this illustrious patriot and martyr, who has just been sacrificed by the ungrateful Ferdinand and the theocratical faction that lords it over Spain. He was born in a village of the province of Valladolid, in Old Castile, where his parents enjoyed a small property. Their limited means, and the general neglect of all education in Spain, except for the church, forbade him the advantages of education; but he had a strong mind, retentive memory, clear intellect, and a noble and generous disposition. From his childhood he was enterprising and industrious. His early occupation was the sale of charcoal, which he conveyed on his own mules to the neighbouring towns; which gave him that complete knowledge of the roads afterwards so serviceable, as well as his nick-name, El Empecinado. He was about thirty when Buonaparte invaded the Peninsula, in 1808, and in the same year, having joined a small band of his countrymen, who elected him their chief, he took a French detachment, and immediately afterwards formed one of those guerilla parties which became the scourge of the invaders. General Cuesta, seeing his zeal, integrity, and activity, gave him a commission of commander of cavalry, and he continued harassing the French on the banks of the Duero. Some time after-

wards, crossing the mountains of Somo-Sierra, he made the province of Guadalajara the theatre of his exploits, carrying terror to the very gates of Madrid. His rencontres with the French troops, the convoys he intercepted, and the injuries he caused to the enemy, were innumerable. His great celebrity led many good Spaniards to distinguish themselves by the name of Empecinado, as a title of glory to those engaged in the cause of independence. Between the province of Guadalajara and the mountains of Cuenca, he organized a brilliant division, with which he entered Madrid, in 1812, after the battle of Salamanca. The enthusiasm of the citizens was such, that he could not leave his house without being accompanied by an immense concourse, rendering the air with their applauses. In 1814 he held the rank of general, as a reward for his services during six years of constant warfare and fatigue. In 1815 he was in great favour at court, but his elevated soul could not stoop to practise the arts of duplicity or flattery. He observed that Ferdinand's conduct was opposed to the interests of the nation, and plunging it into calamities; and had the courage to deliver to the king, in person, an energetic remonstrance. The tyrant took and read it, and with a jesuitical sneer said to him—"Well, although this may be true, thou art not able to pen such a paper as this, and I wish thee to tell me who gave it thee?" Empecinado, pointing to the paper, replied, "My sentiments are expressed there, and I have too much honour to be wanting to the confidence reposed in me." This spirited reply lost him the royal favour, and he was banished to Valladolid; where he was universally beloved and respected. Here he devoted his attention to the cultivation of a farm, on which he intended to spend the remainder of his days. The events of 1820 prompted the patriots of Castile to call him from his solitude; and in a few days an army was enlisted in the cause of freedom, to co-operate with that advancing from Andalusia: but the Castilian patriots had not time to commence their operations, before the king acceded to the constitution. The new Government confided to El Empecinado the temporary command of Valladolid, and afterwards that of Zamora, which trusts he discharged with fidelity and enthusiasm. In 1821, the noted curate Merino having taken up arms, the Government confided to El Empecinado the command of the troops destined to act against him. Merino had commanded a guerilla party during the war of independence, and was dreaded on account of his cruelty. He was particularly well acquainted with the whole range of the mountains of Soria, where he raised his new standard, supported by the clergy

clergy and some of the inmates of the palace. Nevertheless, El Empecinado, in one movement, destroyed the whole of his forces, and their leader was compelled, for upwards of a year, to wander from hiding-place to hiding-place to save his life. When the ministry, headed by Felice, wished to counteract the revolution, El Empecinado was one of the victims. Stripped of his command in Zamora, he withdrew to his farm; but, in the following year, the revolt of the guards on the 7th of July in Madrid, again called him to arms. He proceeded to the capital with the column marching up from Valladolid in defence of Spanish freedom. He subsequently moved on Sigüenza, where another conspiracy had broken out, and in a few days restored order. In January 1823, a division of the army called "of the faith," commanded by Bessières, marched up from Arragon to New Castile, and placed the Government in a perilous state. A small body of troops left the capital, under the orders of General O'Daly, who sent half his forces to El Empecinado. The part commanded by O'Daly was completely defeated in Brihuega, with the loss of all its artillery; whilst Empecinado beat the royalists' army under Royo Capape, and, in compliance with the orders he had received, took possession of Caspueñas. The defeat of the other divisions intended to co-operate with him placed El Empecinado in an awkward predicament, from which he extricated himself by his presence of mind and knowledge of the ground; and, a few days afterwards, he pursued the remnant of the royalists, being in command of the vanguard of the army

under Abisbal. When the French army crossed the Pyrennees, El Empecinado, notwithstanding the critical situation of affairs, and his rank entitling him to the command of a division, collected a new guerilla party, with which he kept the field till the dissolution of the Government in Cadiz, and the dispersion of the constitutional armies. General Placencia, who commanded in Estremadura, included him in his capitulation with the royalist chiefs, in consequence of which the local authorities provided him with passports to return home. Having signalized himself on all occasions in the constitutional cause, and braved the anger of the king, whose vindictive disposition was well known, he was advised to fly; but he spurned at the idea, and relied on the integrity of his conduct. Scarcely had he joined his family, when the royalist volunteers surrounded his dwelling, tore him from the bosom of all that was dear to him, and carried him a prisoner to Roa. There every indignity that malice and envy could invent, was heaped upon him, till at length his enemies dragged him to a scaffold.

El Empecinado was of the middle stature; he had rather a frowning look, and dark colour; his features were strongly marked, and his person somewhat lusty; his constitution was unimpaired by the most severe hardships, and he was remarkable for the quantity of hair with which his body was covered. In his disposition he was frank, true to his word, indefatigable in the object he was pursuing; and, in short, he possessed all the essential requisites for a soldier.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at the Horn Tavern, Doctor's Commons, on the 14th ult., in order to take into consideration a plan of improvements proposed by James Elmes, esq., architect, in order to render St. Paul's church-yard regular throughout its whole extent; to form a new street from New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in a direct line to the west grand front of the cathedral, and two lateral streets, to open full views of the north and south porticoes of this magnificent building.

The Chairman, Mr. Slade, said he was in possession of the original plan of that great architect Sir C. Wren, which was to make a street from St. Dunstan's church to Whitechapel, by which they might see St. Paul's and Whitechapel, and the quays from London Bridge upwards. These, however, had been frustrated by petty and partial jealousies. He trusted that would not be the case with the present project.

Letters were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Liverpool, the Dukes of Devonshire and Bedford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c., some consenting to become Vice-Presidents, and others declining, but all approving of the plan. Mr. Elmes explained his designs from a plan before him. He proposed a square about the size of Chatham-place, at the west front of St. Paul's, in the centre of which the committee for erecting the statue of the late King had consented the statue should be placed. A series of resolutions were then agreed to, declaring that it was desirable to throw open the view of St Paul's cathedral; and that a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of one million sterling, be established, by deposits of £3 per share, and increased by £5 deposits, of each of which thirty days' notice to be given. It was also proposed to open a direct communication from the Old Bailey to Apothecaries'-hall, leading straight from Smithfield to Blackfriars Bridge.

[We

[We wish we could add that the nuisance of Smithfield market, is to be removed from the centre of the metropolis.]

The Gazette of Tuesday, the 13th, contains a notice, that application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill to form a new street, so as to continue Pall-mall East, eastward from the King's Mews as far as St. Martin's church, and to widen the communication between Cockspur-street and Craven-street, between the south front of the Union Club-house in Cockspur-street, and the north side of the Strand opposite Craven-street; also to form two streets on the north and south sides of St. Martin's church, till they intersect the Strand nearly opposite the north end of Villiers-street; also to widen St. Martin's-lane on the east and west sides thereof, south of Hemmings's-row and Chandos-street; and also to form a square or open space opposite Charing-cross, which said square or open space is to have the Union Club-house for its boundary to the west, and west side of St. Martin's-lane for its boundary to the east; also giving powers to form a new street from the south end of Spring-gardens to Whitehall and Charing-cross in the line of the court-yard called Buckingham-court; also giving powers to widen the south side of Downing-street, and to improve and alter the south side of Downing-square and the north side of Fludyer-street; also to alter and widen such parts of the present streets as will form entrances into the said intended new streets.

The new street, from the west, will take a direction north-east by north. It will commence opposite to Coventry-street; and by the removal of the south side of Sidney's-alley (taking in Mr. Hamlet's, the goldsmith, and Mr. Gibbon's, the saddler, both in Whitcomb-street), the line will be formed, by the north side of Leicester-square. Then it will proceed in a gentle curve, due north, cutting away Cranborne-alley; and henceforward the line will be straight into the grand street, and opposite Long-acre. This sweep will be effected by the removal of all the houses in Cranborne-alley; the west end of Bear-street, the east end of Great Newport-street, part of Ryder's-court, and the corridor leading into the Panorama. The new street, on entering the grand street, will terminate the improvements in that quarter. The grand street will nearly annihilate all the triangular streets, which are very numerous about the Seven Dials, and particularly Great and Little Earl-street, and Tower-street.

The improvements west of the metropolis will extend through Brompton and Knightsbridge, and to the magnificent square now erecting by Lord Grosvenor, in the Five Fields, Chelsea. At Knightsbridge, the *Old Conduit*, so famous in

former times for the purity of its water, being repaired and beautified, has become an agreeable object. A superb new church is to be erected in the Nursery-grounds between Kensington and Brompton, opposite to Brompton Park. Park-lane is to be widened by the removal of the old wall, and the substitution of an iron pallsade. The buildings and improvements in and about the Regent's Park advance with a rapidity that looks like magic, and are upon a scale of magnificence that is truly astonishing. The splendour is somewhat marred by the meretricious architecture and ornaments of one, in particular, of the otherwise grand terraces, or rows of buildings; but the taste with which the park itself is layed out, deserves high commendation.

In the neighbourhood of Carlton-house, the MacAdam system, a grand improvement in all wide and open streets, has been adopted, from the Haymarket and beyond the palace; and to all appearance will be continued the whole length of Pall-Mall.

At the breaking up of Bartholomew-fair, a circumstance took place, which never happened in this country before that of the Hyena producing young.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. C. Grant, LL.B., to Caroline Mary, only daughter of the late C. Græme, jun. esq., Judge of Purneah, Bengal.

J. Bradshaw, esq., of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Anna Maria Tree, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Sydney, of the Life Guards, to Miss Fitzclarene.

John, eldest son of Lord John Townshend, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Lord G. Stuart.

S. Black, esq., of Monte Viedo, to Miss S. W. Olivant.

Capt. G. F. Lyon, R.N., to Lucy Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lord E. Fitzgerald.

The Rev. B. Broughton, to Frances, second daughter of Mr. B. Fagg, of Houldham-hall, Kent.

Major H. Barrington, late third dragoons, to Miss B. Foote, of Barnes, Surrey.

C. H. Gardner, esq., to Emma, only daughter of W. Day, esq.

The Rev. H. Withy, to Emily, second daughter of J. Mangles, esq., of Woodbridge Cottage.

J. Varley, esq., landscape-painter, to Delvalle, youngest daughter of the late W. Lowry, esq., F.R.S.

The Hon. G. L. Dawson, to the Hon. Miss Seymour, youngest daughter of the late Lord Hugh and Lady Horatio Seymour.

Col. Clithero, of 3d foot guards, to Milcent, eldest daughter of E. J. Rudge, esq., of Abbey Manor-house, Worcestersh. J.W.

J. W. Bailey, esq., lieut. R.N., knight of the most ancient order of St. Ferdinand of Merit, and of the Lys; to Miss Mann, sister of the Rev. T. Mann, of Cowes.

J. P. Atkins, esq., only son of Mr. Alderman Atkins, to Anna, daughter of J. G. Children, esq., of the British Museum.

The Rev. H. G. Cholmondeley, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late G. Johnson, esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir P. Francis.

Ernest Count de Gersdorff, to the Hon. Miss T. Fiennes, only daughter of the late Lord Say and Sele.

A. Pocock, esq. to Julia Catherine, second daughter of the late Hon. T. W. Coventry.

The Right Hon. S. Canning, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. Alexander, esq., of Somer-hill, Kent, M.P., and first cousin to the Earl of Caledon.

J. Williams, esq., M.P. for Lincoln, to Harriet Catherine, only daughter of D. Davenport, esq., M.P. for Cheshire.

At Canaan-House, Dr. J. Pitcairn, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of D. Thomson, esq., writer to the Signet.

The Rev. J. H. Sparke, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Ely, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. H. Astley, bart.

Sir H. Featherstonagh, bart., to Miss M. A. Bullock.

Lord Muskery to Miss Grady.

DEATHS.

The Dowager Lady Lloyd.

30, John, the eldest son of R. Baylis, esq., of Winchcomb.

Capt. J. Miller, a native of Beverley, Massachusetts, late master of the American brig Effort.

78, S. Blackaller, esq., of Weybridge.

66, Paymaster W. Mansell, late of the 66th regt. of Infantry, one of his Majesty's military knights of Windsor.

In Portland-place, 72, Admiral Lord Radstock, C.C.B.

In Albemarle-street, the Right Hon. Lady Elphinstone.

T. Homfray, esq., formerly of Hyde-house, Staffordshire, and many years an active magistrate for that county.

At a very advanced age, H. Woodthorpe, esq., many years town clerk of London.

J. Ditmas, esq., second son of Lieut.-Col. Ditmas.

At Stockwell, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. F. Henderson.

At Overleigh, near Chester, Capt. J. Taylor, late paymaster of the 54th regt. of foot, and of the Royal Flintshire militia; and son-in-law of the G. Billinghurst, esq.

26, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir W. Wake, bart., of Courteen-hall, Northamptonshire.

Mrs. Blair, widow of Lieut.-Col. Blair, and daughter of the late Admiral Charles Webber.

At Richmond, the lady of Mr. Wellesly Pole Long Wellesly. For some time she had been much indisposed, and, under the direction of her medical advisers, went about eight days since to reside at Richmond-hill, where she was attended by Sir D. Dundas. On Friday she was able to walk out, and her death was therefore somewhat sudden.

The Earl of Donoughmore, a Peer of Great Britain, and one of the original Representative Peers for Ireland, a Privy Councillor, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, General in the Army, Governor of the county of Tipperary, &c. Never having been married, his titles and estates devolve upon his next brother, Lord Hutchinson, K.G.C.B., &c.

On the 22d July, whilst proceeding to France, on board the steam-packet Eclipse, R. Preston, jun. esq., of Liverpool, distiller, &c, aged 33. The deceased was the only son of R. Preston, esq., of the above place; and after having endured a long state of deprivation and suffering, from a complaint in his chest, in which he exercised uncommon fortitude, was induced to proceed to Paris, to consult Professor Laenec, in which attempt he unhappily fell a victim to his disease. If talent and worth are sufficient to perpetuate a name, then that of the deceased will be imperishable. He was mild, affable, and beneficent: without ostentation, he was scrupulously exact in fulfilling all his engagements, and manifested a most perfect sense of honour and propriety. As a husband and parent, he was kind and indulgent; as a friend, steadfast and true: tolerant and liberal in his opinions, he was a friend to all mankind. Bitter, indeed, will be the pangs which his loss will occasion to those to whom his infirm state of health still permitted habits of friendly intercourse. Though disease had enfeebled his body, his mind seemed to shine with additional lustre; to them his loss is irreparable; but the recollection of his many virtues, and respect for his great and varied talents, must live "whilst memory holds a seat." As a man of business, few possessed such eminent qualifications; his quickness of parts enabled him to plan and execute with astonishing facility, till disease paralyzed his personal exertions. Of unsullied integrity, his frank demeanour and ingenuous disposition invited and justified confidence. The premature death of this estimable and highly-gifted individual is no inconsiderable loss to the commercial community of which he was a member, and of which

which he was so well calculated to have become an honour and an ornament. He left a widow and three children, and was buried at Broadstairs.

At Demerara, Capt. G. Richardson, to Johanna Catherine, eldest daughter of J. Robertson, esq., of the said colony.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

Lately, the Count de Niepperg, to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the widow of Buonaparte.

At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, G. C. Clarke, esq., third son of T. Clarke, esq., of Ellenthorpe-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss H. M. Davice, of Hobart Town.

At Paris, J. T. Carlow, esq., to Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of Capt. Rowed, R.N.

At Quebec, Lieut.-Col. Hawkins, of the 68th regt., to the daughter of Gen. Gore, and niece of Admiral Sir John Gore.

At Berne, Capt. J. Hall, Coldstream Guards, to Lucy, eldest daughter of W. Alves, esq.

At Gruyere, an old soldier, aged 86, who had both his legs shot off in a battle, about fifty years ago, was lately married to a woman who is seventy, and was born without arms, which, however, does not prevent her being remarkably active for a woman of her age.

At Murtown, Capt. W. E. Sutherland, of his Majesty's 33d regt., to Miss S. G. Duff.

At Secunderabad, Lieut. R. Codrington, 46th regt. Native Infantry, to Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. F. Gardner.

At Smyrna, Mr. John Warmington, of that city, to Grace Louisa, eldest daughter of J. Barker, esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Aleppo and its dependencies.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Madeira, R. Young, esq. 64, at Dieppe, G. Crathorne, esq., of Crathorne.

At Rome, his excellency M. Bartholdy, Privy Councillor to the King of Prussia, and formerly Consul-general to his Majesty in the Italian States.

At Portobello, Maj. J. Davidson, late in the service of the East-India Company.

At Boulogne, Henrietta Frances, daughter of the late D. Marston, esq., of St. Catherine's Park, Kildare, Ireland.

At Honfleur, Frances Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. E. Green, rector of Burford.

At New York, 36, Mr. Charles Buonaparte.

At the Baths of Landeck, in Silesia, Count Bulow, minister of state to the King of Prussia.

At Kingston, Jamaica, 19, Henry, the youngest son of G. Hibbert, esq., of Portland-place.

At Bencoolen, Mrs. Christiana Nicholson, wife of W. Scott, esq., of Penang.

At Bombay, 22, Lieut. A. D. Græme, 3d Native Cavalry.

On her passage to England from Calcutta, 51, Mrs. Bainfield, wife of W. Bainfield, esq., formerly of Pentonville.

At sea, Mr. S. Harris, master of his Majesty's ship *Thracian*.

At Spanish-town, Jamaica, W. Carr, esq., third son of the late J. Carr, esq., of Ryhope, Durham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

THE Rev. Mr. Prettyman, son of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to the livings of Alverstoke and Havant, in the room of the Rev. C. A. North, prebend of Winchester, deceased.

The Rev. R. B. Paul, M.A., fellow of Exeter College, has been presented, by the rector and fellows of that society, to the vicarage of Long Wittenham.

The Rev. D. Nantes, to the rectory of Powderham, Devon.

The Rev. J. H. J. Chichester, to the rectory of Loxhore, Devon.

The Rev. J. Davies, rector of St. Clement's, Worcester, to be chaplain to the House of Industry in that city, the Rev. W. Faulkner having resigned the situation.

The Rev. W. Johnson, to the vicarage of Bilsby, near Alford.

The Rev. J. Baker, M.A., Chancellor

of the Diocese of Durham, to the rectory of Nuneham Courtenay: patron, Earl of Harcourt.

The Rev. W. James, M.A., priest vicar of the cathedral church, Wells, to the rectory of East Lambrook, Somerset, void by the cession of the Rev. C. T. Simons: patrons, the Dean and Chapter of the said cathedral.

The Rev. J. D. Coleridge, B.C.L., to the prebendary stall in the cathedral church of Exeter, void by the death of the Rev. J. Carrington.

The Rev. R. Mallock, S.C.L., to the perpetual cure of Tormoham and Cockington, Devon.

The Rev. H. A. Greaves, A.B., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge to the head mastership of the Devonport Classical and Mathematical School, on the nomination of the trustees.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Tynemouth, H. Shadforth, esq., of this town, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Capt. Whitehead.

Died.] At Heighington, 65, J. Colling, esq.—At Egglecliffe, near Yarm, Agnes, wife of Dr. Jackson.—At Bishopwearmouth Green, Mrs. J. Harrison, mother of Mr. Harrison, of Sunderland.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, T. J. Manning, esq., of the Island of Barbadoes, to Ann Catherine Rose, only daughter of F. Nassau, esq., of Osythe Priory, Essex, and of Jermyn-street, St. James's, London. The happy couple had been previously married at Gretna Green, by Bishop Lang.—At Carlisle, G. Thompson, of Appleby, banker, to Abigail, daughter of the late J. Dodgson, of Kendal.—At Bolton, R. Sykes, esq., of Edgley, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. Hardcastle, esq., of Firwood, in this county.

Died.] 60, the Rev. J. Brocklebank, of Whitbeck, thirty-six years perpetual curate of that parish.—At Whitehaven, 92, Mrs. Elliot, of Duke-street, relict of the late Capt. Elliot.—At Kendal, 73, R. Whitehead, esq.—At Workington, 84, Mr. P. McGee.—At Workington, 56, Mary, relict of the late Capt. B. Scott.—At Eastbank, 75, Mr. Weir.—At Allonby, Walter, third son of R. Mackenzie, writer to the Signet.

YORKSHIRE.

A crane is now alive on the farm of Mr. J. Jowett, near Bingley, which measures from the head to the feet four feet eight inches, and between the extremities of the wings five feet six inches.

A large viper, measuring a yard in length and four or five inches in circumference, was taken alive in the mill-race of the King's Mills, at Bradford. The belly is beautifully variegated, and the back is nearly black. The reptile is now in the possession of Mr. Cockshott, the druggist, in Westgate.

Married.] At St. Mary's, Scarborough, T. Chorley, jun. esq. to Margaret Sarah, widow of the late Mr. J. Tute.—J. Buckle, esq., of Aiskew-hall, near Bedale, to Miss Jane Ray, daughter of the late Mr. L. S. Ray.—At Skipton, W. Waithman, esq., of Yealand, near Lancaster, to Eleanor Armistead, of Birstwith, near Harrogate.—At Leeds, J. H. Fletcher, esq. to Marianne, eldest daughter of C. C. Coventry, esq.—At Thornhill, T. Shaw, esq. of Netherton, to Jane, daughter of Mr. J. Kilburn, of

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Thornhill.—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Farquhar Ledger, great nephew of J. Farquhar, esq., of Ponthill Abbey, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Johnstone, of Wakefield.—At Swillington, the Rev. C. Lee, M.A., Lecturer of Hexham, Northumberland, youngest son of R. Lee, esq., to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of T. Ikin, esq., of Leventhorpe-house.

Died.] At Belle-Vue house, near Scarborough, J. Bell, esq. a member of the corporation of that ancient borough, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the North Riding of this county.—63, Mr. T. Chippindale, of Skipton.—At Hotham, 95, R. Clark, esq.—80, the wife of S. Atkinson, esq., of Rippon.—At Whitby, the Rev. T. Watson, for fifty-seven years the venerable pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters in that town.—At his seat, Castle Howard, 79, Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Baron Dacres of Gillesland, K.G. &c.—At Sheffield, 57, Mr. Mainwaring, preacher in the methodist connexion.—Captain Littlewood, of Cinderhills, near Mirfield. He had just mounted his horse at Wakefield, and was proceeding on his return home, when the stirrup of his saddle broke, and he was precipitated to the ground with such fatal violence, as to fracture his skull, and instantly terminate his existence. The deceased was a fine handsome man, of almost gigantic stature, in the meridian of life.

LANCASHIRE.

A fatal accident lately occurred at the new coal works of — Blundell, esq., of Pemberton, near Wigan. The boiler of an engine burst, by which eight individuals suffered in a most dreadful manner. The engineer was hurled to a distance of fifty yards, and expired almost immediately; four others (boys) are since dead, and a young man, an assistant to the engineer, and two boys, are dangerously wounded.

A destructive fire broke out lately, in the building-yards beyond the Brunswick Dock, at Liverpool. There are five building-yards together there: the fire broke out in that one nearest the south, and in less than an hour the whole of the wood in the yards, with the exception of the northern one, nearest to the dock, was in flames. Five vessels, in progress of building, more or less advanced, were consumed; one, a steam-vessel, was nearly ready for launching; another, a ship of 400 tons burden, was little less forward. Fortunately, in the yard next to the Brunswick Dock,

no vessel was on the stocks. They loosely reckon the loss at fifty thousand pounds.

About five weeks ago, a cow, the property of John Davis, of Glasson, near Lancaster, had her pastern-joint so contused, as to render amputation of the part necessary. Mr. Mayor, veterinary surgeon, of Garstang, was sent for, and he performed the operation so successfully, that the cow may be now seen pasturing in the fields, with the assistance of a cushion for the part to rest upon; and what is most strange, she has not ceased to give the usual quantity of milk, during the whole period that she has been under the care of Mr. Mayor.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. G. Howell, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of M. Anslow, esq., both of Brewood—At Huyton, the Rev. J. Holroyd, of Delph, to Miss Walker, of Prescott Brook—At Oldham, J. Whitehead, esq., of Dobcross, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of G. Wilson, esq., of Waterloo-house, in Oldham—Mr. J. O. Watson, of Liverpool, to Catherine Howard, eldest daughter of the late T. Court, esq., of London.—At Liverpool, S. Black, esq., of Monte Video, to Sarah Wittenbury, only daughter of the late T. Ollivant, esq., of Manchester.

Died.] At Liverpool, 24, Mary, wife of J. M. Brown, esq.—27, Louisa Caroline Mary Ann, wife of J. Addison, jun. esq., of Preston—23, Mr. M. Rigby, son of the Rev. J. Rigby, of Blackley—Mrs. Morris, wife of R. R. Morris, esq., of Brownlow-hill, Liverpool, formerly of Morfa Lodge, Carnarvonshire—At Toxeth Park, Liverpool, J. Newton, esq., of Belmont, Shrewsbury, and of Plantation Metten Meer Zorg, Demerara—At Pendleton, Sarah, widow of the late T. Ollivant, esq., of Manchester—At Lancaster, Mr. Bailey, comedian, leaving a widow (Mrs. Bailey, of the Bath Theatre) and seven children to lament their loss—At the Wrekin, 82, W. Edwards, esq.—At Mill-hill, near Blackburn, 65, T. Turner, esq.—At Bolton, 76, Mrs. Betty Chapman, great grand-daughter of the celebrated Rev. N. Heywood, of Little Lever, near Bolton, Unitarian minister at Ormskirk:

CHESHIRE.

On Thursday, the 25th August, the centre arch of the bridge now building over the Mersey, at Stockport, fell with a tremendous crash, and in its descent killed two men who were working under it at the time, and severely wounded two others, who were all precipitated along with the ruins into the river. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the pressure of the immense mass of stone which had been piled upon this part of the bridge preparatory to the turning of the arch, of which only five courses of stone on each side had been set.

Married.] At Bowden, the Rev. S. Brown, Wesleyan methodist minister, of

Sleaford, Lincolnshire, to Mrs. Martha Aldcroft, relict of the late Mr. T. Aldcroft, Altrincham, Cheshire—At Runcorn, J. Marriott, esq., of Liverpool, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late J. Bury, esq., of Salford.

Died.] At Waverton, 83, J. Jefferson, esq.—At Birkenhead, W. Roylance, esq., of Higher Ardwick—At Whatcroft-hall, Cheshire, Frances Robinson, the youngest child of D. F. Jones, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

A discovery has lately been made of an immense cavern, situated in the Secondary Limestone, at Matlock, Derbyshire, described by geologists as the grandest continuation of caverns hitherto explored.

Married.] Sir G. Heathcote, bart., of Normanton Park, to Mrs. Eldon, of Park Crescent, Portland-place—At Kenleston, J. Beaumont, esq., of Barrow-upon-Trent, Derbyshire, to the Hon. Mary Curzon, daughter of Lord Scarsdale.

Died.] G. R. Hulbert, esq., of Ashton Lodge, Derbyshire, formerly secretary to the Right Hon. Sir C. B. Warren, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's squadron on the American and West-India stations.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At East Retford, Mr. J. Hopkinson, better known under the appellation of Serjeant Hopkinson, aged 83. He was upwards of twenty-four years in his Majesty's service; during which period he served in eleven general engagements, ten of which were by sea, in which he officiated as a marine; he was at the taking of St. Eustatia, on the 20th November 1781. He retired upon a pension about thirty-five years ago, and through life he was noted as a man of strict probity.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Stamford News says, "a large serpent was seen a few days ago, in a field called 'the Lots,' near Crowland, supposed to be nearly eight feet in length."

Married.] J. Williams, esq., M.P. for Lincoln, to Harriet Catherine, only daughter of D. Davenport, esq., M.P. for the county of Chester.

Died.] The Rev. Dr. Evans, rector of South Reston, Lincolnshire, and one of the vicars of Salisbury Cathedral—The Rev. B. Smith, M.A., 37, rector of Great Ponton.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Ratby, R. Bickersteth, esq., of Liverpool, to Katharine, youngest daughter of J. Pares, esq., of the Newarke—The Rev. G. Hunter, of Great Wigston, to Miss Siddons, of Cromford, near Matlock.

Died.] At Osgathorpe, 75, Mrs. G. Fell, relict of the Rev. J. Fell, of Orston—W. F. Hulse, esq., Lieut.-Col. of the Leicestershire militia, a magistrate, and a deputy

deputy-lieutenant of the county of Leicester—85, Mrs. Woodruffe, relict of the late J. Woodruffe, esq., of Burton Overy—At North Luffenham-house, Rutland, 87, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Noel, sixth daughter and last surviving child of the late Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough—At Tinwell, 87, the Rev. T. Foster, L.L.D., rector of that place, and Horn Field, Rutlandshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Burton-upon-Trent, Myrtilla, the wife of Sir J. D. Fowler—At Leek, 61, J. Townsend, esq., brother-in-law to Mr. R. L. Rooke—At his seat, Weston, 64, the Earl of Bradford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. H. Traggett, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, to Louisa, daughter of H. Lane, esq. of Bedworth.

Died.] At Leamington, the Hon. Lady E. K. Heathcote, lady of R. E. Heathcote, esq., of Longton-hall, in the county of Stafford, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Balcarras.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Pontesbury, Lieut.-Col. J. Whitney, of Calverhill, Herefordshire, to Margaret, relict of the late Rev. E. Harries, of Arscot, near Shrewsbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, A. Turner, esq., of Arley-house, to Jane, second daughter of the late Dr. B. Wilmer—At Broadway, Mr. G. Pinhorn, of Red Lion-square, to Mrs. Goore, of the former place.

Died.] At Worcester, W. G. Williams, esq., of Cefn y Cwinwyd, Anglesey—At her house in Sion-place, 68, Mrs. Marriot, relict of W. Marriot, esq., of Pershore—At High Park, 76, P. Gresley, esq., one of the oldest and most active magistrates for that county—At Bewdley, 88, Mrs. Skey, widow of J. Skey, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Two Saxon silver pennies have lately been dug up in a field to the east of the pathway leading from St. Mary's Church to the gas-works, Hereford; one of them is of the reign of Burgerd, a King of Mercia, A. D. 855; the other is still more rare, as there is not one in Rudding's book resembling it.

Died.] At Hom-house, 41, J. Money, esq.—At Woolhampton, 58, T. M'Ghie, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] At Bristol, G. H. Peppin, esq., of Dulverton, Somerset, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Thompson—At Westbury, the Rev. C. Ward, rector of Maulden, Beds., to Susanah, daughter of the Rev. R. Foster, prebendary of Wells Cathedral—At Westbury-on-Severn, Theophilus Charles, fifth son

of the Rev. W. Beale, of Moat-house, Newent, to Hannah, youngest daughter of J. Cadle, esq., of the former place—At Gloucester, C. Offley, esq., of Upfield Lodge, to Arabella Theresa, youngest daughter of T. Martin, esq., of Gloucester—At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. Lightfoot, B.D., vicar of Ponteland, Northumberland, to Cordelia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Kettilby, rector of Sutton, Beds.

Died.] At Cheltenham, the Hon. Charlotte Frances, relict of A. B. Bennet, esq.—Suddenly, near Bristol, D. Smith, esq., one of the aldermen of Chester—58, the Rev. J. Worgan, vicar of Pctworth.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At North Aston, E. Goulburn, esq., to the Hon. Esther Chetwynd—The Rev. J. Sandford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. J. Poole, esq., of Sherborne—The Rev. H. Foulkes, D.D., to Mary, youngest daughter of J. Houghton, esq., Wavertree, Liverpool.

Died.] At Oxford, 70, Constantine Demetriades, a native of Greece. This very extraordinary character was born in September, 1755, at Naupactus. He came to England, several years ago, with Lord Elgin, since which he has resided chiefly at Reading, and in Oxford, as a teacher of languages. His property, (upwards of one thousand pounds) he has left to four Patriarchs of the Greek church, with directions that his soul, and the souls of his father and mother, may be prayed for continually, during one hundred and sixty years after his decease.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] At Bray, near Maidenhead, the Rev. G. A. Legge, vicar of Bray, to Augusta Bowyer, eldest daughter of W. B. Atkins, esq., of Braywick Grove—At Twyford, W. E. Gell, esq., to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. W. Perkins, late vicar of Kingsbury—At Aylesbury, J. Fell, esq., to Ellen, only daughter of Mr. Tasker, of Rotherham, Yorkshire—At Iver, Bucks, the Rev. W. Gay, B.A., to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Chippendale, esq., of the Lodge, Hillingdon, Middlesex—The Rev. J. Coker, B.C.L., rector of Radcliffe, Buckinghamshire, to Charlotte Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Dewar.

Died.] At Apsley-house, Bucks, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Shelton—The Right Hon. Lady Jane James, wife of Sir W. J. James, bart., of Langley-hall, in the county of Berks, and sister of the Marquess Camden—At Manor-house, near Reading, Berks, Sarah, wife of R. Hopkins, esq.—Elizabeth, second daughter of Col. Butler, Lieut.-General of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] John, eldest son of Lord J. Townshend, of Balls Park, Hertfordshire, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Lord

G. Stuart—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. A. Lester, of Hockliffe Grounds, to Miss C. Goodman, of Grainge Mill.

Died.] At Hertford, Mary, eldest daughter of E. Hawks, esq.—At Cranfield rectory, Beds.; 31, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Beard—74, T. Hughes, esq. of Hitchin, Herts.—84, J. Barnard, esq., of Bedford—At Cheshunt, Herts, the Rev. D. Jones.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died] At Darlington, near Northampton, Sir J. R. Miller, bart.—Mary, eldest daughter of Sir W. Wake, bart., of Courteen-hall.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Melbourn, 55, the Rev. W. Carver, many years pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters in that place.

NORFOLK.

On Aug. 10, what is termed a water spout was seen a few miles to the westward of Lynn, first appearing at about a quarter past one o'clock; it seemed to be excited over Marshland, and it exhibited the appearance of a mass of light clouds in the midst of a very dark one, in the form of an inverted cone, rising from the earth, on which its apex rested, to the elevation of about forty-eight degrees: the edges of the cone assumed a very dark hue, and were clearly defined. It gradually blended with the clouds in about a quarter of an hour, by which time they were immediately over Lynn, and poured down torrents of rain in so violent a manner, as to choke the drains and inundate several of the streets.

Married.] Mr. L. H. Clarkson, of West Basham-hall, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Wordingham, esq., of Rupham.

Died.] At Thorpe, 100, Mr. S. Birks. He was the only person living in these parts, who recollected hearing the late Rev. J. Wesley preach, before he left college—At Ditchayham-lodge, 82, Col. J. Capper, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

SUFFOLK.

During the late hot weather, several acres of land, the property of G. Boreham, esq., at Haverill, were suddenly covered by myriads of small snails, with beautifully variegated shells. The circumstance is more singular, from their being unaccompanied by rain on their arrival. The land is still covered with them, and in many places six inches thick.

Married.] At Ipswich, David Hanbury, esq., of Hawleigh, to Louisa Emily, second daughter of J. Colbold, jun. esq.

Died.] At South-end Cottage, Lowestoft, 72, C. King, esq. Commander in the Royal Navy—At Otley, 31, Ann, wife of Mr. Spence, surgeon.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Great Baddow, A. Finlay, esq., of Castlemains, Lanarkshire, to Miss Lucy Ann Jones, of Great Baddow,

and of Twickenham Park, Jamaica—At Great Baddow, J. F. Lightbourn, esq., only child of F. Lightbourn, esq., of the island of Bermuda, to Eliza Mary, second daughter of the Rev. A. Richardson, D.D. and vicar of that parish—J. T. Selwin, esq., of Down-hall, Essex, and of Bosmere, Suffolk, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Gen. L. Gower, of Bill hill, Berkshire—At West Ham, W. F. Pugee, esq. surgeon, to Johanna, eldest daughter of the late J. Ford, esq., of Stratford-grove.

Died.] 23, Mr. J. Benson, of Lugatestone—60, Elizabeth, wife of R. Loxham, esq. Hale-end, Walthamstow—At Ashton-lodge, Sophia, eldest surviving daughter of the late P. Berthon, esq. of Leyton—In Walthamstow, 74, J. Corbett, esq.—At Normanhouse, 66, Mrs. Bridget Dalton—R. Wilson, esq., of Wood-house, East Ham, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, and a Magistrate for the county of Essex—Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, wife of J. Fuller, of Benfleet-hall, and late of Beechamwell, in Norfolk.

KENT.

Dover, Sept. 5.—The terrific flight, as it was announced, of Mr. Courtenay, the American phenomenon, from the heights at Dover to the rope-walk in the Bay, took place this evening about five o'clock. A rope of two and a half inches in circumference, and two hundred and thirty fathoms, or four hundred and sixty yards in length, was made fast to an anchor on the heights, and stretched to a capstern of the rope walk, not so tight but that a segment was formed by a prop being placed near the end. Every necessary preparation being made he was suspended under the rope by stays, or braces, at the shoulders, waist, and one foot, at each of which parts a sheaved block traversed on the rope; having both hands at liberty, he waved a small red flag in each, which, being contrasted with his white dress, had an imposing effect on the multitude assembled.—He was started off the precipice head-foremost, amidst the shouts of thousands, and the velocity with which he descended is almost incredible; the friction of the blocks on the rope caused them to smoke considerably, and in just nineteen seconds from the time of his departure, he reached nearly to the opposite side of the Pent, when an accumulation of mud on the rope, and the segment thereof, stopped him rather abruptly, and he was taken into a boat apparently exhausted, and brought to shore.

Married.] The Rev. R. Board, of Westerham, Kent, to Elizabeth, sister of J. Jones, esq., of Portland-place—At Bonnington, J. Haig, esq., of Dublin, to Jane, daughter of the late J. Haig, esq., Bonnington.

Died.] At West Malling, 85, Lieut.-Col. Downman—At Tunbridge Wells, Ellen, the wife of G. T. Lambert, esq., of Tavistock-square, London—At Bedgbury,

80, Mrs. Cartier, widow of J. Cartier, esq., formerly Governor-Gen. of Bengal—At Ramsgate, 67, Sir J. Sutton, K.C.B. Admiral of the White—At West Wickham, B. Morice, esq., one of the Judges of the Marshalsea Court, and Commissioner of Bankrupts—At Sheerness, the Rev. J. Fearon, Chaplain of the Dock yard—At Broadstairs, R. Wilson, esq., of Wood-house, East Ham, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, and a Magistrate for the county of Essex—At Canterbury, Lieutenant-General Disborough, Royal Marines—Mr. J. Burgess, many years a chorister of the Cathedral; and on the same day, within an hour of her brother, 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess, who many years ago, produced a satirical piece, called "the Maid of the Oaks."

SUSSEX.

On Monday, Sept. 12, a most destructive fire broke out in the mansion of Major Russell, on the East Cliff Brighton, which was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated from twelve to fifteen thousand pounds.

Married.] At Ovingdean, John, eldest son of Mr. Beard, of Rottingdean, to Mary, Ann, eldest daughter of W. Stanford, esq., of Preston—At Chichester, by the Rev. J. Davies, Mr. Croker, to Miss Heath—At Stockbridge, G. Crichton, esq. to Catherine, second daughter of the late W. Forrester, esq., of Culmore, Stirlingshire—At Brighton, T. L. Follett, esq., of Lyme, to Letitia, widow of the late Major-General Powlett—At Bury, R. T. Grundy, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late G. Openshaw, esq.

Died.] At Brighton, 55, G. A. Nash, esq., of Finsbury-square; 38, the Rev. T. Braine, vicar of West-Wittering, near Chichester, and perpetual curate of Bareby, Selby; 77, W. Guy, esq., of Chichester; J. Pope, esq., of the Little London; Lady Constable, relict of Sir T.C. Constable, bart.

HAMPSHIRE.

Some time ago fourteen human skeletons were discovered at Southampton, in a field near St. Mary's church-yard. About six weeks ago two coins were dug up in the same field, but at some distance south of the spot in which the skeletons were found.

These two coins are Saxon silver pennies. They were found near a considerable parcel of wood ashes, intermingled with burnt bones, in a kind of circular pit, which extended to a depth of nine feet from the surface of the mould before the clay was removed.

At Sarson, in this county, lately, a shepherd observed a hawk descend and rise again immediately with something in its claws, ascending to a considerable height in the air, when it suddenly fell to the ground; he ran to the spot, and found the hawk dead, and a stoat, which had sucked its blood during its aerial ascension, making off into a hedge.

Dreadful Catastrophe at Portsmouth Dock-yard.—On Wednesday last, one of the

grandest spectacles that the world can afford—the launching of a three-decker (the Princess Charlotte), was preceded by an accident of the most dreadful and appalling description. It appears, that, by the force of the tide, the gates of a dry dock over which a foot bridge was erected, which thousands had passed to reach the site of the launch, and which, at the moment, was crowded with men, women and children anxiously hastening to the spot, were suddenly burst open, and the bridge, with all upon it, precipitated into the dock below—the waves quickly overwhelming them, and filling the dock with water fifteen feet deep. About twenty people thus lost their lives.

Married.] R. H. Whitelocke, esq., of Winchester, to Miss Frances Julia Percy Becher—At Milford, the Rev. H. Jones, A.M., to Mary Frances Ford, eldest daughter of the late J. M. Allen, esq., of Lynton.

Died.] At Ryde, Isle of Wight, 69, J. Lens, esq., his Majesty's ancient Sergeant at Law—At Biddeston-house, J. G. Everett, esq., of Heytesbury, Wilts—At Barnfield, near Southampton, P. Hulton, esq., sincerely regretted—At the rectory, Alverstoke, the Rev. C. A. North, M.A. youngest son of the late Bishop of Winchester.

WILTSHIRE.

Lately, a woman was gleaning in a field near old Sarum Castle, when she picked up a mouse perfectly red. She took it home, and placed it under an earthen pan, which on removing, she found it surrounded by eight young ones.

Married.] At Yatton Keynell, W. Wright, esq., late of the Rifle Brigade, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Hooper, rector of Yatton Keynell—Rev. J. Clapp, of Carston, to Emma, second daughter of E. Lawrance, esq., of Kent Cottage, Falmouth—At Wroughton, W. Pinegar, gent., Manor-house, Marston, to Mrs. Donaldson, of Wroughton.

Died.] 38, J. Barnes, esq., of Apperley-bridge, near Bradford—At Highworth, 45, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. Rowden.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bauwell Caverns.—The smallest of the two caverns is situated at the N.W. extremity of Bauwell-hill, and open to the Bristol Channel between Western-super-mare and Breane Down. The entrance is by a low, level passage, proceeding under the hill's elevation about 12 or 14 feet, and terminated by the cavern, an almost circular space, about 16 feet over, and in some places 10 feet high. When discovered, the floor was thickly covered, to a considerable height, with the bones of quadrupeds. The specimens shewn are of enormous size—antlers of deer, horns of the buffalo—vertebræ of the neck and back, of astonishing dimensions. At the extremity of this cave, is a precipitate

precipitate descent to an apparently immense, but unexplored extent; the whole of which declivity is still covered with bones similarly situated with those first discovered; and now purposely left to exhibit their natural situation. The other cavern, which is situated a few hundred yards above, contains none of the remarkable bones, &c. of the former; but its natural appearances are of a most curious and striking description. The descent is perpendicular, through a narrow, artificial tunnel, by two ladders, to the depth of about an 150 feet. After quitting the ladders, the descent, though still excessively steep, is effected by steps, purposely excavated. The hollows in the roof, styled "*Bells*," are finely incrustated. At the extremity of the cavern, amidst an assemblage of rocks and chasms, is a huge fragment of stone, detached on every part but its base; and, from its singular situation and appearance, this stone is styled "*the Pulpit*."

Married.] The Rev. W. Pyne, rector of Pitney, to Polyxena Ann, only daughter of the late R. Mitchell, esq., of Langport—At Walcot church, W. Snow, esq., of the 65th regt., to Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Robertson, of Hall Craig, Larnarkshire—At Keynsham, H. E. Mynors, esq., of Weatheroak-hill, Worcestershire, to Eliza Clara, only daughter of the late T. Partridge, esq., of Bowbridge, near Stroud—At Wells, the Rev. J. Sandford, of Balliol College, Oxford, to Elizabeth, only child of the late R. J. Poole, esq., of Sherborne, Dorset.

Died.] At Bath, Lord H. S. Moore, second son of the late Marquis of Drogheda—At Withycombe-house, W. Stone, esq., formerly treasurer for this county—At Bath, Lady Leslie, widow of the late Sir E. Leslie, bart., of Tarbert, county Kerry.

DORSETSHIRE.

There are now at Anning's Fossil Dépôt, Lyme Regis, three fossil skeletons of the Saurin tribe, *viz.* *Ichthyosaurus Teneurostris*, *Ichthyosaurus Vulgarus*, and *Ichthyosaurus Intermedius*; the former being twelve feet in length, and in such perfect state that its osteology may be distinctly ascertained. The *Ichthyosaurus Vulgarus* is a beautiful cabinet specimen, unequalled by any hitherto found in Europe, being only three feet long.

In Dorsetshire, upon the Upton estate, near Poole, a very extensive bed of clay, fit for the manufacture of china of the first specimens; has just been discovered close to the water's edge. This will be an invaluable acquisition to the manufactory of that rising branch of commerce.

Married.] At Dorchester, Walter Jollie, esq. v.s., to Hannah Lycette, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Avarne, of Rugely, in the county of Stafford—R. H. J. Place, of Marnhull, Dorsetshire, esq. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. A. Lagden, of Cambridgeshire—At Weymouth, T. White, esq., of Severn-house,

near Bewdley, to Susan, daughter of J. Webster, esq., of Auchrennie, Forfar.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stonehouse, Mr. H. Hance, of Brompton, to Jane Agnes, only daughter of Major B. Fletcher, of Rose Cottage, Larn—G. H. Peppin, esq., of Dulverton, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late T. Thomson, esq., of Bristol.

Died.] At Wodehouse, near Bideford, 91, J. Wilcock, esq.—At Stonehouse, the Rev. R. Burn, minister of the Independent chapel in that town—22, Mr. Page, churchwarden of a parish in the vicinity of Totnes—In Devonport, at Morice-town, after a long and painful illness, Lieut. H. R. Atwill, R.N.—At Shillingford parsonage, 24, after a lingering illness, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. P. Welland—32, Miss Ann Horwood, formerly of Pitsborough, Georgeham—At Smytham, 76, Ulilia, the lady of J. Boger, esq.—At the Castle-house, Ilfracombe, the lady of the Rev. R. Chichester, rector of Chittlehampton.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Launceston Lieutenant Cooke, R.N. to Rebecca, daughter of C. Lethbridge, esq.

Died.] At Pencalenick, Alice, widow of the late Rev. J. Vivian, vicar of St. Ewe.

WALES.

Gold Coin found at Holyhead.—The gold coin weighs three pennyweights and a half. On the obverse is the head of the Emperor Constantine the Great, in very excellent preservation, wearing a diadem (strictly speaking, for it is a simple band) of pearls and jewels, with the inscription, CONSTANTINVS. MAX. AVG. *i. e.* Constantinus Maximus Augustus. On the reverse is a wreath very neatly executed, within which is the inscription VOTIS $\times \times \times$; and on the exergue T S E.

Married.] At Llanguniddu, Mr. J. Vaughan, of Merthyr-Tydvil, to Miss Williams, of Runney Iron-Works—At Llywell, Mr. J. Noble, of Cardiff, to Anne, third daughter of D. W. Powell, esq., of Pentrevelin, Breconshire—At Hanmer, T. Jones, esq., of Glanfanat, near Llanrhaidr, Denbighshire, to Miss Speakman, only daughter of the late Mr. Speakman, of Wllington, Flintshire—The Rev. D. Howel, to Miss Cadwallader, of Swansea.

Died.] At Carmarthen, 60, Mrs. Mary Corrie, widow of the late F. Corrie, esq.—64, F. Hancorne, esq., of Swansea; William, son of Capt. R. Waters—In Montgomeryshire, 83; J. Lewis, late of Coedydmai, in that county. The deceased weighed near twenty-five stone, and the following are the dimensions of his person, taken a short time prior to his death:

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Round the Body (belly),	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breast	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thigh	1	11
Leg (calf),	1	10
Ankle	1	1

SCOTLAND.

A white porpoise was shot lately off Millport, the first ever seen by the oldest fishermen.

A short time since, two young whales were left on the sands in Aberlady bay, and not being above low water mark, were taken possession of by the country people, as their indisputable right.

Married.] R. Black, esq., in Kirkcaldy, to Rachael, daughter of the Rev. J. Law, Kirkcaldy—At Edinburgh, R. Duke, esq. to Eliza, only daughter of the late Capt. L. Oliphant, of Kinneir—At Kelso, A. Campbell, esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late T. Barstow, esq.—At Edinburgh, J. A. Trimmer, of Turnham-green, Middlesex, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. J. Fielding, of Denbigh-house—Mr. A. Turnbull, Leith, to Christian, fifth daughter of Mr. J. Thomson, of the Cess Office, James-street—J. Romanes, esq., of Lauder, to Isabella, daughter of the late J. Bason, esq. of Heriot's-hall—At Glasgow, J. W. Macturk, m.d. of Bradford, to Catharine, only daughter of the late J. Rutherford, esq., of Craigon, Kinrosshire—The Rev. J. Smyth, to Margaret, daughter of S. Davidson, esq. surgeon, Culross—At An-cram-house, the Rev. G. Elliott, son of the Right Hon. H. Elliot, to Williamina, youngest daughter of the late P. Brydone, esq.—At Glasgow, R. Monro, esq. to Miss Maria Mackenzie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 85, the Right Hon. Francis, Earl of Mar, who so lately was restored to the ancient and illustrious peerage of his ancestors. His Lordship is succeeded by his son, J. Thomas, Lord Erskine and Garioch, now Earl of Mar—At his house, in Thurso, Capt. J. Henderson, of the Ross, &c. militia—In the Isle of Man, 71, Lieut.-Col. W. Cunningham, formerly of the 58th regt. of foot—At Elliestown, Mrs. Tulloh, relict of the late T. Tulloh, esq., of Elliestown—At Newton Manse, the Rev. T. Scott, minister of Newton.

A dinner was given at Ayre, to the Marquis of Hastings, on Wednesday the 7th of September, for which the public rooms in the public buildings of that town were fitted up in a very splendid style. The Earl of Glasgow, Lord-lieutenant of Ayrshire, was in the chair; the Marquis of Hastings, the Lord Justice Clerk, Sir A.

Cathcart, and other distinguished characters took their seats on his left hand; and the Duke of Portland, Lord J. Stewart, the Provost of Ayr, Sir J. M. Cunninghame, &c. &c., on the right.—Sir H. D. Blair acted as Croupier, with Lord Rawdon, and the Earl of Eglinton being seated on his right and left. More than one hundred noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and distinction in the county, filled the seats surrounding the tables.

IRELAND.

Lately, the workmen who were excavating the new canal near Clonfert, in the county of Galway, discovered in the large bog a wooden road, about six feet wide, formed on large piles of timber, and running in the direction of the Shannon. It lies about four feet under the present surface of the bog; the length of it is not exactly ascertained, only about a mile of it having as yet been opened. The workmanship appears to be of the rudest description.

Married.] W. Turner, esq., of Dublin, to Miss Pinnell, of St. Michael's hill, Bristol—At Stillorgan, the Right Hon. Lord Muskerry, to the daughter of H. D. Grady, esq.—At Cork, M. Price, esq. to Harriet Louisa, second daughter of Major Armstrong, of Holy Cross Abbey, Thurles.

Died.] At Dublin, 80, W. Troy, esq., brother of the late titular Archbishop of Dublin; M. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Newry, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Kelly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore—At Lissanour Castle, county Antrim, Mrs. Macartney Hume, niece and heiress to the late Earl of Macartney.

A very remarkable animal, of the vermes order, was lately discovered among some potatoe haulm at the orchard of P. Blanchfield, esq., of Clifden, county of Kilkenny. It is about six inches in length, and its diameter is about two. It is curiously formed at both ends of the body. The eyes are very minute, and the feet, which are some black, and others yellow, and are fourteen in number, are very small. It has a small yellow horny tail, with a black spot at the extremity, growing from the centre of the last joint; and there are two broad horny substances under that joint, by which it seizes and firmly grasps small substances. It is constantly in motion, but is becoming less lively than when first found.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have been favoured with a communication of great value on the interesting and important subject of the Impressment of Seamen; embracing a very enlarged and liberal view, not of that question only, but of almost every consideration connected with the encouragement, treatment and condition of a most valuable body of men, and the general improvement and welfare of the service. Though not favoured with the name of the communicant, the communication itself bears sufficient evidence of the rank of the writer, and his familiarity alike with the service and with the admiralty. Such an article cannot fail to be highly acceptable to our readers, and to the public at large, in whatever shape; and

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and it is obviously desirable that the whole of it should appear before the next meeting of Parliament. From its length, and the nature of our publication, it would necessarily require to be divided through three or four numbers, and we purpose commencing it in the ensuing, unless we should previously be informed that our Correspondent would prefer its appearing entire in our next Supplement, which will not be published till towards the end of January.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent "Thermes" for having pointed out to us the very ample and honourable use made of our publication by the Editors of a continental Journal of such high celebrity as the "*Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie*," in whose pages for July last we have had the pleasure of finding several of our articles avowedly translated.

A specimen of close and abstract reasoning upon the recondite question of "*the Eternity or Non-eternity of the World?*" has laid by us for some time, from the reluctance we have of being drawn even to the verge of metaphysical controversy. However, variety is the motto of our Miscellany; and, for once, we will venture into the depths of entity and eternity, and pay even a visit to Chaos and old Night. It will appear in our next number, with a commentary by another hand, who boldly pushes the inquiry from an individual world to the immensity of matter.

A Correspondent, who will remember the words, perhaps, though he finds them not in our poetical columns, would do well to ask himself by what possible delusion of the ear he could mistake any part of the following sentence for verse:—"Even then the Muse joys, midst the solemn stillness, to outpour her secret soul, and give each burning thought its voice and utterance." And yet it comes something nearer to verse as it here stands than in the author's MS.: for where something like a verse does occur, it neither begins nor ends as the author had measured it on his fingers. If those who think they are writing verses, would write them down occasionally in this way, and try them by the mere test of the ear, how frequently would they discover their mistake!

Another Correspondent (who lives in long remembrance and personal respect) must excuse us for saying, that where poetry is the question, or the form of poetry is assumed, it is to the poetry alone that we can look. Subject is nothing unless it be poetically handled and poetically expressed.

The favours of B. are received; and with a few occasional retouchings of the rhythmus might be admissible. But we prefer originality to mutation; and suspect that it is better to leave Ossian as he is than to deck him out in rhyme. At least it would require something like Miltonic fire to render him more interesting in regular verse than he is in his own wild mountain prose.

J. F.'s two communications on "The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," and "Defence of the Age we live in," are much too juvenile for our pages. We advise him, in the spirit of kindness, to satisfy himself, at present at least, with being a reader. We should do him a wrong, not a service, did we flatter him with the idea that we discover any indications of his becoming a successful writer in the way of authorship.

Mr. T. S. Davies' "On his Demonstration," shall appear in our next: as will also, we trust, the brief communications of "O. O. O.," E. S. "on the Strawberry," &c.; "A Lodger in Lambeth;" and Mr. E. Duvar on the word "Idiotism." Some of these ought to have had immediate insertion; but though dated as far back as the 16th, they did not reach the editor till the 23d, when the Correspondence part of the present number was already printed off.

We find so many promises of insertion yet unfulfilled, that we fear to make specific promises as to time; but we persuade ourselves that N. B. on Nestorian progenitorship; G. on Female Education; Exotic Plants and Animals; Y. Z. on Antiquity of Parts of the Old Testament; T. H. on Bayley's History of the Tower; Horne Tooke on THE; and Mr. Jennings on Mechanics' Institutions; will, most of them, if not all, appear in our next. "Importation of Foxes" on the earliest opportunity.

It is with great reluctance that we have delayed, even for an instant, the reply of N. Y. to "A Son of Adam." It is somewhat tart, but we do not like it the worse for that; and N. Y. may depend upon it he shall have justice and a fair field.

A Correspondent informs us that the Burmese Imperial State Carriage, which was captured at an early period of the present sanguinary Indian war, has just reached this country, and is now preparing for a public exhibition. It is described to us as, without exception, one of the most splendid works of art that can be conceived, presenting an entire blaze of gold, silver, and precious stones. All this may be perfectly true; but as we have not seen it, we cannot enter into the detail. The pages of the Monthly Magazine are always open for the announcement of every novelty, literary, scientific, curious, or useful, in which the public or the inventors, importers or proprietors, can be interested: but if opinions, or descriptions involving opinions, are expected to be given, the opportunity must be furnished to us of seeing and judging for ourselves. The Monthly Magazine must not be considered as "Every Man his own Reviewer."

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HINTS on the IMPRESSMENT of SEAMEN.

" Oh then protect the British tar,
Remindful of his merit,
And when again you're plunged in war
He'll shew his daring spirit."

Sea Song.

A CONTINUED state of peace, by circumscribing that extensive field where much activity of mind habitually existed, naturally forces it into other channels, and inclines those energies, hitherto absorbed in one great object, to the investigation of subjects connected with the customary pursuits of the individual: thus giving a fair opportunity for making use of past experience, in endeavours to exalt the profession by improving the condition of the persons belonging to it, but especially of those classes whose happiness is particularly affected by the influence of a practice universally acknowledged to be oppressive, and whose only excuse is the never-failing, but misused, plea of state necessity.

In these times, too, when the light of intelligence has spread abroad, and is rapidly bringing out the true colouring of the great picture of human happiness; when it has even penetrated the dark and musty recesses of cabinets, and induced measures and opinions that, a few years ago, would have been scouted as visionary, fatuous, or democratic; the subject of these pages has not been left in total obscurity.

" And if (as Sir William Petty observes) the keeping of 30,000 seamen in pay, whose services were available at pleasure, was, in the last century, considered as a badge of slavery; if equality of rights be the essence of a free constitution; if the greatest good of the greatest number be the golden rule of governments; if the oppression of any particular class of the community be contrary to humanity, justice, and sound policy; in fine, if the cheerful and willing service of a very numerous and important part of the population be an object worthy of any serious notice, then the cruelty and impolicy of the impressment of seamen must continue to force itself, more and more powerfully, on the attention of the country, until the cause of justice and humanity be no longer problematical."

It has been contended, as we have mentioned above, and doubt not will again be urged, that the system of impressment is justifiable in all cases of state necessity; that every person who enjoys, or is entitled to protection from the laws, is morally bound to co-operate with his compatriots in the support of those laws, when threatened by a foreign enemy; and that no person whatever is exempt from the contribution of his services to the protection of the state: that this appears to be an admitted principle, and we accordingly find all classes of landsmen called upon to serve in the militia, either in person, or by substitute. From this, it is further said; seafaring men are exempted in consideration of their liability to be called on to serve in their own element—both being equally required for the safety of the commonwealth. The militia-man, though not obliged to serve out of the kingdom, is still taken away from his own home and connexions, while the seaman may be also said to serve the state, within its own limits and jurisdiction; more especially those employed on the home station; and when he chooses a sea-faring life, he knows, at the time, the advantages and disadvantages to which he is subject—he knows that he is exempted from serving in the militia, he also knows that he is not exempted from serving afloat.

We admit the whole of this reasoning; nay, we will go further and say that cases may possibly arise when an entire population may be justly called upon to serve, even without pay; but, in these extreme cases, the necessity is self-evident; no man considers a moment, each person feels the case his own, it is the will of the community, and there can hardly be a dissenting voice. That impressment may be fully justified by the above argument, we do not pretend to deny—we admit the principle, but not the necessity: demonstrate the latter and the argument is at an end; all we mean to insist on here is that no absolute necessity does exist; that there are other means; that this is the season to seek for, and apply them;

them; and until they have been found to fail, we should not again have recourse to impressment.

No one will deny that this system is capable of much modification; that any modification would be an improvement; and that it might, in many respects, be made more analogous to the practice of drawing for the militia, were it even by a law obliging seafaring men, between certain ages, to serve on board a man-of-war for five or seven years, which would have the effect of bringing multitudes forward, particularly at the commencement of hostilities, *and before they were called upon*, in order to get their time of service finished as soon as possible, and while there appeared the greatest chance of prize money; and, then, if the service itself were made more palatable, one-half of these men would remain even after their period of service was finished.

The advocates of this measure have not been favoured with all the encouragement that such a cause and their exertions deserve; it has unfortunately arisen on that side of the political hemisphere which is still in its winter solstice; whose productions are commonly nipt in the bud, or totally disregarded until their own native vigour and rapid growth ultimately force them into notice. Neither is the public mind sufficiently familiarized with the subject: it is viewed as a dangerous innovation on old established customs, under which the navy has long flourished; and, like the navigation act, is, by some, considered absolutely necessary to the very existence of our maritime power! The navy, however, has flourished in spite of impressment, and the silliness and absurdity of such antiquated notions only tend to keep a nation in petticoats: they have, happily for the country, been fully exposed by the salutary effects of that improved commercial policy which now influences the minds of his Majesty's ministers, and has given new vigour to commercial enterprize, in spite of the enormous load of our national debt; and it is earnestly hoped the attention of Government will finally be turned to the subject now before us: a subject of the greatest moment, inasmuch as it adds the moral sins of inhumanity and injustice to the political errors of restriction and monopoly.

Inhuman and unjust must be the practice that forcibly interferes with the industrious and peaceable occupations of the poor man, disperses his hopes, para-

lizes his endeavours, steps between him and every feeling of family affection, and finally obliges him to curse the service—that of his country! into which he is forced, an unwilling victim, and which he cannot quit without a crime! His father, mother, wife, or children, may be in distress, in extreme misery, from which the high wages he *could* earn are sufficient to remove them; he knows this, and he deserts that service into which he was unjustly dragged: no man, with the common feelings of humanity, can blame him; and where is the man, with a spark of freedom in his composition, that would not do the same?

This picture is not fancy: such events were but too common during the late war: we recollect an instance of a seaman belonging to one of his Majesty's ships (we believe a pressed man), who happened after some years' absence to touch at the port where he was born; his aged father and mother and his sisters came alongside the ship to see him, with all the eagerness of family affection, heightened by long separation: unluckily, however, an order had been issued to prevent any woman from coming on board—it was not relaxed in their favour; he then asked permission to go on shore with his family for a few hours, as he was on the eve of a long voyage; this too was refused: upon which the poor man, at all risks, determined to pay a last visit to his friends, and swam on shore that night. He returned, however, in the morning, but not before his absence was taken notice of.

The captain, who was one of those that think the cat-o-nine tails a sovereign remedy, determined to try him by a court-martial, in order to make a severe example; he was sentenced to—we don't know how many lashes, by the court; but as few as could well be given for the offence, all circumstances considered; and the commodore, a man of humanity, ordered the prisoner on board his own ship, where the sentence never was put in execution. This man's behaviour was invariably good while he remained on board the commodore, a period of some years; and he had a careless sort of gaiety and ready wit, particularly in situations of danger, that always made him a great favourite with both officers and ship's company.

It will be readily admitted, that the competition for labour should be as free with regard to seamen, as it is in any other trade or profession; and even

even were it granted, that in times of peculiar emergency the Government should be armed with the power of compelling the service of certain classes, the doctrine of its right to avail itself of that service at *less* than the market price, can never surely be maintained with any appearance of justice or good policy; when the obvious effects of such a system are aversion, flight and concealment. In the United States' navy, where the discipline is generally considered more severe than ours, *there is no scarcity of men*; they enter for a limited time, and the seaman's pay is regulated by the fluctuation of the merchant's wages, or in other words, it follows the market price; though, we believe, never fully up to its level. From 1800 to 1816, it varied from *ten to seventeen dollars a month*; the smallest of these sums is nearly one-third more than the pay of an able seaman in the British navy; and the largest a great deal more than double, while the necessities of life are generally much cheaper in that country than in this.

That there are not two opinions on the expediency of abolishing this odious custom, which is "more honoured in the breach than the observance," if a less exceptionable substitute can be pointed out, must be apparent to every body; hence it becomes almost incumbent on individuals, who may have reflected at all on the subject, to give their opinions publicity, and leave them to stand or fall by their own intrinsic value: such a procedure can do no harm, and may render some assistance to the cause, if it only call forth an answer; the simple discussion of the question will familiarize it to the public; and any notice, however meagre and unworthy, may nevertheless call forth the sentiments of abler men, and a plan be ultimately struck out that will reconcile all opinions—for there must be a remedy somewhere—death is the only thing which has none.

We are told that, were it not for impressment, we should, at the commencement of a war, be in want of men to equip our ships; that they would remain sailorless—inert masses, floating on the face of the waters: in short, that while *our* fleets continued stagnating in port, those of our enemies would be riding triumphant over the ocean. In the first place, it is by no means apparent why our adversaries should be beforehand with us, unless their system be preferable to ours; and if so, let us

profit by their example;—let us change this illiberal system—alter this narrow and penurious policy—give the maritime part of the community fair play—make the only difference between a man-of-war and a merchant-man, the superior discipline of the former; and let the restraints necessary to ensure that discipline be no greater than will effect their object. You will then find little difficulty in giving animation to those splendid bulwarks of the British empire, and they will become palaces instead of prisons.

As the cause of a disease is necessary to be known before an effectual remedy can be applied, let us now endeavour to discover the reason that occasions such unwillingness in the seamen of England to serve on board his Majesty's ships.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SCRAP OF CRITICISM.

IN our Notices to Correspondents at the end of our preceding number, we quoted, as a sentence of prose, some lines rejected from our poetic columns; and suggested an experiment, by means of which an author might always, not only know whether it was verse, or prose that he was writing, but also where it was that his verses, if any such there were, began, and where they ended—which, most assuredly, the fingers alone (maugre the editorial Shakespeare-marrings of Messrs. Malone and Co.) can never tell him.

As poetical criticism is with us a sort of morality—because we look upon *poetry as one of the real goods of life*!—we will push the application of the principle, there suggested, a little further; or, explain it rather, by a practical illustration, for which nothing could be more convenient than the lines in question. And as (if the poet can keep his own secret) nobody can know, but himself, to whose effusions the animadversions apply, they may preserve towards him all the delicacy of a private and friendly criticism, while even our great Poet Laureate himself, if ever he should write another "Kehama,"* may take a hint from them, perhaps, that may not be quite unprofitable. The lines in question are thus arranged in the author's manuscript.

* Several lines of which, most assuredly, do not tell upon the ear in exact accordance with their whimsical arrangement.

We should premise, by the way, just to show where it is that he begins to trip,

"And silence broods upon the world's repose,"

which, at least, is a very good verse; but thus he immediately proceeds:

"Even then the Muse, joys midst the solemn

Stillness to outpour, her secret soul, and
Give each burning thought, its voice, and utterance.

'Tis then she tunes, her harp symphonious,
'Tis then she joins, the music of the spheres,
'Tis then she throws, her mortal nature off,
And joys to find, her daring spirit free,
Free from the shackles that *hath* bound her here.

It is curious, upon minute analysis, to observe how completely all the confusion and prosaic dissonance of this passage has arisen out of the mistaken notion into which Malone and Stephens, and even Johnson, and all the modern editors have so ridiculously blundered, that the numbers of verse can be counted, like those of arithmetic, upon the fingers—as if versification were addressed, not to the sense of hearing but of touch, and was to be measured, not by *quantities* and *qualities*, but by the vulgar addition or enumeration of syllables alone—according to which,

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten,"

with their usual expedient of a barbarous elision, would make a *good* heroic verse.* But for this mistake, mere

* To pass by a multitude of other blunders still more revolting to the ear, we will particularize one curious instance of editorial pragmatism. There is a considerable portion of the scene between *Glo'ster* and *Lady Anne*, in the original play of "Richard the Third"—that part, we mean, in which they indulge "the keen encounter of their wits" in a long series of repartee, which Shakspeare, obviously for the terseness and smartness of the effect, had written in octo-syllabic verse, and which, in the old folio of 1623, is so printed. But the sapient editors of a more critically enlightened age (the *restorers* of the *genuine text*) not being able to conceive how any thing less than ten syllables could constitute a dramatic line (as if there were not licenses and varieties of verse enough, in the scenes of Shakspeare, to have suggested a very different conclusion) set their fingers to work and counted the syllables into what they call regular heroics of ten syllables each: and so they stand in all the modern

perception alone could not have failed to discover that the clause which stands above, at the commencement of the first line, is, in fact, an imperfect portion of some precedent verse; and the whole passage, by the mere restoration of two harsh and unnecessary elisions, the correction of a careless slip of grammar, the inversion of one syllable, the dismissal of another, and the avoidance of the unmeaning repetition of a third, would have stood thus, in a series of, at least, very tolerable verse:

— "Even then the muse
Joins midst the solemn stillness to outpour"
Her secret soul, and give each burning
thought
Its voice and utterance. *It is* then she tunes
Her harp symphonious; *it is* then she joins.
The music of the spheres; 'tis then she
throws
Her mortal nature off, and joys to find
Her daring spirit *from the shackles free*
That bound her here."

When the poet had once got thus far, he would easily have filled up, if he had deemed it necessary, his two imperfect lines. For the first, the sacrifice of one of his own precedent lines which we have not quoted—

"When Contemplation holds her starry reign,"

which confounds cause and effect—as if our contemplations made the stars shine, instead of the shining of the stars inducing us to contemplation!—would have furnished the materials:

"Even then, by Contemplation led, the Muse"

which would have given him one good verse, instead of two bad ones. And as for the concluding desideratum,

"That bound her here, and check'd her towering flight,"

was too obvious to have been missed.

If these observations should be of any use to our correspondent, we have hopes that they will be regarded as no ungrateful return for his sometimes very pleasing favours; and those of our general

editions, to this day; although so standing (if the voice attempts to follow the typographical arrangement), they are neither verse nor prose. O Midas! Midas! thy ears were a legacy bequeathed to the braying tribes of critics and of editors! We feel at our own, that we may be sure whether they do not need the crop.

* "Pour out" would have been better grammar, and equally good—nay, in point of euphony, somewhat better verse.

ral readers who have a taste for poetical composition will not quarrel with us, we trust, for this small intrusion on the space usually assigned to correspondence.

EDIT:

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IT has occurred to me, in reading the observations on self-educated scholars, and on the pedantic anti-anglicisms, and frequently barbarous style of very learned writers, in various numbers of the *Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism*, and divers passages in your reviewing department, that the writer of those articles, in mentioning the style of Dr. Johnson (which, by the way, with all its cumbrous pomp and amplifying triplets, has its beauties; to which I should suspect that your critic of critics has had some obligations in the formation of his own,) ought to have remembered, that the author of the *Rambler*, the literary giant of his day, was, as far as authorship is concerned, a self-educated scholar. If the materials of what, perhaps, the philosophizer on Criticism would consider as the defects of his style, were brought with him from the college, the style itself was not formed there, nor owed its beauties to the discipline, the themes, or the instructions of Oxford. As an English author, he educated himself after he had quitted his alma mater; and got his English, and formed his style of English writing (as an appeal to his earlier compositions will sufficiently evince,) when his necessities compelled him to seek a livelihood (scanty enough for many years, heaven knows!) by following the trade of an English author, and addressing his lucubrations, principally, to unclassicalized and mere English ears. So true it is, to a considerable extent at least, that when a scholar, as we call him, has spent the whole of what ought to be his educational years at classical schools and colleges, he has, from the defective systems of those seminaries (even for scholarship itself) the most important part of his education to seek while he is seeking his bread; and he may think himself lucky, if his greatest blemishes, after all, be not attributable to the impossibility of unlearning entirely the lumberous and inapplicable jargon of pedantry, which had been flogged in at one end, and crammed in at the other, by the discipline and the lectures of pedagogue professors.

N. B.

OBSERVATIONS on the CAUSES of REMITTENT FEVER, as it occurs, on the COASTS of the MEDITERRANEAN; with SUGGESTIONS for PREVENTING their EFFECTS. By H. ROBERTSON, M.D., Author of a Work on the "Natural History of the Atmosphere," &c.

[Concluded from No. 415, page 208.]

IN consequence of the effect of local circumstances, there are situations where remittent fever is more frequent and severe than in others in the same parallel of latitude, and seemingly enjoying the same kind of climate. This exception will, however, be found to arise, in every instance, not from any difference in the cause of the disease, but from the position of the place, in regard to marshy or high grounds in its vicinity. Thus, places to the leeward or windward of stagnant water, and especially if enclosed by mountains or high grounds, are subject to remittent fever, during the prevalence of certain winds, or otherwise; and it is, most probably, to the blowing of particular winds, in certain seasons, that we ought to attribute the prevalence of remittent fever in particular places, and its regular return periodically; and not to any dependence on magnetic or lunar influence: although there is no doubt, that certain positions of the planets, as influencing the seasons in different years, must, when co-operating with the above-mentioned local circumstances, add greatly to the violence of the disease, by occasioning the variation mentioned.

Gibraltar, from its situation, seems to be peculiarly liable to the causes of remittent fever: because, that along the line-walls on the bay, there is a considerable space of the shore kept in a state of humidity only, not being covered with water. which, of all others, is the condition best calculated for extricating marsh miasma. The space allotted for the landing of the cattle and necessities for the use of the garrison is, also, peculiarly noxious in this respect; for the cattle, being allowed to remain, even for days, before being taken within the walls, this circumstance tends greatly to produce a concurrence of those causes that so readily generate the matter in question: and I have no doubt that, independently of the bad effects arising from other causes of a similar nature, the practice I have pointed out, and the burying-ground above-mentioned, contribute considerably in producing the disease that has so often desolated that city.

The

The position of Gibraltar, along the shore at the bottom of a high and extensive mountain, must greatly tend to render remittent fever not only more frequent, but more malignant, on its occurrence there: because, in consequence of the height and extent of the mountain, the ascent of the vapour in the atmosphere meets with a barrier preventing its dispersion; and, in consequence of the lower temperature at that height, it must naturally sink towards its source: and in this way being kept dispersed over the town, it acts with redoubled effect upon its inhabitants. It seems to be owing to this that the town of Gibraltar is kept, as it were, at all times immersed in a noxious gas; and that, in consequence of the peculiar malignity of the exhalation from the burying-ground, the remittent fever has so often broken out there with singular violence. It is not improbable, that the severity of the disease may have given occasion to the great discordance of opinions upon this subject.

Carthage is likewise placed on the coast, and is nearly surrounded by high grounds, thereby preventing the free dispersion of the exhalations arising from the harbour, &c.; but the miasma, probably, arises principally from the ditches around the works, which are almost always wet, in consequence of retaining the rain.

On the other hand, Valencia, situated in a nearly similar climate, peculiarly exposed to noxious exhalations that arise from the shallow, and almost stagnant river that surrounds it, and that are occasioned by the common practice of irrigating the grounds, for the culture of rice and other grain, is, nevertheless, much less liable to the severer forms of remittent fever, than either of the above-mentioned places. Its superior salubrity probably arises from its situation in an extensive plain, thereby affording a free dispersion of the vapour by whatever wind blows.

The same reasoning applies to the Island of Malta, which has no high mountains to impede and throw back any noxious vapours that may be fomented on its coasts. In like manner, were it not for the open site of Venice, situated at a great distance from any mountains, that city could not be habitable, on account of the pestilent exhalations from its canals.

Alicant suffered severely from yellow remittent fever some years ago; as epidemic, and in this place severe cases of

remittent fever are frequently met with every autumnal season: principally originating, as I imagine, in the exhalations from the beach, and those which arise from a particular spot within the city, which, being lower than the adjoining streets, retains the rain, and is also liable to be overflowed occasionally, by the dashing of the sea over the rampart. Alicant is open to the right, and has a marshy shore extending round the bay; while, nearer to the left of the place, it is covered with two high mountains. Upon that next the town is built the castle, which must have the effect of throwing back, upon the city, the exhalations from the shore, if driven towards it by a S.W. current of air.

Further, in illustration of the foregoing doctrine of the cases of remittent fever, I may observe, that in Palermo, I found remittent fever, in its worst form (yellow), originating from the carelessness of workmen in leaving the gutter of a public necessary open for some days, in the hottest time of the year. This fever likewise broke out severely in a regiment of dragoons, part of whom were quartered on the shore, the remainder in barracks more inland, near a rivulet, which, in the warm season, is almost dry, or containing a small quantity of stagnating water. But there is no place, in or about Palermo, that is not, more or less, liable to this disease; this city being surrounded with mountains at no great distance on all sides, except towards the bay forming the harbour.

The most dreadful form of this disease I ever met with was in the summer of 1816, at Argostoli, in Cefalonia; perhaps the most unhealthy spot in Europe. That place is situated upon the middle of a narrow creek, stretching from a small bay, and running about three miles inland. This creek is covered by high mountains rising perpendicularly on the east; while on the opposite shore a mountainous ridge, from 150 to 300 feet high, runs from the bay, and closely surrounds the creek by joining the higher mountains at its top. The upper end of the creek is low and marshy; by which, together with the plentiful sources of miasma, arising from the filthiness of the narrow lanes, and want of cleanliness in the precincts of the houses, a constant emanation of poisonous vapour is extricated; and from the height of the surrounding grounds, the inhabitants of Argostoli, consequently, are at all times immersed

in a miasma of the most virulent nature. In this way, it is not only unfriendly to the natives of the place; but, ever since the English have had possession of the Ionian islands, it has proved most fatal to our troops. Indeed, every station in these islands is unhealthy, from a concurrence, in a greater or less degree, of such circumstances as increase the activity of marsh miasma, the sources of which are every where abundant.

Although the remote cause of remittent fever has commonly an obvious origin, and in most instances may therefore be modified, or entirely corrected—at least, we are warranted in thinking so, until it be shewn that a fair trial of measures necessary for that effect has failed;—but as these means must, in every instance, be adapted to local circumstances—these general observations cannot, therefore, contain a systematic or regular plan of preventive operations; and can only offer such hints, generally, as may be modified to particular circumstances.

The commencement of preventive operations must be first directed to the paving and good order of the streets, to the state of the public sewers, so that their contents may pass freely off, and be discharged either into the sea, a river, or in some situation, at a distance, leeward of the town; and so covered that the matters are not offensive. Upon the same principle, the marketplace, the streets, and particularly the gutters, ought to be swept at least once a-day, and the filth carried to a considerable distance, and deposited in some dry and sandy place. The outlets of the water-closets and drains of every house should be made to lead into the common sewers, and no filth, or rubbish of any kind, be deposited within or near the precincts of the town. The gutters of the streets, the market-places, and every humid spot, ought to be covered with a quantity of quick-lime, every evening after being swept, during the warm season, until the winter fairly sets in. Quick-lime ought likewise to be thrown into the sink of every privy, every evening. In like manner, every stable and other offices ought to be kept in the most perfect state of cleanliness, and the floors daily covered with a layer of quick-lime. The manure and sweeping of the offices ought, on no account, to be allowed to remain any length of time within the city.

Upon the same idea, burying within the walls of churches ought to be strictly interdicted: these should be frequently ventilated, and occasionally a fumigating machine should be placed to work within them. Places for tan-works, soap-works, shambles, dyers and such trades, as also burying-grounds, should be always selected at a remote and proper distance from the town*—and a quantity of quick-lime should be thrown in with every body that is interred. No doubt, a revival of the custom of burning the dead would be conducive in preventing the appearance of remittent fever; and, at any rate, this practice ought to be followed, with the dead bodies of those animals that are now most commonly left exposed in the air, or buried superficially. In places liable to remittent fever, the burying-grounds, especially if situated within or near the town, ought to be frequently sprinkled with the liquor called chlorine; or, when this cannot be had, small portions of common salt, placed at short distances, and sprinkled with diluted vitriolic acid, will disengage a vapour capable of destroying the fætor and noxious qualities of the miasma arising from decaying animal matter. This practice ought to be renewed at intervals of six or eight days; besides, it will be necessary to cover, from time to time, the surface of such places with a layer of fresh burnt lime; and, in these circumstances, it has been supposed that alternate layers of fresh burnt charcoal, in a coarse powder, would materially increase the preventive powers of the lime.

The tanks, so frequent in the peninsula, for the washing of clothes, afford a continued source for the production of miasma. These should be frequently cleaned, as well as their precincts; and, if possible, a current of water should be made to pass through them.

In places subject to remittent fever, the humidity of the streets, in the hot season, ought to be carefully guarded against: therefore, water that has been used in washing, or for any other domestic

mestic

* These regulations especially, in references to shambles, soap and candle makers, &c. will, we should hope, be incorporated with the plans now so extensively in operation, for the improvement of our perpetually enlarging metropolis. They ought to extend no less to the populous suburbs.
—EDIT.

mestic purpose, ought never be permitted to be thrown out upon the streets. Upon the same principle, rivulets ought not to be diminished by irrigation, or by drawing off part of their water for the working of mills; these operations may be conducted by other means: but every running stream ought to be kept as much united and concentrated as possible. In like manner, the splashing and waste of water at the public fountains, especially those within towns, ought to be prevented; otherwise the moistened mud and filth, always met with in such situations, afford a plentiful source of marsh miasma—in this way I have seen the yellow fever originate. Matters thrown out by the sea upon the shores ought to be collected and burnt in the dry season, or mixed with a quantity of fresh burnt lime: it may be then used as manure.

But that which is most conducive for the preservation of health, in places on the coast, is to construct a wall or rampart along the shore, stretching considerably beyond the limits of the town, and in such a manner as to have a depth of water of several feet on the outside, during every season, in whatever direction the wind may blow. Low places, in, or situated near, towns liable to remittent fever, ought to be brought to a level with the contiguous streets or grounds; so as to prevent the rains collecting there, or humidity from other sources; and the operation, for this purpose, ought to commence by strewing thick layers of quick-lime and sand alternately over the bottom, having a drain previously constructed, so as to carry off any superabundant humidity that may collect; the remainder of the hollow should then be filled with limestone, or any other pieces of rock, and the interstices filled with sand.

In what are strictly called marshes, and which are too extensive to be drained and filled up, the greatest possible care must be taken not to diminish the quantity of water they contain, as the more shallow such places are, so, in proportion, is the quantity and malignant qualities of the vapour extricated from them. Therefore, in such circumstances, a considerable quantity of quick-lime, strewed frequently over the banks, and keeping the marshes as clean as possible, are the only preventive measures that can be adopted regarding them:—taking every care also, that, as any par-

ticular spot becomes dry, the water be not allowed again to cover it. This may be effected, in most cases, by trenches and banking; and by bringing such places into a state of cultivation. An opposite conduct, at Argostoli, bids fair, in the course of some years, to render that place uninhabitable:—a bridge, or rather rampart, having been carried across the creek; whereby the supply of water, from its communication with the bay, is not equal to the quantity exhaled from the marshy grounds in the inland extremity. For this reason, the insalubrity of that place is increasing yearly.

The lime employed in the operations above-mentioned must be fresh burnt, and taken immediately from the kiln, before it has been long exposed to the air; otherwise, it is unfit for the purposes for which I have recommended it. Quick-lime is a caustic earth, which, when mixed with animal and vegetable matters, speedily destroys their texture, and this more readily, in proportion to the quantity of humidity these contain. In situations favourable for the evolution of marsh miasma, these organic matters are always mixed with a sufficient quantity of humidity; and in such circumstances, it would seem, that the elementary parts of these matters are thereby modified into new combinations, naturally inoffensive to health: and perhaps this may also be occasioned by the high temperature produced on slacking the quick-lime; thereby occasioning a rapid evaporation of the humidity, preventing its decomposition, and the consequent evolution of the noxious miasma.

Argostoli, Cefalonia, March 20, 1817.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from No. 409, p. 411.)

Soeren Olsen's Daughter.

IN the choir of the cathedral church at Roskilde, is a tomb-stone, on which is depicted a skeleton; around whose neck a snake has twisted itself. The tradition concerning this is as follows:—A nobleman of the name of Soeren Olsen, gave to his daughter a sum of money just before he travelled out of the land; commanding her as soon as she heard of his death to lay out the money to the best advantage for the use of the poor. But when the daughter received intelligence of the father's death, she did not spend the money as he had directed her, but bought with it a costly gold chain, which she placed round

round her neck; but no sooner was it there than the neck-lace changed to a venomous serpent, which incessantly clung to her, and devoured every thing that she carried to her mouth; so that at last she died of starvation, and was buried within the tomb just alluded to.

Skotte.

At a small distance from Gudmanstoup, in Oddoherred, is a hillock called Hiulehoi. The elves, who inhabit this hill, are well known in the villages round about; and most people place a cross upon their ale-barrels, in order to secure them from the attacks of the pignies, who are exceedingly fond of ale. Late one evening, a countryman came past Hiulehoi, and perceived that it was lifted from the ground, and supported upon wooden piles, while beneath it was a magnificent elfin banquet, with music and dancing. The countryman stood still, in order to view the revel, and as he was wondering at every thing he saw, the music ceased, the dance stopped, and, in the midst of a horrible outcry, an elf exclaimed, "Skotte is fallen into the fire, come and help him out." The hillock immediately sunk down to the earth, and nothing more was to be seen.

In the mean time the peasant's wife remained at home, and as she sat busied in spinning flax, she did not perceive that an elf had crept, through the window, into the next chamber, and was standing by an ale-barrel, which, not being secured by a cross, he had tapped, and was drawing off its contents into a large leathern bucket. The door was open, and the elf had his eye fixed on the woman. Just then her husband came home, extremely surprised at what he had lately seen. "Now, wife," said he, "I will tell you what has happened to me." The elf in the other room listened attentively. "As I was coming past Hiulehoi," continued the man, "I saw an elfin festival, when all of a sudden one of the dwarfs cried out, 'Skotte is tumbled into the fire, come and help him up.'" The elf by the ale-barrel no sooner heard the man repeat these last words than he was so frightened, that he flung down his bucket, left the tap running, and scoured away out of the window; at the noise he made, the man and his wife rushed into the room, just in time to get a glimpse of him; but they had time enough to mourn for the ale with which the floor was flooded.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 416.

MR. HENRY ENNIS'S *Journal of a Voyage to NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, PORT ESSINGTON, APSLEY STRAITS, &c.*

[Continued from p. 221.]

IN their persons the natives of these islands are generally above the middle size; their limbs straight and well formed. They are more actively than strongly made, the stoutest amongst them having but little muscle. Their activity is astonishing; and they bound through the woods with the lightness and celerity of a deer. Their colour is nearly black; their hair coarse, but not woolly: they tie it, occasionally, on the back of the head; and several of them had daubed their heads and bodies with red and yellow pigment. They were almost all marked with a kind of tattoo, generally in three lines, the centre one going directly down the body, from the neck to the navel; the others drawn from the outside of the breast, and approaching the perpendicular line, at the bottom. The skin appeared to have been cut for the purpose of admitting some substance under it, and then bound down until healed, leaving small raised marks on the surface. The men were entirely naked; but some women whom we saw on Bathurst Island, at a little distance, wore mats, made of plaited grass, or shreds of the fan palm-leaf, fastened round the waist, and covering them nearly as far as the knee.

Their arms are the spear and the waddy: the former is a light shaft, well hardened with fire, about nine or ten feet long; those we saw generally had a smooth sharp point, but they have others which are barbed, and are deadly weapons. Some of these were thrown at us, one of which is preserved by Captain Bremer. It is very ingeniously made; the barbs, seventeen in number, being cut out of the solid wood, the edges and points being exceedingly sharp, but the barbs on one side of the spear only; and as they have no iron implements or tools, it is wonderful how they can contrive to produce such a weapon. Having met but with few of these barbed spears, it is probable that, from the time and labour bestowed on making them, they are not in general use, and are reserved for close combat, or for extraordinary occasions.

The waddy, or short pointed stick, is from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches long; and is evidently used as a weapon in close fight, as well as for bringing down birds, or animals for food; and

they throw this stick with such wonderful precision, that they scarcely ever fail to bring down a bird from the tops of the highest trees.

In their habits these people seem to resemble the natives of New South Wales; but there are shades of difference, which fully indicate that they do not occupy so low a place on the graduated scale of the human species. Like them, they wander about in search of the scanty and precarious means of preserving life; like them, they make use of the most disgusting food, the filthy remains of which we often found; and, like them, they have no fixed habitation—seldom remaining two nights in the same place; nor do they seem to have any idea of forming themselves into any larger scope of society, beyond their own immediate tribe or family. But they are superior in person; and, if the covering of the women be general, which it probably is, it is a mark of decency, and a step towards civilization, perfectly unknown to the aborigines of Australia.

These savages have certainly some notion of a supreme power, and a future state, and are by no means so rude and barbarous as those that are to be met with amongst the New Hollanders generally; for, on Bathurst Island, we found the tomb of a native. The situation was one of such perfect retirement and repose, that it displayed great feeling in the survivors who placed it there; and the simple order and decorations of it, would not have disgraced a civilized people. It was an oblong square, open at the foot, the remaining end and sides being railed round with small trees, seven or eight feet high, some of which were carved with a stone or shell, and further ornamented with rings of wood, also carved. On the tops of these posts were placed the waddys of the deceased. The grave was raised above the level of the earth; but the raised part was not more than three feet long. At the head was placed a piece of canoe, and a spear; and around it were little baskets made of the fan palm-leaf: these, from their small size, we imagined to have been placed there by the children of the departed; but nothing could exceed the neatness and simplicity of the whole, as not a vestige of weed or shrub was suffered to remain within the area.

The natives of those islands must have strong powers of mimicry, for on the first interview I was present at with

them (which was at Bathurst Island on a fishing party, where we had been all the morning), just as we were about to return on board, they came to the beach in a body of seventeen or eighteen, making a hideous noise, swinging their arms about, and crying out “warra wa, warra wa, warra wa,” imitating us exactly in hauling the seine, by plunging into the sea, and following all our manœuvres; and making signs for us to return; but, it being near twelve o’clock, and the officer having charge of the boat being desirous to take the boat’s crew off to dinner, we told them in plain English (but laughed loudly at the same time) that we were going away. They laughed much louder than we were capable of doing, and repeated, as plain as we had spoken it, “going away, going away,” &c., and continued to do so as long as we were within hearing. We found, in all the intercourse we had with them afterwards, that they could imitate us with equal facility whenever they pleased.

The sinking of wells, on various parts of both islands, and particularly the one near the fort, gave us a good opportunity of observing the soil. For the first two or three feet, it was generally a fine black vegetable mould, then a strong red clay for a few feet, on a thick bed of sandstone rock, on a strata of loose red clay, intermixed with a sort of pipe-clay or marl; next a coarse red gravel, to the depth of twenty-eight feet, where the water flowed in in abundance; but the well near the fort was the only one sunk to that depth.

This soil appears to be excellent, and capable of producing most, if not all, the valuable trees, shrubs, &c. of the Eastern Islands. The whole of the plants brought from Sydney flourish luxuriantly, particularly the orange and lemon, the lime, banana and sugar-cane. The napal also thrives well, in the garden near the settlement, which was attended by a professed gardener from Sydney. Melons, pumpkins, small salads, and different sorts of cabbage plants, sprung up immediately; the plantain, prickly pear and loquets, never lost a moment from being transplanted. The maize was above ground on the fourth day, and the Indian corn on the seventh or eighth day after they had been sown. Potatoes were not so fortunate; however, this may easily be accounted for, because, in the first instance, they were not intended for seed, and were far from being good, even for present use, when

we took them on board at Sydney; added to which, the season was too far advanced for planting them, and perhaps the land not sufficiently prepared to receive them. In addition to all this, the large red ant was found to burrow in the seed; and, notwithstanding all the care and ingenuity of the gardener and his assistant, these destructive insects could not be got rid of. Even under all these difficulties, there were hopes that some few would arrive at maturity: and there is little doubt, when the land is cleared to a greater extent, and the place comes to be cultivated, but all these difficulties will be easily overcome, and that the excellency of the soil will produce abundantly all the luxuries and necessities of life.

The stream of water first discovered was found to run into several large ponds near the beach, which afford to ships the most ready mode of watering; and, as the land, in the vicinity, is low, it holds out the prospect that valuable rice plantations may be made along that part of the coast.

Amongst the trees, some of which are of noble growth, we met with a sort of *lignum vitæ*, which will probably be valuable for block sheaves, and several others which appear to be well calculated for naval purposes. The forests are almost inexhaustible. The sago and cabbage tree are in great abundance; a sort of large cotton tree was also found in considerable numbers: but as we were not quite certain of their produce being valuable, parcels of it are put up to be sent to England for the inspection of proper judges. The bastard nutmeg, and a species of pepper, highly pungent, are likewise abundant, and samples of which are also prepared to send home. From the excellency of the soil, and the goodness of the climate, it is most likely that, if those islands were brought under a proper state of cultivation, they would produce those articles in perfection.

The trepang, which is considered a wonderful delicacy in China, is found at Port Essington, and along the shores and round the islands and reefs on the coast of Australia, in great quantities. They are something like the snail or slug of England, but very much larger; and are gathered in great numbers, at particular seasons, by the Malays, who resort to the coast for that purpose, and drive a very considerable trade, with the Dutch settlements, in that article; from whence it is exported to China, at

an enormous profit. It is however to be hoped that our new establishments at Melville and Bathurst Islands will be the means of leading so valuable a branch of commerce into another channel.

The animals we have seen are the kangaroo, the opossum, the bandicoot, the kangaroo rat, and the flying squirrel. The birds are quails, pigeons, pheasants, parrots, paroquets, curlews, a sort of snipe, and a species of moor fowl, mostly of a beautiful plumage; and immense flights of smaller birds. There is another bird which deserves notice, called the laughing jackass: it is the ugliest and most deformed, in my opinion, of the whole feathered race; and, to complete its deformity, its voice is a medley of all that is harsh, loud and disagreeable. The greater part of the forenoon, and at night, they join chorus with the alligators (which are in great numbers, and very large), producing a concert by no means melodious.

A few snakes have been seen, which, from the flattened head and fangs, were evidently venomous; but their tribes are neither large nor numerous. The centipedes, tarantulas, scorpions, lizards, &c. &c. are every where to be met with; but they are not very troublesome. There are, however, myriads of ants of four or five sorts, which are very destructive; and the bite of the large green ant dreadfully painful whilst the inflammation lasts. As usual in all tropical climates, musquitos and sand flies are superabundant. The latter is the smallest thing holding animal life, and its sting or bite is very painful, and generally attended with tedious ulcers.

Our supply of fish was generally very scanty. Those we took in the seine net were principally mullet, skate, bass, snappers, and old wife, the latter being the most plentiful; however, at Port Essington we had better success.

The climate of those islands, as far as we were able to form a judgment, is decidedly as good, if not better than any to be found within the tropics: the thermometer rarely reaching more than eighty-eight in the shade, in the hottest part of the day; and, at early dawn, falling to seventy-six. Indeed, nothing can be more delightful than the first part of the morning, and the evening, after four or five o'clock: nor need there be a more convincing proof of the salubrity of this climate, than that, although all the officers and men engaged in the expedition were constantly employed on shore, under numerous disadvantages,

vantages, exposed to the rays of a vertical sun; yet very few cases of fever occurred, and they readily yielded to medicine.

Much cannot as yet be said as to building materials. The timber being extremely hard and heavy, does not appear well adapted for slender work. The stone, which is in abundance, being generally soft sandstone, may be easily cut into blocks of any dimensions; and, by being exposed to the sun, would harden in a short period, so as to be fit for any purpose of building: and, at a little distance from the fort, was found a bank of shells, from which lime for present use might readily be procured. However, it would be desirable that settlers, or others coming out, should bring with them houses of light scantling, in frame; for the labour of felling the trees, and sawing them up, would in the first instance be attended with great expense, and certainly with much inconvenience and delay.

Fort Dundas, which commands the whole anchorage, is rectangular, seventy-five yards in length, by fifty yards wide; with turrets *en barbette* at each angle, surrounded by a ditch fifteen feet wide by ten feet deep, with a drawbridge on the land side. The curtain, at the base, is seven feet in width, and five at the top, and is about seven feet high; and is armed with four 18-pounders and one 12-pounder carronades, and two long 9-pounders; the latter will do execution on Bathurst Island, crossing the outer edge of Harris's Island in its course, and is built with the same strong durable materials as the pier. I should have observed, that at the distance of about a mile and a-half to the southward of the settlement, is Sawyer's River—a most beautiful harbour, with a sufficient depth of water for ships of any tonnage, which it carries to the shore; and so completely is it land-locked and secured, that ships of any size might be hove down with very little preparation or expense, without risk from any alteration of weather.

Names of the different Positions on Melville Island, running from North to South in Apsley Strait:—

Piper's Point; Luxmore Head; Garden Point; Point Barlow; Point Herbert; Sawyer River; Point Gordon; John's River; Tamar River; Point Bremer; Point Henxman, and Point Fletcher.

The whole of the works being completed on the 9th of November, and the

defences of the place being quite equal to any attack from much more formidable enemies than the natives of Melville and Bathurst Islands; and the object of the expedition being fully and successfully accomplished, we prepared for sea, weighed, and dropped into the fairway. On the 10th saluted by the fort with thirteen guns, which was returned from the ship. 11th and 12th, calm, and excessively hot. 13th, weighed and made sail, Countess of Harcourt in company; and bade farewell to Melville Island, and our dear friends composing the garrison of Fort Dundas, from whom we parted with infinite regret, being more like a band of brothers, than strangers casually met on public service, and by whose cordial co-operation the arduous and fatiguing duties going forward were so happily and speedily carried into execution; having, in the short space of forty-four days, explored the country, cleared a considerable piece of land, built a strong fort and magazine, railed in and planted two large gardens, sunk wells, built and covered in twenty comfortable cottages for the troops and convicts, and a commissariat storehouse, capable of containing two years' provisions; besides the wharf, and survey of the harbour, and various other things which took up labour and time; leaving on the island, Captain M. Barlow, 3d regt., commandant; Lieut. C. C. Williamson, royal marines, engineer; Lieut. C. C. Everard, ensign of the 3d regt.; G. Miller, commissariat department; Mr. Wilson, commissary's clerk; Mr. Talmash, ditto, storekeeper; Mr. — surgeon; Royal Marines, 26 non-commissioned officers and privates; 3d regt., 22 ditto; 47 convicts; 2 free convicts; 4 women; 4 children; in all 112—besides the brig Lady Nelson, Capt. S. Johns, and 12 men; making altogether 125.*

14th

* The Greenock Herald of the 25th Jan. 1825, speaking of Melville Island, places it in 136° 52' east; and states it to be only five miles long, and one or two broad; and that it was intended to be a penal settlement for incorrigible convicts, from New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. *This, however, is not the fact.* Melville Island, is situated in 134° east; and the extent already explored proves it to be, at least, from eighty to 100 miles in circumference (independent of Bathurst Island, supposed to be equally large, and which is within gun-shot—(divided from Melville Island by Apsley and Clarence Straits). Neither is it intended to be a penal settlement, as the convicts already sent to Melville Island have

14th November.—The weather continued to be oppressively hot, with light baffling winds, until the 20th, at which time the rain set in; and from that time to the 26th kept pouring, in the heaviest torrents I ever witnessed, accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder and the most vivid flashes of lightning that can be imagined. On the 27th the weather cleared up; the breeze freshened, and it became quite fair. Nothing worth notice occurred until the 7th Dec., when being in long. 81° east, it was deemed necessary that the ships should separate in prosecution of their former routes; and as I was to take my passage in the Countess of Harcourt, being charged with despatches relative to the expedition, I joined her at seven P.M., on that day, and we parted company: the Tamar for Point de Galle and Bombay, and the Countess of Harcourt for the Isle of France and England.

The wind being fair, and the weather remarkably fine, we had a delightful run to the Isle of France, where we anchored on the evening of the 17th December, having passed the Island of Rodriguez on the 13th.

The approach to this beautiful island is highly picturesque; the land varying in every direction from a fine plain, to high mountains, or rather, apparently, barren rocks. The tops of those sur-

rounding Port Louis taking all manner of fantastic shapes, from the different views we had of them running down the land; at one time, appearing like a number of very high steeples at a considerable distance, at another like the minarets of a tower; but when seen from the harbour of Port Louis, the whole were brought in one, and appeared exactly like the dome of St. Paul's.

The town of Port Louis is situated in a valley, or rather on a gentle ascent, rising from the sea towards the mountains in its rear. It forms a crescent along the beach, and is nearly surrounded by mountains. A river which takes its rise near their summit waters the vicinity. The population may be about 22,000, and is divided into three classes, viz.—Europeans, creoles, and slaves, intermixed with Malays and Bengalese. Previous to its being taken from the French, the houses were chiefly composed of timber; but since it came into the hands of the English, they are generally built of stone, and some of them are remarkably handsome good edifices.

I had the curiosity to visit Tomb-bay, a beautiful place about seven miles from Port Louis, immortalized by the ill-fated loves of Paul and Virginia. Their tombs are kept in the very best order: they are not on a grand scale, but uncommonly neat; and stand on two small islands, in the centre of a delightful garden. A stream of water of about fourteen feet wide divides them, and then passes round and forms these islands, surrounded by weeping willows and cypress, which shed a pleasing melancholy gloom around the spot. This, added to the beauties of the surrounding country, renders it one of the most interesting and delightful situations I ever saw.

The cocoa-nut trees supposed to be planted by Paul—the village church—the shaddock grove—(in short, every thing mentioned in the little history of their loves)—were pointed out to us at a little distance.

The island produces sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, coffee, cocoa, the greater part of European grain and vegetables, rice, maize and millet. In fruit, the produce is citrons, grenadillas, lemons, tamarinds, bananas, mangoes, dates, figs, grapes and oranges.

The summer commences in September, and is extremely hot; and generally unhealthy, owing to long calms and heavy

have been selected from volunteers of the best character, amongst those whose time of transportation had nearly expired. Two out of the number are free, and a third would be so about the middle of last March. Those convicts whose correct good conduct will recommend them to the favourable consideration of the commandant, are to have their time of servitude considerably shortened; and they will be retained on the Government works—get grants of land—or be sent to their respective homes, at their own option.

The expedition for forming a new penal settlement for re-transported convicts (instead of that at Port McQuarrie, which is to become a free port) was to have sailed from Port Jackson in the latter end of August last (i.e. August twelvemonth); the place fixed on is on that noble river, discovered by Lieut. Oxley, surveyor-general of Australia, in the latter part of 1823, which empties itself into Morton Bay, and is called Morton River. Morton Island, which forms the bay, is in lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, and long. $153^{\circ} 34'$ east, distant from Port Jackson about 450 miles, and is indisputably the most delightful part of New South Wales, that has as yet been discovered.

heavy rains. But the elevation of the hills, the quantity of wood with which many parts are covered, and the number of rivers, contribute to cause a variety of climate: the high land in the interior being pleasantly cool, whilst the heat in the intervening valleys is almost intolerable. The winter begins in March; but the difference of temperature is scarcely perceptible.

There are, however, great drawbacks on the happiness of this beautiful island: for in its centre runs a chain of mountains eighteen miles long by nine miles wide, covered with almost impenetrable forests, with only military roads cut through it here and there, and which is literally alive with baboons and monkeys. These mischievous animals are obliged to be watched with the greatest vigilance, and with considerable trouble and expense, or they would destroy all the crops. As it is, they do incalculable injury. The towns are overrun with rats of enormous size, and in such numbers, as bid defiance to extirpation; they parade, in squadrons, at noon-day, entirely at their ease. Bugs and musquitos are in myriads:—the former are to be seen and felt all day and night;—the latter, more modest, tease you only from sunset to sunrise.

Seldom a year passes but it is visited by dreadful fevers, which carry off great numbers; and it is further scourged by hurricanes of the most destructive description, which are accompanied by the heaviest torrents of rain known to fall on any part of the earth, sweeping every thing before their united violence. The ships in the harbour (which is apparently one of the most secure in the world) are either sunk at their anchors, or driven on shore on the surrounding reefs, and dashed to pieces, or impelled to sea, and never more heard of; as was the case in February and March 1824. They calculate on these hurricanes once in three years; but it most frequently happens that they have three in one year.

As they have to depend on their supply of animal food entirely on Madagascar, their beef is of bad quality, and extravagantly dear. Mutton is almost out of the question; and, when to be got at all, the prices are such as almost to amount to a prohibition of touching it. Fish is plentiful enough; but, from the nature of the climate, is rendered useless in the course of a few hours. On the whole, the Isle of

France is well enough for a visitor, but it is by no means a desirable place to take up one's abode in.

January 1st, 1825.—Finding the Countess of Harcourt would not be ready for sea before the early part of February, and understanding that the ship *Resolution* was to sail on the 8th, as I was directed to lose no time in going forward with the despatches, I engaged a second passage in her, and went on board her on Saturday the 8th January 1825, a step I ever since had reason to regret. HENRY ENNIS

Names of the Officers attached to the Expedition to Melville and Bathurst Islands.

His Majesty's Ship Tamar.

Jas. John Gordon Bremer, Esq., K.C.B., captain; John Golding, John Downey, John Septimus Roe, lieutenants; John Davis, second master; John O'Brien, purser; Matthew Capponi, surgeon; Henry Clayton and Charles Cartwright Williamson, lieutenants marines; Henry Ennis, (supernumerary purser); Joseph. Chartres, assistant surgeon; James Strachan, gunner; James Stocker, boatswain; John Charters, carpenter; John Coney Sicklemore, Francis Smyth, Alfred Nelson Fairman, and Francis Scott, midshipmen; James Kirkpatrick, Alfred Paul, and Robert Campbell Jackson, volunteers; Frederick Henry Glasse, master's mate; Samuel Hood Linzee and John Fulford, admiralty midshipmen; William Gough Tomlinson, admiralty clerk; John O'Brien (jun.), captain's clerk; John Wilson, (acting) second master; Maurice Barlow, captain 3d regiment; — Everard, ensign, ditto.—*Staff:* Mr. —, surgeon; George Millar, commissary; Mr. Wilson, commissary's clerk; Mr. Talmash, store-keeper.

Countess of Harcourt.

George Bunn, captain; George Clayton, first officer; John McDonald, second officer; — Hall, third officer.

Lady Nelson.

Samuel Johns, master.

(*The homeward voyage in our next.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. DAVIES on his DEMONSTRATION.

"In vitium ducet culpe fuga, si caret arte."
Hor. Ars. Poet. v. 31.

WHEN I drew up the paper, Mr. Editor, which you did me the honour to insert in your number for July (p. 521), I did not consider it necessary to mark every step I took with the same minuteness that I should have done in composing an elementary work on geometry. I was, however, a good deal surprised at the length to which your correspondent "A" contrived (in your Sept. No., p. 109,) to expand his fancied amendment of my demonstration. Every thing *really belonging to the inquiry* which that gentleman has noticed, I can assure him passed through my mind: though

though writing rather for the experienced geometer than drawing up a mere nursery demonstration, I traced only the general outline of the process, leaving the more obvious steps to be supplied by the reader, as he went on. Still I conceive that those steps were traced with ample force and distinctness, at least, for the comprehension of any one who had studied the elements of geometry with common attention: and I think it will in the end appear, that "A" has been rather premature in his censure, unnecessarily officious in the assistance which he has given me, and that he, "by striving to avoid one fault, has fallen into a greater."

I. The theorem, of which the two first analogies in my paper were cases, and which "A" has demonstrated, though not found in any of our elementary works, is yet not *new*; and it is, moreover, so simple and so easy of demonstration, that "obscurity" could scarcely arise even from my passing it over as I did. Besides, the theorem is pretty generally known amongst mathematicians, and may, therefore, in a demonstration (certainly not elementary and therefore not intended for the eye of elementary readers), be assumed as true, without any violation of scientific propriety: and, had I thought it necessary, I could have quoted at least half a dozen different places in which the theorem is to be found, or from which it could be derived without more than a *single step* of reducing analysis.

II. The third step in "A's" demonstration is rather extraordinary; it is to prove that *parallels are divided into proportional segments by lines passing through the same point*! Probably he may deem it necessary to amend his own demonstration, with a view to prove that "*the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles*," or to show us how "*to construct an equilateral triangle on a given finite right line*."

III. As we take the next two steps together, no remark is required there.

IV. Next to the charge of "*obscurity*," stands that of coming to a "*conclusion, geometrically, unsatisfactory*;" or, in other words, to a conclusion not warranted by the preceding arguments. I must bespeak the reader's patience whilst I examine this charge.

We had proceeded together to the stage where we obtained

$EH : HC :: HD : HF$;
but here I paused, whilst my commen-

tator performed *eight* distinct horse-in-the-mill operations—"permutando, componendo, alternando, invertendo," &c. &c.—from which he ultimately obtained
 $OC : OF :: OH : OH'$.

Let us now compare our relative positions; perhaps we are not far apart, after all the seeming progress made by my obliging auxiliary.

"A" finds that the supposition of GK not passing through O involves the parallelism of that line to BF.

I find, from the relation

$$EH : HC :: H'D : H'F,$$

that if H and H' be not the same point, GF is parallel to BF. Where is the difference, then, between our respective analogies, and on what account is his conclusion more valid or more obvious than mine? The proportions

$$OC : OF :: OH : OH' \text{ and}$$

$$EH : HC :: HD : HF,$$

are, indeed, *almost identical*, and the conclusion is as clear from one as from the other. The eight intervening operations are then, of course, so far from adding to the "perspicuity and strictness" of the demonstration, that they are, in reality, so many redundant and *ungeometrical* applications of geometrical logic, which disfigure the proof that had previously been given.

V. My commentator contends that since the line GK cannot be parallel to BF, and, at the same time, intersect it in L, the line GK has no other alternative than to pass through O: whilst I suppose my reader capable of tracing, for himself, the course of reasoning by which this very obvious conclusion is demonstrated. Such is the nature of my "*ungeometrical*" and "*unsatisfactory*" conclusion—a very exalting compliment to the geometrical reader, most assuredly!

VI. The substitution of the term "*laterally*" for "*radially*," seems to me rather capricious than useful. I am the last man in the world who would contend for a word, except I deemed that word of importance in the inquiry I was engaged in. In the present case, I do not attach any great importance to either of the words; but I object to "*laterally*," because I do not understand its application. It *may be correct*, but to me it is *unintelligible*.

VII. There is yet one other point to which I must just refer. It will be remarked that in both "A's" and my demonstration, we *assumed* that GK would cut BF in some point of L. The case (which is *always possible*, and, for aught

ought we had shown to the contrary, *might always take place*) where GK is parallel to BF—this we have left altogether unnoticed, though upon it depends the application of our reasoning, and the legitimacy of our conclusion. The demonstration of this case, it appeared to me, was unnecessary from the extreme ease of effecting it; and I, therefore, passed over it, in the same manner, as I did some other much slighter particulars. However, I feel curious to hear what plea can be urged by “A” for following my example:—*he*; who so scrupulously condescends to notify the slightest operation he performs, ought surely to have paid some attention to this, the least obvious of all the facts which I adopted as the principles on which to found my solution.

VIII. A word now to yourself, Mr. Editor, by way of explanation. That the “imputation” of obscurity and inconclusiveness is removed, I think you will now allow, and removed, too, without reference either to the “*porisms*” or the pedantries of almost-forgotten authors.” Your suggestion seems to have arisen from mistaking the import of the note, which I appended to my demonstration. I did not say, or, at least, I did not intend to say, that the accompanying process was in any way dependent upon La Hire’s *porism*; but that the demonstration which I had employed in my new work was dependent upon that proposition. Of course it was to be understood that the *porism* itself was previously given.

In conclusion, it may be proper to remark, that this theorem is capable of a far more general enunciation than that which I gave in your magazine for July. To instance one extension—the points B and C may interchange their places so as to throw K without the trapezium. Another is, that ABCD may be a *re-entering* or an *intersecting* trapezium—the stated properties still obtaining. This case is not capable of demonstration by the method above employed, though it may be derived from principles nearly similar.

These properties, however, form but a small part of the numberless hitherto uninvestigated, but extremely beautiful ones which appertain to the trapezium: to develope which will call for the utmost resources of mathematical dexterity.

On the 5th of August I presented to the “Society of Inquirers of Bristol” a few of these; amongst which was my general theorem, with a demonstration

perfectly unrestricted, and upon principles altogether new. The paper will probably appear through the usual medium of the society, the Philosophical Magazine; or, at all events, combined with other applications of the same principle, in my “STUDIES.” One yet more general property I will just allude to—that the points ABFCDE, in lieu of being printed in the sides of the angle, formed by the projection of the figure, may be in the *periphery of any conic section whatever*, and GKH will be in a straight line still.—Your’s, &c.

Bristol, Sept. 2, 1825. T. S. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR:

WE do not make all the use we might, either of our materials or of our knowledge.

Thus the *laburnum* tree, which the French sometimes call the *green ebony of the Alps*, is one of the most beautiful of woods for furniture, yet it is seldom or ever used for that purpose.

It has been proved, in many parts of France, that the *walnut-tree*, if *grafted*, produces ten-fold; yet, I believe, the walnut is seldom or ever submitted to that process, at least in this country.

Mr. Dawes, of Slough, discovered that the covering of a wall with *black paint* would facilitate the ripening of wall-fruit, and yet not one wall in twenty thousand is so painted.

The knowledge that *charcoal* is the best ingredient in the foundation of buildings erected in moist places, is as old as Theodorus, who, according to Diogenes Laertius, proposed the forming the foundation of the Temple of Ephesus with that material, because it would become so solid that no water could penetrate it. This, I say, has been known more than two thousand five hundred years, and yet I am not aware that charcoal has ever been used, in this country, for the purpose above referred to.

O. O. O.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR:

THE edition of Johnson’s Dictionary into which I looked for the meaning of the word *Idiotism* was that of Todd (1818), which, I think, you should have also consulted before questioning the truth of my statement, as it is allowed to be greatly superior to any other. It contains, besides the quotation from Judge Hale, to which you alluded in the last number of your

Magazine,

Magazine, two others from Dryden and Bishop Hall, in which the word is used in the sense in which I applied it. The same meaning is also given to it in Walker's, Bailey's, and Crabbe's Dictionaries, as well as in Rees' Cyclopaedia: therefore I still believe that you were not justified in taxing me with ignorance for having made use of it. The rule which you say should direct me, and other foreigners, in the choice of English words, is a very good one; but the word *idiom* is used in two different senses, as well as *idiotism*; for many eminent English writers have applied it in the sense of *dialect*, which is its original signification, and the only one that, I think, it should have; while the word *idiotism* should mean nothing but a *peculiarity of expression*, as you have the word *idiocy* or *idiotcy*, which, from its etymology, is a better one than *idiotism* to mean *imbecility*, and which, also, is more generally known.

Yours, &c. E. DUVARD.

Leeds, Sept. 18, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I READ with much pleasure the letter of your correspondent G.B.L., in your last number, on the cultivation of the strawberry. By way of experiment in February last, I transplanted twenty-five young plants in some good earth between bricks, let into the ground in a tessellated form—they occupied about a square yard; the sides were enclosed with some pantiles, rather inclined, in order to attract the sun as much as possible;—they were watered occasionally, as were also some of the same sort near them (not transplanted); those placed between bricks were much earlier—far superior in size and flavour—and more abundant; for although the plants were removed so late, not one had less than twenty strawberries, and several nearly double the number. I had the satisfaction of having a prize awarded by our Flower and Fruit Society, for a plate of them produced at the Exhibition the 20th of June. I mention this merely to convince your readers that the plan succeeded, and as I am an admirer of horticultural pursuits, wish to promote its adoption as much as possible.—Your's, &c.

Ross—Sept. 16, 1825.

C. S.

Will any of your readers have the goodness to inform me the best mode of preserving the auricula, during the winter?

MONTHLY MAG. No. 416.

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE ON THE ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS AND FORMATION OF THE LITERAL ELEMENTS.

[Concluded from p. 202.]

I AM aware, that upon the formation of the vowels much more might be said; and that there is abundant room for criticism on what has already been written on the subject. But the task is endless to wade through the multitudinous schemes of vowelative utterance; many of which seem to have been copied without examination from preceding theorists, and others to have been run into from hasty conjectures, without sufficient analysis or attentive experiment: and perhaps, after all, there is no part of the whole theory of enunciation so little capable of precise and satisfactory illustration from the pen, as what relates to the formation and discrimination of the vowels. For these elements being formed almost entirely by the mere modifications of aperture and cavity, without contact of the enunciative organs, and every the smallest alteration, either of the form or dimensions of the opening, necessarily producing a corresponding difference of sound, the possible varieties are almost infinite, and the minute diversities (even among speakers of admitted accuracy) defy almost every effort of verbal discrimination.

Every writer (whether a native of the metropolis, or of Scotland, Ireland, or whatever province, taking his own practice as the standard of propriety—if he content not himself with the unexamined dogmas of some popular predecessor) accommodates his definitions to his individual usage.

The Italians confine themselves, in the pure pronunciation of their language, to what may be called the five distinct or perfect colours of the oral prism, rejecting all the intermediate meltings and minglings, and thus simplify their vowels into an easily ascertainable scale; and, for aught I know, they may be right in so doing. But such, assuredly, is not our practice: and our usage (our best usage, I mean,) has obviously more varieties than are acknowledged or explained by our most popular writers. What nice ear, for example, will admit, after attentive examination, that the *ä* in *äll*, and the *ö* in *pöppular* differ only in duration or quantity?

In the pronunciation of parts of Scotland, it is true they do; and I have no doubt, that the ears even of those

2 R

very

very persons who have maintained in theory the doctrine of their identity, would from this very circumstance have detected, in practice, the Scotchism of the pronunciation. If the Scotchman, however, confounds where we discriminate, he has also discriminations (as in the intermediate sound between our vowels *ā* and *ē*) that mock the imitation of our unpractised organs. Through this labyrinth of undefinable distinctions, I know of no efficient guide but oral instruction, and the practical observance of a correct model, both by the eye and the ear. But what shall we say to the discrimination of the critic, who would persuade us, that *aw* in *hawk*, and *o* and *a* in *stock*, *wan*, *horse*, *moss*, differ only by the first being long, and all the others short?

One thing more, however, I should observe, that much greater attention to precise rule and uniformity of practice, appears to be requisite in the formation of the vowels (and indeed many other elements,) to the degree and manner of the opening of the lips (with which, as I have already observed, the interior cavity of the mouth is almost sure to sympathize,) than of the teeth or jaw; the management of which should be materially modified, according to the interior structure and natural dimension of the cavity of the mouth. It is not to every pupil that the common exhortation "open your mouth," is properly applied; since the extension of the jaw, which may be indispensable to the freedom and grace of utterance in one, may be equally hostile to facility and harmony in another subject. In the course of practice I have had serious defects to correct, that had obviously arisen out of the neglect of this discrimination; and I was not a little amused some time ago, when, upon examining by the test of experiment, a very ingenious system communicated to me by a very valuable correspondent, for ascertaining the exact admeasurement of opening between the teeth expedient for the perfect orisonance of each particular vowel, I found that I could not only sound every one of them myself, with the teeth hard clenched; but could also read in that way, with perfect distinctness of enunciation (though, I admit, not with the fullest effect of harmony and expression,) whole pages of the *Paradise Lost*—or, indeed, the entire poem, or any other book, that should be put into my hands. Not so, with any deficiency

in the actions and apertures of the lips.*

But the analysis of the functions of the lips is not yet completed. Several of the consonants, also, depend for their enunciative character, exclusively, on the actions and positions of these organs. B and P, M, and the consonant, or initial W, derive their elemental sounds from different modes of contact, with different degrees of pressure, restriction, and protrusion of the upper and the under lips.

F and V, by contact of the rim of the lower of these organs with the upper teeth; or, where the upper teeth are wanting, or the lower jaw is inconveniently protrusive, they may be formed by similar contact of the upper lip with the teeth below.† V and F, B and P,

* The Edinburgh Reviewers tell us (No. 12, p. 360), that the three dental vowels, *a*, *e*, *i* (of the English alphabet), are all spoken with the mouth much more extended, than our *aw* in *fall*; but that the *a* in *pass*, is spoken with the greatest possible extension of the jaws." To contradict critics by profession is playing with edged tools: but I cannot but think that to the reader, with a mere English ear, and familiar with mere English pronunciation, a very great part of that very curious article, their scheme of vowels (in the Review of Mitford's *Harmony of Language*) must be a little amusing.

The treatise alluded to in the text has at length been published. (Roe's *Principles of Rhythmus*, of which, see a brief notice in the M.M. for January, vol. lviii., p. 537.) As the author does me the honour of acknowledging his correspondence with me upon the subject of his work, I think myself called upon, while professing that the public have great obligations to his very ingenious labours in this department, to observe, that there are still several particulars in which I cannot entirely accord with him, besides that alluded to, of the progressive opening of the jaw or aperture of the teeth, in the formation of the different vowels.

† "If the lower lip be appressed to the edges of the upper teeth, and air from the mouth be forced between them, the sibilant letter F is formed."

"If, in the above situation of the lip and teeth, a sound be produced in the mouth, and sonorous air be forced between them, the sonisibilant letter V is formed." It will be seen by and by, that Dr. D. and I differ as to the rank and classification, though not the organic formation of the latter of these elements.

"If the lips be pressed close together, and some air be condensed in the mouth behind

P, differ scarcely perceptibly in labial action and position: the latter of each of these pairs of consonants being the mutes of the liquid and semiliquid that precede, and the difference, of course, depending on the flow of tune from the larynx, or percussion of unvocalized breath. M and W depend for their distinction (which in good speaking, is, indeed, very conspicuous) upon restraining the vibrating air within the mouth for the former, so as to produce a corresponding vibration, not only of the lips and jaw, but of the jaw and nostrils; and by impelling it forward with a progressive protrusion of the lips for the latter.

The Germans, and some other foreigners, have an intermediate sound between the V and our legitimate consonant, or liquid, W; which seems to be formed, by bringing the lower lip and upper teeth into the position in which the V should be formed, and at the same time suffering the upper lip to close upon both.†. The same may be

behind them, on opening the lips, the mute consonant P begins a syllable. If the lips be closed suddenly during the passage of a current of air through them, the air becomes condensed in the mouth behind them, and the mute consonant P terminates a syllable."—*Darwin*.

This description is accurate as far as it goes; but very little examination will be necessary to prove that whether the letter P begin or end a syllable, the elementary sound is never complete till the lips are opened again, either with a simple percussion of breath, or the vocalized flow of some vowel or liquid element. This is equally true of the other mutes; and non-attention to this circumstance is the cause of that indistinctness often observable in the pronunciation of the closing syllable of sentences that happen to terminate with *p*, *t*, or *k*: as, also, in careless and unmusical utterance, where the termination is in the semi-liquids *d*, *b*, hard *g*, &c.

† "W of the Germans. If the lips be appressed together, as in forming the letter P; and air from the mouth be forced between them, the W sibilant is produced; as pronounced by the Germans, and some of the inferior people of London." Dr. Darwin might have added, and by almost all the people, of whatever condition, in Portsmouth, and several other seaport towns: a circumstance, by the way, which would enable the attentive observer to discover the real source of many of the corruptions of what is usually called *the base cockney*: which is, in reality, a dissonant hash of outlandish and provincial pronunciations, concentrated in the capital by the perpetual influx of an uneducated popula-

said of the *base cockney*; or what, at the court end of the town; we call the *whitechapel vulgar*. The orators in this dialect, using this intermediate unanglicised element (which is too much like a V to stand in the place of a W, and too much like a W to stand in the place of V) for both, we are apt to suppose (erroneously, I believe, in the generality of instances) that they actually transmute them, and say "*very good vine*," and "*vill you make a wow*;" though, in fact, they pronounce in general (with some exceptions, perhaps, among the very grossest of the vulgar) neither *v* nor *w* in either instance.

VI. THE NOSTRILS. NG is an anomaly, and one of those *single elements* of the English language, for which we have no single or appropriate symbol in our alphabet.* It is a pure nasal

tion from every part of the nation, and from the maritime parts in particular.

If in the place of "*common W*," the words "*initial W* of our language," be substituted (for as a terminative, and in the middle of words, the W is a vowel, similar to that which we sometimes represent by *oo*, and sometimes by *ough*), and if, instead of *sonisibilant* we say *liquid*, the following would be a correct definition:

"If in the above situation of the lips, a sound be produced in the mouth (larynx), as in the letter B, and the sonorous air be forced between them, the sonisibilant letter W is produced, which is the common W of our language."—*Darwin*.

The formation of M is thus described by Dr. Darwin:—"In the above situation of the lips (as in the formation of B and P), if a sound is produced through the nostrils, which sound is terminated in *narisonance*, the nasal letter M is formed; the sound of which may be lengthened in pronunciation, like those of the vowels." But it is evident, that not the nostrils only, but the chin, lips, and parts of the cheeks also, will be found in a state of sonorous vibration during the pronunciation of the M.

* "NG, in the words *long* and *king*, is a simple sound, like the French *n*, and wants a new character;" which Dr. Darwin proposes to supply thus *⁂*. In the formation of this element, also, the Dr. advises that "the point of the tongue be retracted, and applied to the middle of the palate." But it matters not whether it be the point or the middle of the tongue that intercepts the current of sonorous air in the mouth, and diverts it to the nostrils. The sound NG, or, as Dr. D. marks it, *⁂*, may be as well produced with the apex of the tongue at the base of the lower teeth, as in the position described: in my own individual instance assuredly much better.

nasal, and defies all definition either of vowel, liquid, or semi-liquid: unless, indeed, it may be said to be produced by vibrating contact of certain portions of the interior nostrils. In which case (as it is capable of indefinite duration) it may be properly ranked among the liquids. I must warn the foreigner, however, against a mistake, into which he is likely to be led by several of our writers, who tell us that it is the same element with that which the French call the nasal vowel; though certainly any person who should pronounce our *ding-dong*, like the French *environs*, would never be suspected of talking English.

VII. THE LOWER JAW, in treating of the organs of enunciation, must not be passed over in absolute silence: for although, as I have already shewn, there are some persons who can pronounce distinctly, with clenched teeth, every element and combination of elements in the English language (as they may be taught to do without uvula or back part of palate); and although it be equally certain, that in cases of the *spurious lock-jaw*,* the patient (if he can be kept alive by suction,) does not necessarily lose the power of speech; yet certainly, in the generality of instances, it is desirable to make use, in a considerable degree, of the agency of this organ, in modifying the opening and cavity of the mouth, during the process of enunciation. But as there are defects, and serious defects, which arise

both from the excessive activity and the inaction of this member of the mouth; as also from erroneous motions and positions; and as none of the elements depend for their primary formation on any of its particular motions, the more proper place to speak of it at large, will be under the head of Impediments.

I shall conclude this lecture, therefore, by referring again (as to an object of primary importance) to the requisite attention to neatness and precision in the actions and position of the lips: an attention equally requisite to featural and to enunciative beauty: even those sounds which can be *intelligibly* enunciated by the mere action of other organs acquiring an additional grace and completeness from the management of these. In short, taste, expression, complete distinctness, and delicacy, whether in elocution or in song, depend, in a great measure, if not absolutely, on the precision of labial action. Without it, singing itself can never be any thing but a scientific squall; and as for elocution, jabber we may, like one set of animals, gabble like a second, or bleat like a third; but he who indolently acquiesces in the heavy glouting protusion, or insensibility of lip, shall never attain to the dignity and harmony of human speech.*

(End of the Third Lecture.)

On the GRADATION of UNIVERSAL BEING.

(Continued from p. 110.)

THE second cause, that of originally distinct races, has no direct, or even probable proof in its favour; nor can we adduce any satisfactory foundation on which, were it necessary, we might erect the superstructure of such an

* In my early lectures, it was customary with me to follow up these reflections with some disquisitions on the more early, and, generally speaking, superior attainment of elocutionary accomplishments in the fair sex; and some criticisms on the mode of reasoning adopted by Dr. Currie and other philosophical enquirers, to account for that phenomenon. But afterwards, this portion of the lecture became occasionally wrought up with other philosophical and rhetorical materials into the form of a discourse on the identity of fitness and beauty, of which a very brief outline only exists. The following lines of Akenside might be regarded as the text—

"For truth and Good are one,
And Beauty dwells in them, and they in her,
With like participation!"

The fact is, that it is a pure nasal; and all that is necessary for its complete formation is, that the soft and elastic parts of the mouth be so disposed as to impel the vocal impulse exclusively to the compressed nostrils.

* Of the spurious lock jaw there are two distinct species, one properly, and the other improperly so named. The latter is, in fact, not a *locking* but a *dislocation*, which sometimes takes place in the act of yawning; the jaw, in the act of extravagant extension, slipping out of its socket. To this the surgeon, by a simple operation (though not without peril to his thumbs), applies a remedy. The former (to which the text alludes) consists in a rigid and permanent constriction of the muscles, which keeps the teeth immovably clenched, and which would accordingly, if the usual theory of the formation of the organic formation of the vowels, &c., were correct, in addition to the exclusion of all nourishment but what can be sucked through the teeth, render the patient dumb. But such is not the result.

an hypothesis. Yet this theory—wild and visionary as it is, has not wanted advocates; and it has been insinuated by one of them, that some passages in the Mosaic history of the world imply the existence of “another race of men, beside that descended from Adam.”

“We, no where” says White, “read of Adam and Eve having any daughters, until it is said, that their eldest son, Cain, ‘went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the East of Eden. And Cain knew his wife, and she conceived, and bare Enoch.’ Who, then (he asks), was Cain’s wife? And whence did she come? Indeed (he continues), it is said, that ‘the days of Adam, after he had begotten Seth, were 800 years; and he begat sons and daughters.’ This, then, it should seem, took place after the birth of Seth, and consequently long after Cain had his wife, for Seth was not born till after the death of Abel. If Cain had sisters prior to that period, from amongst whom he might have taken a wife, it is a singular circumstance that Moses should not have noticed them.”

This, then, is the strongest argument which can be brought forward to prove so improbable a circumstance; and it is adduced, too, by one who boldly imagines that the Mosaic account of the creation is “merely an allegory.”

Allowing the narrative of Moses to be true,—the idea of “another race of mankind, beside that descended from Adam,” must be regarded as a mere chimera. He, who would have recourse to two primeval races of mankind, must either wholly deny, or at least, limit the extension of the deluge to the parts of Asia where Noah then dwelt; and it is not, we trust, necessary, in these times, to contend for the universality of this awful visitation. But leaving the deluge and its effects entirely out of the question, we can show, farther, the fallibility of this hypothesis.

“It was not necessary,” says an elegant modern critic, “that the holy penman should condescend to gratify our curiosity in a matter so totally unconnected with his main subject. But that which Moses has omitted to mention,—namely, from whence Cain took his wife, is said to have been recorded by some of the earliest Eastern writers; and there is still a current tradition among the Hebrews and Arabians, that twin sisters were born with Cain and with Abel. Nay, they even go so far as to mention their names. However this may be, as the sacred writings were given for a different purpose than to instruct man in philosophy and natural history, we totally

disapprove of all attempts to establish philosophical opinions on so precarious a foundation.”

Let us now consider in how great a degree the inferior animals approach man in his noblest attribute—reason; or, in other words, let us examine to how great an extent their sagacity may be carried. The reader, no doubt, can recollect many instances of sagacity in the larger and more common animals: the following, we believe, are not generally known.

“On the 10th of May 1762,” says Mr. Bolton, the ingenious, but unfortunate, author of the *Harmonia Ruralis*,—“I observed a pair of goldfinches beginning to make their nest in my garden. They had formed their ground-work with moss, grass, &c., as usual; but, on my scattering small pieces of wool in different parts of the garden, they, in a great measure, left off the use of their own materials, and employed the wool; afterwards I gave them cotton, on which they rejected the wool, and proceeded with the cotton; the third day I supplied them with down, on which they forsook both the others, and finished their work with the last article.”

The same benevolent naturalist, who appears to have paid great attention to the habits of the feathered race, relates another example of what he has termed “the reasoning faculty,” in a very common bird—the martin.

“During my residence at Wilton,” he writes, “early one morning I heard a noise from a couple of martins, who were jumping from tree to tree close to my dwelling. They made several attempts to get into a box or cage fixed against the house, which they had before occupied; but they always appeared to fly from it with the greatest dread, repeating those loud cries which first attracted my attention. Curiosity induced me to watch their movements. After some time, a small wren flew away; when the martins entered their cage,—but their stay was short. Their diminutive adversary returned, and made them fly with the utmost precipitation. They continued manœuvring in this manner the whole day, and I believe the wren kept possession during the night. The following morning, on the wren’s quitting the cage, the martins immediately entered, and took possession of their mansion,—which consisted of twigs of different sizes, and, setting to work, with more ingenuity than I thought them capable of exerting, they soon succeeded in barricading their doors. The wren returned again, but could not re-enter. She made attempts to storm the works, but did not succeed. I will not presume to say (continues our author) that the martins followed our modern maxim, and carried with

with them a sufficiency of provision to maintain the siege; or that they made use of the abstinence, which necessity, sometimes, during a long and rigorous storm, might probably occasion; but they persevered for two days to defend the entrance within the barricade,—and the wren, finding she could not force an entry, raised the siege—quitted her intentions—and left the martins, without further molestation, in quiet possession of their domicile.”—Phil. Mag., and Fothergill on Nat. His.

The following anecdote is illustrative of the same principle, and in a very remarkable degree.

“The habitudes of the domestic breed of poultry,” says Mr. Egan, in his *Sporting Anecdotes*, “cannot possibly escape observation; and every one must have noticed the fiery jealousy of the cock. It would seem that this jealousy is not confined to his rivals, but may sometimes extend to his beloved female; and that he is capable of being actuated by revenge, founded on some degree of reasoning concerning her conjugal infidelity. An incident, which happened at the seat of Mr. B., near Berwick, fully justifies this remark. ‘My mowers (says he) cut a partridge on her nest, and immediately brought the eggs, fourteen in number, to the house. I ordered them to be put under a very large beautiful hen, and her own to be taken away. They were hatched in two days, and the hen brought them up perfectly well till they were five or six weeks old. During that time, they were confined in an out-house, without having been seen by any of the other poultry; the door happened to be left open, and the cock got in. My housekeeper, hearing her hen in distress, ran to her assistance, but did not arrive in time to save her life. The cock finding her with a brood of partridges, fell upon her with the utmost fury, and put her to death. The housekeeper found him tearing her with his beak and spurs, although she was then fluttering in the last agony, and incapable of any resistance. This hen had been formerly the cock’s greatest favourite.’”

The cunning of the fox is proverbial; and the fox of Norway possesses this quality in a very eminent degree, which the following brief anecdote will abundantly testify.

“In order to relieve himself of the fleas which annoy him at certain seasons, the Norwegian fox collects a bunch of straw, and, holding it in his mouth, gradually backs himself into the water, slowly wading, step by step, deeper and deeper still, in order to allow time for the fleas to retire, from the unpleasant approach of the water; to the warm and dry parts of his body; till, at length, having passed the neck, and being

assembled altogether on his head, the crafty animal sinks that part also, leaving only his nose and the bunch, in his mouth, dry. As soon as he has discovered that his numerous minute enemies have retreated into the trap prepared for them, he suddenly drops the straw, and scampers off well washed, and exulting in the success of his stratagem.”

The habits of the bee, the ant, and the spider, are, no doubt, well known to the reader; and I have already adduced examples sufficient to prove the proximity of the irrational to the rational animal. It may be observed, that every living thing, even the most minute and despicable reptile is endowed with sagacity to enable it to procure its food, and, in many instances, to repel the attacks of its natural enemies. But we must not confound the instinct of the brute with the reason of man. “There is, indeed, a wide and essential difference between them: * for the one is excursive and illimitable, the other uniform and circumscribed. Reason, superadded to man, gives him peculiar and characteristic views, responsibilities and destinations: exalting him above all existencies that are visible, but which perish; and associating him with those that are invisible, but which remain. Reason is that Homeric and golden chain, descending from the throne of God even unto man, uniting heaven with earth, and earth with heaven.”—Colton’s *Lacon*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:—

AS two Societies have been instituted, to encourage the efforts of travellers and seafaring men to bring home the natural productions of foreign climes, a few instances are here added, of the probable advantages that would accrue from such efforts.

Instances of trees and plants, natives of very warm climates, ripening their fruits and seeds in England, viz.

From the south of Europe:—Quince, pea, fig-tree, liquorice, parsley, onion, leek, cauliflower, mulberry, &c. &c.

From Asia:—Peach, cucumber, walnut, hemp, kidney-bean, horse chestnut, shallot, cherry, orange-tree, &c. &c.

From Africa:—Almond, bean, &c.

From South America:—Potato, maize,

* But if reason and instinct be so entirely distinct, what becomes of the chain?—EDIT.

maize, Jerusalem artichoko, passion-flower, sun-flower, &c. &c.

The above give reason to expect that many others would succeed.

What follows is a short account of some animals, possessing properties that are, or might be made useful to man.

Dshikketei, or Wild Mule:—Though the Tartars cannot tame them, yet, Mr. Pennant thinks, were it possible to bring them into fit places; and provide all the conveniences known in Europe, the task might be effected.

Zebra:—According to Buffon, the Dutch yoked them in the stadtholders' chariot.

Quacha:—Has been broken to draw in a cart.

East-Indian Ox:—The larger kind draw the hackeries or chariots; the smaller are used for riding; and go at the rate of twenty miles a day.

Buffalo:—Useful for the dairy, draught, or saddle.

Broad-tailed sheep:—The tails are esteemed a great delicacy; their flesh is in some places very good; in Thibet their fleece is remarkably fine, and from its beauty and length, is worked into very valuable shawls.

Antelope:—One species is mentioned in some of our old agriculture books, as being kept in our parks, and the flesh preferred to that of deer.

Baby Roussa:—Is a kind of hog found in the island of Buero, in the East-Indies, in a tame state; feeds on herbs; and ravages gardens, like other swine; its flesh well tasted.

Patagonian Cavy, or Hare:—The flesh is of snowy whiteness, and excellent flavour.

Angora Rabbit:—Has hair like the Angora goat, which is the basis of our fine camlets.

Ichneumon:—This animal is more useful than a cat, in destroying rats and mice; and grows very tame.

Bees:—A new species of domestic bee having lately been introduced into this country from Australia, the reader is referred to Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, for several other species of domesticated bees, vol. i, p. 332.

Silk-worms:—See the above work, p. 333, for some species not generally known.

Shell-fish:—Scollop beds were formed in Cork harbour, by a boat laden with them having accidentally sunk; and oyster beds at New-York, by a similar occurrence.

Were the societies to print on a sheet of paper, the names of those objects they are desirous of, with some directions for the care of them, it would doubtless forward their design.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I CANNOT refrain from making a few remarks upon a communication in your last number, by a Son of Adam (who, it seems, has entered the lists from a feeling of justice and decorum), although I am aware that you do not permit your miscellany to be made a vehicle for controversy, where no new facts or information are elicited. Of the displaced surveyor, whom he has converted into "contractor or overseer," I know nothing but what I have read in the public papers. I advocated his cause because his opinion was coincident with my own; and I gave the reasons upon which my opinion was founded: *paucea* I proposed none. Your correspondent instances some pieces of road upon the new principle, which have answered well, and much has been said on the subject of economy and expense. Facts I like, rather than opinions; and I can state as a fact, that I know a turnpike-road in Cumberland, forty miles in length, that has for forty years been kept in repair at an annual expense of ten pounds per mile. Within the last two years a part of the same road has been lifted and relaid, under the direction of Mr. M'Adam, at an expense of four hundred pounds per mile. That the road is much improved there is no question;—that the future repairs will be for some years in a diminishing ratio may be admitted: but then—there is interest to pay for £400 at 4½ per cent., the rate at which the money has been actually borrowed; and this makes an annual charge upon the road of £18 per mile for ever;* a sum nearly double to what the former surveyor was empowered to expend. By something more than suspicion, I am accused of misrepresentation; but I do not stand convicted: a great part of the stones used on the roads in the northern countries, are neither "of flint, of gravel, nor of granite;" and I assert, in the face of all the McAdams and Fitz-Adams, that something may be, and is produced from

* Or an annual payment of £29. 16s. 9d. per mile, to discharge the principal and interest within the duration of the present Act of Parliament.

from them by attrition, and abrasion, for which it would puzzle the philosophy of your correspondent to find a more appropriate term than that of *clayey*. He charges me with personality — and I owe no obligation to him for his forbearance. After repeating my signature no less than nine times, he cavils, because the initials of my name are taken from the alphabet. If it will be more to his satisfaction, he may now see the whole complement, and all derived from the same source.

NATHAN YOOJELT.

Sept. 10th, 1825.

P.S. On another subject may I be permitted to state, that I have been a constant reader of the M.M. for the last thirteen years, and I am sorry to find the list and substance of the Acts of the British Legislature left out by your late arrangement: I considered it very useful to refer to.

[We take the opportunity of informing our correspondent and our readers in general, that the omission of the abridgment of the acts of the session, is no intentional part of our new arrangement. It is the anxious wish of the present Editor to improve all, to add as much as he can, and to omit nothing of the original plan of the M.M. But difficulties have occurred, with respect to this article, which cannot here be explained, but which he still trusts will shortly be overcome, and the deficiency supplied. —EDIT.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HAVE observed, with much pleasure, the announcements in your useful work (particularly in pages 277 and 278) of the many new and grand streets which have been projected for the improvement and embellishing of our metropolis; and am desirous of suggesting the opening of two or three short streets, which would greatly improve a principal thoroughfare through London, from the west to the east; I mean that from Piccadilly through Finsbury-square to Whitechapel, which is greatly impeded by the necessity a traveller finds, when arrived at the end of Great Queen-street, of turning at right angles through the narrow part of Little Queen-street, into the almost equally narrow and thronged part of Holborn: which inconvenience might be avoided by cutting a short wide street, in an east north-east direction, from the end of Great Queen-street into the wide part of Holborn, at the north end of Little Turnstile. This new street should be connected with the north end of

Gate-street; and also Great Turnstile should be widened for more effectually opening Lincoln's-Inn-Fields from the north-east and north-west.

Your's, &c. JOHN FAREY, Sen.
44, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN the notices of Foreign Societies in your last Number (for August), it will be in the recollection of your readers, is a curious account of a meteoric stone, mentioned by Baron Humboldt. In connexion with this, a brief description of one which fell at Nanjemoy, Maryland, on the 10th February of this year, may, perhaps, be acceptable. When it fell, the sky was somewhat hazy; about noon the inhabitants of the town and adjacent country were alarmed by an explosion, succeeded by a loud whizzing noise, like that of air rushing through a narrow aperture, and which seemed to be rapidly passing from N.W. to S.E., nearly parallel with the Potomac river. Shortly after, a spot of ground in the plantation of Capt. W. D. Harrison, surveyor of the port, was found to be broken up, and upon examination a rough stone, weighing 16 lb. 7 oz., was found about eighteen inches or two feet below the surface; which, when taken up, about half an hour (as it is thought) after it had fallen, was still warm, and had a strong sulphureous smell. The surface was hard and vitreous, and, when it was broken, it appeared composed of an earthy or siliceous matrix of a light slate colour, containing numerous globules of various sizes, very hard and of a brownish hue, together with small portions of brownish yellow pyrites, which became dark when reduced to powder. Various notions were formed by the people around (who, to an extent of upwards of eighteen or twenty miles round, heard the noise; some, of the explosion, others, of the whizzing through the air), as to the sudden appearance of the stone. Some conceived it to have been, by some unknown force, propelled from a quarry (eight or ten miles distant) on the opposite side of the river; while others thought it had been thrown from a mortar belonging to a vessel lying in the offing, and actually proposed manning boats to wreak vengeance on the captain and his crew for their audacity. All agreed that the noise seemed to come directly over their heads. One gentleman, living twenty-five miles off, asserted that it shook his plantation as though there was an earthquake;

quake; but no peculiar smell was observed.

A chemical analysis of a fragment of the meteoric stone which fell at Maine, Massachusetts, August 1823, has been made by Dr. J.W. Webster, of Boston, its capital; whence it appears that the composition of this stone was,

Sulphur.....	18·3	Magnesia.....	24·8
Silex.....	29·5	Chrome.....	4·0
Alumina.....	4·7	Iron.....	14·9
Lime.....	a trace	Nickel.....	2·3

30th Aug. : Your's, &c. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE INQUIRER.—No. 2.

UNION of the PACIFIC and ATLANTIC OCEANS.

OF all the daring projects which the genius of commercial enterprize has suggested, in modern times, we know of none more big with comprehensive influence upon the future destiny of nations—the future growth and direction of commerce, and the prosperity of generations unborn, than that of uniting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The attempt of the Ptolemies of Egypt to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Suez was of much less consequence, either in a general or a national point of view. Some timid reasoners have surmised, that it may produce consequences injurious to English maritime supremacy, drawing their analogy from the effect produced on the commerce of the world, by Gama's discovery of the passage to the East-Indies, round the Cape of Good Hope. That discovery, in fact, transferred the sceptre of commercial dominion to Portugal, from the hands of Venice; although the latter power was then in the zenith of her prosperity. But the position of England is very different: the columns of her prosperity are too deeply embedded beneath the foundations of the world's social structure—too firmly incorporated with its moral opinion—too closely rivetted with the genius, character and position of her inhabitants, and too strongly corroborated by the lapse of ages, to be so shaken or subverted. The ultimate results of the undertaking are likely to be very distant; but, whether distant or near, it is quite obvious, and it has been practically proved, that England cannot do otherwise than profit by all that imparts facility or impetus to commercial intercommunication. The strength and wealth of other nations constitute

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the legitimate sources of her strength and wealth.

Many different spots have been suggested by Humboldt and others, in which the desired communication might be most advantageously effected; and many more might be referred to, with equal claims to attention. One project has been to descend the Rio del Norte from the Gulf of Mexico, and to unite it with the head of the Rio Colorado, by a cut across the mountains. This is far too circuitous to combine advantage with practicability. The scheme of uniting the head of the river Huafualco, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in about 18° 30' lat., with the head of the river Chimalapor, which falls into the bay of Tehuantepec, at about 16° 30' by a canal of about twenty miles, is more feasible: but the great difficulty is the rocky central barrier through which this canal must be cut. The same advantage and the same objection apply to many places in the provinces of Costa Rica and Viragua, in Guatemala, where, as far as the Isthmus of Panama, a central ridge of rocky mountains intersects the entire country; from which ridge a regular series of rivers, whose heads are not more distant from each other than the above-named, fall in parallel lines into the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The Isthmus of Panama, however, has been the favourite spot selected for the project of the canal, on account of the narrowness of the Isthmus in that quarter; but the mountainous and unproductive character of the country, and the little knowledge which is possessed of its topographical detail, has always contributed to thwart the views of the projectors. There is, at present, a more practicable design on foot, and which we have little doubt will be carried into speedy execution, viz., to effect the desired communication in the direction of Lake Nicaragua. A glance at the map will show the facilities which are offered by that portion of the *terra firma* of Guatemala. On the east, the lake communicates with the Atlantic by means of the river St. Juan, which is sixty-four miles in length, and although not at present navigable, except for flat-bottomed vessels, is capable of being rendered navigable for ships of large burden, throughout its whole extent. It is proposed, we understand, to make a cut in the south side of the lake, about fourteen miles in length (as it is calculated), and navigable for ships of

large burden; which cut is to communicate with the bay of Nicoya, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 10°.

With the general views of the projectors, as far as the lake Nicaragua is made the centre of operations, we concur, as we have said; but with its details we totally disagree. As far, also, as the river St. Juan is concerned, nothing can be objected. The course of that river is through a country replete with animal and vegetable productions; rich in mineral wealth, and redundant with commercial capabilities. The great labour, with regard to the eastern, or Atlantic side of the lake, is accomplished to the hands of the projectors, and nothing remains but to open a communication on the western, or Pacific side. Here nothing opposes itself but a narrow unobstructed strip of land, in some places fifteen, in others not more than ten miles in breadth. For what purpose then prolong the distance of the communication over a tract of country forty miles in length, and over a mountainous ridge, which separates the district of Nicaragua from that of Nicoya? The head of the river Nicoya is on the southernmost side of this ridge; but we are greatly mistaken, if a canal of less than twenty or twenty-four miles in length (and not fourteen), will reach it from the southernmost point of the lake Nicaragua. It is suggested, we presume, on account of the natural advantages of the Gulf of Salinas, into which the river Nicoya falls, as a sea-port: but the Gulf of Papagayo offers scarcely less advantage on the western side of the strip of land, which divides lake Nicaragua from the Pacific Ocean. In short, it is a remarkable fact which appears to have escaped the projectors, of the Nicoya line, that the communication on the western side is already completed by nature, as well as on the east; and all that nature wants is a little art, in order to improve the advantage she offers: for the river De Partido, which runs from east to west, through the upper part of the province of Nicoya, communicates by an arm of not more than ten miles in length, with lake Nicaragua, and falls, at the distance of another ten miles, into the bay of Papagayo, at Brito Creek, where there is an excellent roadstead for shipping. The communication we now recommend, is, therefore, to ascend the river De Partido at Brito Creek, to enter lake Nicaragua, traverse the lake from west

to east, skirting the volcanic and romantic islet of Ometepe, and so to descend, by means of the river St. Juan, into the Atlantic. The harbour of St. John forms the eastern, the harbour of Brito the western points of the line.

We will now give a few topographical details of the province of Nicaragua, which are interesting in point of novelty, and are necessary to a perfect view of the practicability and advantage of the projected communication.

The lake of Nicaragua may rank among the most extensive of the world; being more than 180 miles long from west to east, and nearly 100 broad from north to south. It has every where a depth of ten fathoms, with a muddy bottom, except along the shore, where there is a clear sand. The city is supplied with water from the lake, which also furnishes an inexhaustible abundance of fine fish. It is rendered extremely picturesque, by the numerous small islands with which the surface is studded. These are all uncultivated, except Ometep, which is inhabited, and on which there is a lofty volcano of a conical shape, which emits both flames and smoke. Although a great number of rivers fall into this basin, and the river St. Juan is the only visible outlet; it is remarked, as an extraordinary phenomenon, that there is no indication, at any time, of increase or decrease of the waters. On the north, the district of Matagalpa, and many large farms for breeding cattle, border the lake. On the east, the river St. Juan communicates with the Atlantic, and on the west is the lake of Leon, which is connected by a canal with that of Nicaragua, and extends upwards of fifty miles in length, by thirty in breadth.

The principal towns in the district of Nicaragua are Granada, New Segovia, and Leon.

Granada is a handsome and agreeable city on the margin of the great lake of Nicaragua: its figure is that of a parallelogram, fortified by natural dykes which serve as fosses. The situation of this city, close to the lake, by which there is a direct communication with the Atlantic, and its contiguity to the Pacific Ocean, affords the most advantageous facilities for carrying on an extensive commerce. The population is about 8,000 souls. New Segovia, though the residence of the Deputy-Intendant-General of Leon, is small, containing not more than 1,000 souls, Spaniards and Ladinos. The city

city was repeatedly ravaged by the Mosquito Indians, aided by English pirates, which obliged the inhabitants to change the situation of their abode three several times. The city of Leon was founded in 1523, by Fernandez de Cordova. It contains a cathedral church; three convents; a college, and the treasury of the intendency. Its population is between 7,000 and 8,000.

In the neighbourhood of New Segovia is El Corpus, which was considered, at one time, as the richest mine in the kingdom of Guatimala. *It produced gold in so great a quantity, as to excite, at first, a suspicion as to the reality of the metal; and a treasury was established on the spot, for the sole purpose of receiving the king's fifths.*

The district of Nicoya, which is bounded by the Pacific on the west, and the lake Nicaragua on the north, stretches twenty-three leagues east and west, by twenty north and south. The land is of a very fertile description, though it yields but little for want of hands to cultivate it; scarcely producing maize enough for the consumption of the inhabitants, who, in addition to this scanty harvest, rear a few heads of cattle. Pearls are found on the coast, and a species of shell fish (the ancient *murx*), out of which they press a fluid that will dye cotton or woollen, of a permanent and beautiful purple. The climate is hot and humid; and the population so thin as hardly to number 3,000 souls, comprising all the farms, and the only village of the district. The latter is called Nicoya, and is situated on a river of the same name, *navigable from the sea for vessels of moderate tonnage.* This short sketch of the topography of the district, corroborates the views we have antecedently taken of the impolicy, and impracticability of conducting an artificial communication through this district; while its *pearl* fishery on the Pacific, its purple, and its fertility recommend the comparatively short passage along the elbow of the river De Partidos, which encloses the town of Nicaragua, and unites the Pacific and the lake.

The temperature of Nicaragua is very hot, so as not to produce wheat, but it yields also various articles peculiar to the climate, bountifully—excellent grapes, and other delicious fruits, cocoa, indigo, and cotton, besides various medicinal drugs, and

especially the gum called carana. The forests afford large quantities of valuable timber of several species, and also various kinds of quadrupeds, and rare birds; but the soil is, however, unfavourable to sheep. The rivers, the coasts, and the creeks furnish an inexhaustible supply of fish of all kinds.

But it is not only to the peculiar commodities of Nicaragua that the projected canal would furnish access: it opens a career for carrying on an unbounded and most profitable commerce in all the various and rich productions of Guatimala; its inexhaustible forests of valuable wood, brazil, caoba, mahogany, logwood, and guayacan; its abundance of medicinal plants, fruits and roots; its profusion of gums and balsams, estimable for their fragrance, curative virtues, or other uses; its multitude of vegetable and mineral productions that minister to the necessities and luxuries of life—its pepper, cochineal, saffron, sulphur, saltpetre, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, cordage, sail-cloth and cotton; tobacco, indigo, sugar and cocoa; its forty or fifty genera of native and delicious fruits, which grow even on the mountains, so fertile is the soil, without cultivation; the beautiful varieties of its animal and floral kingdoms; and, lastly, the abundant productions of its mines, gold, silver, iron, lead and calc.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELASTICITY OF STATURE.

MANY incidents and allusions that are met with in dramatic and epic composition, which the cold closet critic regards as mere poetical hyperboles, have nevertheless their prototypes and realities in the phenomena and principles of nature. The increased stature and expanding form, for example, frequently ascribed by poets to their heroes, under the impulse of some sublime feeling, or in the act of some magnificent effort, or enterprize that elevates the spirit and calls forth all their energies, is not so mere a fiction of the imagination, as ordinary observers (or non-observers) may suppose. The human form and stature have an elasticity (a capability—in some instances, a necessity, of dilation and contraction) under certain moral, and certain physical circumstances, which has not altogether escaped the notice of philosophical inquiry. In a weekly publication, I met the other day with the following paragraph:—

"Increase of Height at Rising.—The cartilages between the vertebræ of the backbone, twenty-four in number, yield considerably to the pressure of the body in an erect posture, and expand themselves during the repose of the night; hence a person is considerably taller at his rising in the morning than at night. The difference in some amounts to so much as one inch; and recruits who have passed muster for soldiers in the morning, have been rejected when re-measured at night, as below the standard."

The perusal of this statement brought to my recollection a little incident connected with this class of phenomena, but more immediately pertaining to the powers of volition that fell under my own observation some years ago, when I was making a temporary sojourn at Montefract, in Yorkshire.

A military gentleman of good ordinary stature and full proportions—but what one should call rather loosely put together—with whom I there became acquainted, told me one evening, while we were pledging the cheerful glass, that he had won many a bottle of wine from green-horns in the mess-room by wagering about his height. "How much," says he, "standing up apparently erect, do you suppose I should measure?" "Between five foot eight and nine," was my reply, after looking at him very attentively. "Look again," said he, stretching himself gradually up to the full extent of exerted altitude, "will you doubt that I am more than five foot ten?" It could not be doubted; and he assured me that he could at any time make, at his pleasure, full two inches difference in his height, without either rising on his toes, or appearing to stoop. A fact I now can easily believe; for I have since ascertained that, though rather short, and what may be called firmly knit, I can myself, though not in the most pliant season of elastic youth, after having carefully settled myself down to the utmost voluntary compression in which an erect appearance can be preserved, voluntarily grow again, as I might say, more than an additional inch in a very few seconds. Under the energetic influence of strong passion or enthusiasm, I have no doubt that the difference would be considerably more, either in myself or in the gentleman alluded to. It is the dull critic himself, who shews the want of sense, when he accuses the poet of talking nonsense, in describing the warrior-goddess Minerva, as shedding her influence over

and expanding the form of the hero, or delineating the hero himself as "towering like a god."

While I am upon this subject of incidental stature, I will mention another, and much more extraordinary case, not, unfortunately, of voluntary, but of physical contraction of the human frame; a calamitous case of midwifery—the particulars of which were related to me by the medical gentleman who had superintended it. How distressing a case it must have been will be readily concluded, when it is stated that the labour-pains continued for ten days, or nearly a fortnight; and that, in the last extremity or crisis, the incredible number of 2000 drops of laudanum were administered in a single dose. From this death-dose for twenty people under ordinary circumstances, she survived and recovered; and came out of her bed eight or nine inches shorter than she went into it. She went into that bed, a tall and well-proportioned woman—she came out of it, a withered dwarf; and such thenceforward she remained. The invention of poetry has seldom gone beyond this

MEDICAL FACT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

OBSERVING in your last month's Magazine some inquiries relative to those English Divines who attended the Synod of Dort, I beg to refer you to Mr. Scott's History of that Synod, or rather his translation of it. Dr. Fuller has made honourable mention of Dr. Samuel Warde in his "Worthies," and quotes a character of him by Dr. Goad. There is a good picture of Dr. Warde in Sidney College; and probably there are some records there of one who was so highly distinguished as a scholar and a divine. He never was a bishop: but his kinsman and pupil, Dr. Seth Warde, was bishop first of Exeter, and afterwards of Salisbury—there is a life of him, by Dr. Pope, in the Bodleian Library. Both these eminent men were descendants of the ancient family of the Wardes of Grindale, in Yorkshire.

Fuller mentions several of the same family who were clergymen in Sussex and Essex, and eminent for piety, learning and talent.

I shall be very glad to see some further account of Dr. Samuel Warde.

Yours, &c.

F. E.
PHYSIOLOGY

PHYSIOLOGY of the PASSIONS.

[An elaborate and valuable work upon this very interesting subject has lately been published, in two volumes, at Paris, by Dr. J. L. ALBERT, under the title of "*Physiologie des Passions, &c., or a new Theory of Moral Sensations.*" We have been favoured with an interesting analysis of the contents by a learned foreigner, to which we have endeavoured to do justice in our translation; and the article being, at once, too long for our Review of Foreign Literature, and too valuable to be suppressed, we give it place here among the articles of Original Correspondence. The work itself is among the importations of Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz. We are not conscious that it has had, as yet, any English translator. It is adorned with illustrative engravings.]

IT has been a prevailing opinion with many learned men, that no branch of general science has so much influence on the progress of philosophy as medicine. Bacon and Descartes proclaimed aloud this maxim; their followers, in a great measure, have adopted it; and it was curious to see it adopted also, even in the mystical meditations of Bossuet, and throughout the incomprehensible idealism of Berkeley. In fact, it seems that medicine, confined to the study of nature in her actual productions and laws, would be less exposed to be misled by the transports of intemperate imagination. No one is ignorant, that when the Grecian philosophers contentiously strove to discover the origin of the universe, and the generating principles of existence, Hippocrates was the first who, dissipating the impostures of illusion, led back their minds into the neglected path of experience. His appearance, in this respect, was like that of the sun dispersing with his rays the darkness of a long night. Nor is any one ignorant what light has been shed on such subjects, in modern times, by the physiological researches of Roussel, Pinel, Cabanis, and by the daring researches of Majendie and Flourens in our own day.

A work on moral law, written by a celebrated professor of medicine, comes, therefore, before the public, under favourable auspices. But in giving an account of it to our readers, we do not purpose to lose sight of the interests of truth, or renounce that open independence of opinion, which was, and shall ever be, our only motto.

The author proposes to develop the

physiology of the passions, which he is pleased to call a *New Theory of Moral Sensations*. But, unfortunately, he happens to have begun his work with long preliminary considerations, which not only have no immediate or particular connexion with the subject, but by their style excite unpleasing considerations. Who, for example, would ever expect that a physician, accustomed to look upon nature experimentally, would think of dividing the aggregate of our thoughts into *acquired* and *inspired ideas*? Ancient and modern Platonism have long talked of *innate* ideas; the German school, wishing to escape the ridicule which Locke had shed upon this term, changed its language, though sustaining the doctrine, and talked of the *universal form of the ideas*. But who would have thought that a physician, who must be considered as estranged from all doctrinal hyperbole, would seriously inform us, that every man possesses an innumerable class of *inspired ideas*?

Besides, the author asserts the existence of a *moral sense*, calculated to guide man in judging of his own conduct and that of others: but he asserts it without either discussion or proof. Hutcheson, in whom this doctrine originated, and the Edinburgh school, by which it was for a long time promulgated, at least attempted to support it by plausible reasoning. But our author is really, or affects to be, ignorant of this historical fact. It would be supposed that he was the first who had made use of this term. Above all, he seems to forget that Adam Smith has successfully opposed the doctrine, more brilliant than solid, of a *moral sense*: and we think that, when a work assumes the perilous title of a *New Theory of Moral Sensation*, it should be remembered that there already exists an *Old*, but not despicable, theory of the same principles, which, at least, deserves the dubious honour of being investigated.

In the same manner the author asserts the existence of what in men and brutes has been called *instinct*. Nor do we mean to dispute it. But when Condillac has employed all his eloquence to combat the vulgar prejudices on the influence of instinct; when Darwin has dedicated one of the most learned chapters of his *Zoonomia* to demonstrate, by physiological facts, how the most obscure phenomena of animal life may be explained, without reference

reference to this illusive principle of instinct; when Cabanis felt himself obliged to admit *instinct* in one sense, and reject it in another; we conceive that the learned Alibert ought not to defraud the public of the reasons which he must certainly have had, in proclaiming the theory of *instinct* as certain and incontestable. These reasons must be potent, since he does not speak of it slightly, but makes it the basis of his system.

In effect, he forms all human passions into four classes, and associates them with four primitive *instincts*, which he thinks he perceives in man;—*Preservation, Imitation, Narration, and Propagation*. How arbitrary and unfounded in nature this order of things must be, is sufficiently proven by the embarrassment experienced when he has occasion to give place to some moral reflection, or to dispose, under their respective classes, the various phenomena of sensation. We can understand, for example, how *Prudence* may contribute to individual preservation, but not how it can be ranged among moral sensations and the passions; since we all know that prudence is a calculation,—not a sensation; and that, far from being a passion, it is the antidote of all passion. We may allow, by a forced interpretation of the words, that *Stupidity, Idleness, and Intemperance* may be considered as passions: but it is difficult to conceive how they can be considered as dictated by the instinct of self-preservation, which would intimate an entirely new idea, that the idle, the stupid, and the intemperate have contributed to the preservation of the human race for so many thousand ages. We all know that *Ambition* is the most terrible of human passions; but who would ever suppose that it could depend upon the instinct of *Imitation*? Who would ever think that Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, Gengis Khan, and Buonaparte—fatal but gigantic beings—became the scourges of the human race, by the excitement of the mere pleasure of *Imitation*?

But let us lay aside these ill-boding preliminary considerations, which only contain disputed or common-place ideas: observing only that, though it is not a fault to repeat common ideas, in order to imprint them on the mind, it is surely a fault to present those which are disputed as so many geometrical axioms, that need neither demonstration nor examination. The philoso-

pher who thinks he has discovered truth, ought to show the steps that led him thereto, and the reasoning by which he feels confident of not being deceived. The affirmative tone hardly belongs to him who relates historical events of which he was contemporary: but science has need of analysis, discussion and proof; at least, if we are not actually to regard it as a complex of *Inspired Ideas*.

Having thus abandoned the theoretical part, in which there is nothing that can satisfy the philosophical thinker, we are glad to proceed to the practical and descriptive part; and to be able, finally, to award due justice to merit. It is here that the work properly begins; and where the author, guided by reason and experience, and above all by the impulse of a generous nature, shews himself in the true light of an ingenious observer. The basest passions (such as Egotism, Envy, and Avarice)—the noblest (such as Friendship and Patriotism)—the most impetuous (such as Ambition and the Love of Glory)—the most tender (such as Maternal and Conjugal Love)—are all sketched, described and coloured with equal skill and truth; and pass, before the eyes of the reader, forming a brilliant and moving picture of the entire history of human nature. There is no trait, which is not delineated in a style, at once lively, rapid and elegant: not a thought which does not warm the soul, and delight the imagination. It is delightful to meet with expressions, sometimes of exquisite delicacy, sometimes of a power which enchants and astonishes. Speaking of *Vanity*, he says: "It is interesting to the philosophical observer to remark, how the vainest man in the world will yet obstinately defend himself against the praises which are lavished on him; declare himself unworthy of the notice he receives; relate with affected surprise the reception he has met with at court; display the letters he receives from all parts, and talk incessantly of the unsought favours heaped upon him." Then, leaving the easy style of Montaigne, and taking that of the more exalted Pascal, he says of ambition:—"The ambitious man continually runs after an uncertain object: he is allured and guided by optical illusions: he no sooner obtains the point he aimed at, than the illusion ceases. He is placed, as it were, in an immeasurable expanse—where there is always something in the distance,

distance, which is the object of his research."

We must add, also, that all his reflections breathe a deep and sincere love of human nature, and of virtue. There are many episodes interspersed, purposely to illustrate the most important precepts, clothing them, as it were, in sensible and dramatic forms. Perhaps, also, the author intended by these means, to obey the sad necessity of the day, in which it appears that naked truth is displeasing to many; and that, in order to obtain due homage for her, it is necessary to adorn her a little with the girdle of the graces.

But there is a circumstance which forms a leading feature in this description of the passions, and which must not be passed over in silence. The most celebrated moralists, ancient as well as modern, have generally looked upon the passions, with respect to the impulse they give to society, and the particular character they induce: whence truth has sometimes, in their consideration, been either neglected, or not sufficiently examined; because the passions rarely act openly, and are oftentimes covered with an impenetrable veil. There is, however, a field in which they may be seen in their naked semblance, and where the philosophical observer may contemplate them, in all their varieties of form. This is the bed of death.

There the vast projects of ambition, the base desires of avarice, and the vile hopes of the betrayer and hypocrite, are at an end. There the mask falls off from the face of the wicked simulator, his heart is laid open, the ear is no longer deaf to the reproaches of conscience, and the hisses of the vipers which mock and revile him, are heard in all their dissonance. The veil of the past is rent; the illusions of the future disappear; and guileless virtue alone, which the perfidy of man has tortured upon earth, smiles, unfettered, at the flattering prospect of soothing repose and final recompense. We think that here M. Alibert, impelled by the love of science, has often successfully hastened to the discovery of the secrets of human passion, while shedding the tear of a benignant grief on the miseries of mankind. His profound descriptions seem conceived at the moment when death strikes with his foot at the threshold of the expiring; and deserve, for their energy, to be classed with the noblest parts

of Theophrastus, Plutarch, and La Bruyère.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LAKE ASPHALTITES.

UNFOUNDED reports, respecting the dreariness and insalubrity of the Lake Asphaltites and its vicinage, have long taken possession of the popular ear, and have also crept into a degree of authority and respect, from the circumstance of being found without marks of reprehension or doubt in works of real and unquestionable value: it has frequently been unhesitatingly affirmed that fish could not live in the waters; that even weighty solid bodies would not sink in them, but that, though hurled (with violence) into the lake, the upward pressure would instantly buoy them to the surface; that, owing to the destructive exhalations continually issuing, the rapid flight of birds was checked, and the poor exhausted aerial voyager fell panting into the deadly gulf, in his passage from shore to shore; that dismal woe-stirring sounds issued from it, resembling the half-stifled thrilling groans of dying wretches, ingulphed beneath the horrid flood; and that, to crown all this, a fruit grows on the margin, very beautiful to the sight, but which was no sooner touched than it became "dust and bitter ashes." In short, it has been deemed not unreasonable to suppose that Milton had in mind the horrors of the terrific region of this lake, when he penned these awful lines (B. II. 614—628.)

"Thus roving on
In confused march forlorn, the adventurous bands
With shuddering horror pale, and eyes aghast,
Viewed first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest: through many a dark and dreary vale
They pass'd, and many a region dolorous,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death.
A universe of death, which God, by curse,
Created evil, for evil only good,
Where all life dies, death lives, and nature breeds,
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, unutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have feigned, or fear conceiv'd—
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire."

And that all our poets, ancient and of the

the present day, have not been able to accumulate more of the dreadful than may justly characterize the Lake Asphaltites. But these wonderful and horrific tales many modern trust-worthy travellers and writers have shown to be entirely fictitious.

About midnight, says Chateaubriand, I heard a noise upon the lake which, the Bethlehemites told me, proceeded from *legions* of small fish, which come and leap about upon the shore. The late learned and much-respected Dr. E. D. Clarke remarks, "that the waters of this lake, instead of proving destructive to animal life, swarm with myriads of fishes; that shells abound on its shores, and that certain birds, instead of falling victims to its exhalations, make it their peculiar resort."

"We saw," says Mr. Fisk, the intelligent American missionary to Jerusalem, "a great number of birds flying about its shores, and I once observed three or four flying over the water." "The water of the Dead Sea looks remarkably clear and pure; but on putting it to my mouth, I found it nauseous and bitter, I think, beyond any thing I ever tasted."

The waters of this lake are, indeed, heavier than those of any other lake or sea that irrigates the surface of this our planet. Their specific gravity is 1.211, distilled water being 1.000. They are much saturated with salt. A bottle full of water from the lake was analyzed in 1807; and in 100 grains were found muriate of lime, 3.220; of magnesia, 10.246; of soda, 10.360; sulphate of lime, .054—Total, 24.580. In a like quantity of this water, 24½ grains of salt were found. Lord Byron would have experienced a much easier task to swim an equal distance on this sea, than across the Hellespont; for substances that instantly sink in fresh and ordinary salt water, here float with the utmost readiness. Strabo asserts, "that men could not dive in this water;" this, however, is an error, which better information would have enabled him to avoid: he adds, "that going into it, they would not sink lower than the navel;" this is probably the fact, for Pococke, who bathed in it, affirms "that he could lie on its surface, in any attitude, motionless, without danger of sinking." And in this there is no exaggeration, it may readily be conceived, for most people, even on fresh water, can do the same, if they carefully guard against swallowing any of the water, where-

by their specific gravity would be increased.

It appears, therefore, that, as to the taste, especially, there is some semblance, only, of foundation for the general idea respecting the Dead Sea, of which the peculiarities have certainly been heightened with all the hyperbole of a vulgar error; though now, it is presumed, these mighty misapprehensions will shortly die away.

The abovementioned and well-known Dr. Clarke was, I am apt to believe, the first who asserted that one of the mountains on the borders of this lake or sea (for it is, according to Dr. Marcet, sixty or seventy miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth) was, anciently, a burning and active volcano. From the heights of Bethlehem he observed "a mountain on the western shore of the lake, resembling, in form, the cone of Vesuvius, and having a crater upon the top, which was plainly discernible." If this be the fact, may not enemies to Moses, and the History, through him transmitted to us, say, with some show of argument, that the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah was not miraculous, but merely the consequence of a natural eruption of lava from this mountain?

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT from TOOKE.—Vol. ii, p. 59.

THAT, in the Anglo-Saxon *Dæd*; *i. e.* *Deað* (Deat), means taken, assumed; being merely the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *Dean*; *Deȝan*, *Dion* *THIHAN* *Dicȝan*, *Drȝian*; *sumere*, *assumere*, *accipere*; to *the*, to get, to take, to assume.

"Ill mote he the
That caused me
To make myselfe a frere."

Sir T. More's Works, p. 4.

The (our article as it is called) is the imperative of the same verb *Dean*; which may very well supply the place of the correspondent Anglo-Saxon article *re*, which is the imperative of *rean*, *videre*; for it answers the same purpose in discourse to say, see man, or, take man, For instance—

*The man that hath not musicke in himselfe
Is fit for treasons, &c.*

Or,

That man is fit for treasons, &c.

Take man (or see man;) *taken* man hath not musicke, &c. *Said* man; or *taken* man is, fit for treasons.

L'APE ITALIANA.

THE DECAMERON OF GIOVANNI BOC-
CACCIO.*

THE annals of history afford sufficient proof, that whenever literature flourishes in any nation, the language made use of has previously existed, fixed and mature, in the productions of the preceding age. For example, in the age of Pericles, the Greek language had been already established by Homer and Hesiod: the Latin language, under Augustus, had been matured by Plautus and Terence: and the French idiom had also acquired grace and harmony from the writings of Montaigne and Amyot, before the age of Louis XIV. Italy alone forms an exception to this rule, and stands single—presenting, as it were, a phenomenon. The thirteenth century, terminating the long reign of ignorance, which had signalized the domination of barbarism in Europe, beheld the revival of literature; but, as if disdaining to appear under too familiar a form, it was found necessary to create for her an entirely new language; and the powerful talent of those who, for the first time, adopted it in their writings, showed it so rich in beauty, that it seemed to rise in gigantic proportions under their hands: like the fabled Minerva, issuing already armed from the brain of Jove.

When the first spring of Italian glory passed away, and, by the inevitable fate of human occurrences, a servile crowd of imitators succeeded to the noble army of inventors, there arose an immediate necessity of supplying by art, the weakness of intellect, and of compiling a grammar to serve as an assistance in the cultivation of the language. But the rules of grammar are like those of poesy—they exist in nature, and are independent of human convention; but the philologist can only collect them from the productions of the artist, who first learnt how to employ them, by means of that species of instinctive reason which it is impossible to define. In fact, the rules of tragedy and of oratory were not formed by Aristotle or Quintilian: those philosophical critics only extracted them systematically from the principal works of Sophocles and Cicero.† Thus it was impossible other-

wise to establish the rules of Italian grammar, than by collecting them from the writings of those great men who had so successfully adopted them.*

Nevertheless, one circumstance rendered this undertaking difficult. The revival of literature, in Italy, took place before the invention of printing; consequently the works of that period circulated only in manuscript; and it was impossible but that, sooner or later, the ignorance of rapidly succeeding copyists should gradually have altered the construction. Hence it happened, that when philologists began to study these productions, and take them as models of fine writing, their embarrassment was extreme. The character of a language principally consists in the conformability of the words, in the variety of phraseology, in the use of the particles, and in the order of construction; and it is impossible to compile precepts and grammars, from manuscripts in which these parts are unfortunately marred and corrupted. And confusion is at the height, when some few, unwilling to believe that the copyists have, from time to time, altered the originals of these works, and not daring to suppose that the authors themselves were capable of letting some errors escape while writing, take it into their heads to consider all these faults of grammar as so many graces to be faithfully imitated. This spirit of mistaken criticism co-operating with the interpolations of successive copyists, went little short of rendering the Italian language upon a par with that spoken by the companions of Nimrod in the plains of Shinaar.

To put an end to this reproach, an universal cry arose throughout Italy; and men endowed with sound logic and unerring taste, undertook to discover the true reading of those ancient texts, and

Longinus any more than by Edmund Burke or Dr. Blair. They only systematized or detailed, what they already found in previous examples.

* This is put, perhaps, rather too generally. Literally, it seems applicable only to *idiomatic grammar*. The genuine or fundamental principles of grammar (or what might be called universal grammar, with which the idiomatic or vernacular ought at least to conform) seem to be founded in the nature of things, the operations of intellect, and the associations of ideas. Grammar, thus considered in its universalities, constitutes one of the most important branches of the really valuable (that is to say, the unmystified) part of metaphysics.—EDIT.

* We are happy to announce the accession of a learned Italian correspondent, by whose means we hope to be enabled to renew this series with additional lustre.—EDIT.

† Nor were the principles of the sublime and beautiful invented or discovered by MONTHLY MAG. No. 416.

and to give them to the public, freed from every species of error.

We have wished to record these facts, because those who are ignorant of the history of Italian literature, are accustomed falsely to attribute to levity or pedantry, the great pains that many learned men have taken, at different periods, to exhibit the works of the thirteenth century in the same form that good criticism must suppose them to have been produced in by their illustrious authors.

The tales of Boccaccio merit particular attention from critics, as there does not exist any manuscript of this work, revised or acknowledged by the author, which might serve as a guide to fix the true reading of the text. Every one knows that Boccaccio, having become weak and superstitious in his old age, destroyed the copies of his work, in order, probably, to conciliate the goodwill of the priests and monks, who had shewn themselves somewhat irritated at the biting sarcasms he had levelled at them; from time to time, unmasking their ignorance, hypocrisy and wickedness. And these tales so much the more demand a judicious and impartial attention, inasmuch, as, whilst the philologist will find in them abundant treasures of pure and fluent language, the moralist will find a faithful picture of the manners, opinions and prejudices of that epoch.

He forms an erroneous judgment of Boccaccio, who supposes, that while writing the Decameron, he had no other aim in view than that of amusing his contemporaries: he, on the contrary, wished to paint manners, characters and passions, vices, virtues, weaknesses and errors; and in this he was successful. Some learned men dispute whether Boccaccio derived from Arabia and from Provence, the whole, or part of the stories related in his work; and many sustain the affirmative, and propound in support of it numerous ingenious arguments—as if the human follies, clothed in such lively colours by the Florentine novelist, could belong, exclusively, to any age of history; or that because they existed, and were observed, at one period, they might not be repeated and observed at another: or, as if a keen and demonstrative spirit were obliged to recur to oriental fabulists, or to the troubadours of the middle ages, to discover ignorant priests—corrupt monks—imbecile judges—credulous idiots—cozening knaves—crafty

thieves—and every kind of parasite, buffoon and adventurer. Boccaccio cast a philosophic glance on the life of his contemporaries, and wrote accordingly: nor can we say that he calumniated them, since he often delineated good by the side of evil; and, where occasion offered to render homage to the virtue and dignity of human nature, he never neglected the opportunity. He was the Addison of his age: only that this celebrated English moralist, writing in a freer and more philosophical age, dilated in abstract reasoning, while Boccaccio was constrained to employ narrative and anecdote, and often to envelope reason in the veil of allegory.

The new edition of the Decameron, revised and illustrated by Ugo Foscolo, and lately published by Pickering in London, in three volumes octavo, is, on this account, a service rendered as much to the history of literature, as to that of Italian manners in the thirteenth century; and the publisher proves his judgment and his taste, by having entrusted the correction to Ugo Foscolo—endowed, as he is, with every species of intellectual culture that might accomplish him for the task, and, above all, endeared to Italian literature; and who, uniting in himself the double character of critic and of author, is, more than any other person, capable of satisfying public expectation on this subject. We may now congratulate ourselves upon possessing a purified edition of the celebrated *Hundred Tales*. The readings seem to be, at once, adopted from the authority of copies, and from the general style of the text; and are presented, stripped of all inaccuracies and equivocation. The orthography is simple, regular and unaffected: and it is pleasing to see that some words are still written in the ancient manner, because they recall the old pronunciation; which often helps to transport the reader to the period when the facts are supposed to have occurred, or to have been related. We must not, however, dissemble, that Foscolo, sometimes, seems wanting in courage, and abstains from some bold correction, in order, perhaps, not to enter into controversy with pedants—who would certainly have seized the opportunity, if presented to them. We will illustrate our idea by a single example.

In the story of the Three Rings, [See Gior. i. Nov. 3, page 58], eminent for concealed allusions of a profound philosophy,

philosophy, and for the ridicule artfully thrown upon the exclusive and intolerant partizans of every species of religious sect, the following expression occurs in all the editions of Boccaccio, and, unfortunately, even in that of which we are now speaking:—*Un grande uomo e ricco fu già, il quale infra l'altre gioie più care che nel suo tesoro avesse, era un anello bellissimo.*—Boccaccio certainly meant that the rich man possessed a ring: and therefore it does not seem likely that, to express such an idea, he would say that the man *era* (was) a ring. There is certainly an error here—so much the more serious, because it not only destroys the regularity of the construction, but entirely changes the sense of the passage. The Abbot Cesari exclaims that this is a beautiful license in Boccaccio—a real elegance, and not an error of grammar. We will not venture to contend with so erudite a personage: but to say that a man is a ring, meaning that he has a ring, appears a license and an elegance beyond all human logic. He maintains that it was Boccaccio's real intention to express himself in this manner, and put *era* for *avea*—not thinking it possible that the copyist might have written one of these two different verbs for the other. But we venture to repeat, that the intention of the author could never have been to transform a man into a ring, when his meaning was to say that this man had a ring: and, with respect to the copyist, we must observe, that it was not likely he should write *era* instead of *avea*; he might very likely have written an *i* for an *a*, and changed the case of the article which precedes the word *quale*. And here is the actual error, which it was an easy thing to avoid, and instead of saying *un uomo ...il quale* [who]...*era un anello*, to read *un uomo...al quale* [to whom]...*era un anello*. In this second manner of reading the verb *essere* [to be] is synonymous with *appartenire* [to belong], and the text is no longer equivocal.

These instances, which we may denominate concessions made to hypercritics, do not otherwise prejudice the beauty and splendour of this edition; nor at all depreciate from the praise justly due to Ugo Foscolo; who has besides enriched his work with a historical discourse respecting the changes of the Decameron, which must be gratefully received by all lovers of Italian literature. Written with grace and purity of style, this discourse is most

rich in learning, which is vast without being dull, profound without being obscure, and delicate without being superficial. Foscolo rises to the dignity of an historian, when he has occasion to notice the struggle of the contemptible passions to which the works of the thirteenth century so often fell a sacrifice at the different periods of monastic and clerical sway; and the indignation, which he displays in relating many facts, reveals the impetuosity of a true Italian, who endures with shuddering the outrages of imbecile tyranny, and only lives in the sacred hope of one day seeing it destroyed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I ANSWER to the inquiry of your correspondent S.E. (M.M. Aug. p.126), I might recommend the filtering-stone, as a dernier resort. But I should think that the simple expedient of a strong sieve, some six or eight inches deep, fitted to the top of the tub into which the water is received, might remedy a part of the evil. The shrimps and the coarser part of the sand would thus be prevented from descending into the tub itself, and the animal motion thus removed, the water would so much the sooner become quiet, and the remaining impurities would more readily subside; and the sieve being removed and cleansed, as soon as the water had ceased to come in, the else inevitable taint of animal putrescence would be precluded. The chief difficulty seems to be, that the force of the water, as it comes in, would be likely soon to break through the sieve; for prevention of which, I should recommend, about midway of the depth of the sieve, a false bottom of perforated tin, like that of the common shower bath, which would break the force of the water, and occasion it to descend upon the surface of the strainer in a diffused shower, instead of a concentrated stream.

N. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IT WAS noticed in one of your late numbers, that the inhabitants of Lambeth had petitioned Parliament for the Bill against Cruelty to Animals. Are the humane part of the inhabitants of Lambeth ignorant that their parish upholds a system which is the cause of great human as well as animal suffering? It is the custom of this parish not to let the dust to regular contractors, but

under the plea that it gives employment to the poor, they suffer such as choose to gather it; hence a great number of poor worn-out, half famished horses and asses are belaboured about the streets; not by old and infirm men, too aged to pursue more laborious callings, but by a number of young men and lads—I was going to write lusty young rogues and vagabonds—who might be much better employed: but who, through this mistaken parish economy, are trained up in idleness, vice and cruelty, in all their hideous forms. Indeed it is in vain to enact laws for the prevention of cruelty, so long as practices and circumstances are countenanced or permitted, that naturally lead to such frightful habits and dispositions. Let the inhabitants of the very extensive and populous parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, cast first this beam out of their own eye, and then shall they be in a situation to petition, with greater effect, the Legislature to abolish cruelty towards animals.

Yours, &c.

A LODGER IN LAMBETH.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

LA Bruyère, in the twelfth chapter of the second volume (p. 105) of his "Caractères," observes, that "a prejudiced man, who takes upon himself any official situation, is like a blind man who attempts to paint; a dumb man, who undertakes an oration; or a deaf man, pretending to criticize a beautiful piece of music:" but adds, "these images, however, are faint, and but very imperfectly express the wretched and miserable results of *prejudice*: which may aptly be called a pestilent incurable disease, infecting, by its jaundiced propinquity, all—equals, inferiors, friends, and parents, and even the physicians who may venture to approach; yea, and however honest and sincere may be their endeavours, hardly can they prevail with the poor patient to adopt the only proper remedies—which are, to listen, hesitate, diligently exercise the inquiring and more kindly faculties of his mind, and thus attain intellectual enlightenment; while flatterers, cheats, slanderers, those who speak only to promote their own sordid views of self-interest, or to lie, are the quacks—the charlatans—who speedily gain a willing ear, and use their influence to poison and destroy." This picture, though fearful and afflic-

tive, is not over-coloured; all that is here predicated is much more fully applicable to the dreadful object of discussion, and it may, therefore, well merit further examination. I therefore hope for allowance to enter further into an investigation of its character, symptoms and diagnostics, without accusation of loss of my own time, or that of your respected readers.

Though we must not rashly conclude, that all weak and uninformed men are therefore prejudiced, it may be laid down, as an axiom, that he who is prejudiced is, more or less, ignorant and weak: but we must endeavour carefully to avoid the error of those, who (prejudiced themselves) too often attribute to perverseness and obstinacy, the mistakes which arise only from want of information, or of capacity. More especially, as a few words will shew that this distinction may be easily marked and demonstrated. When, for instance, the brave Saladin, as the inhabitant of a torrid clime, or the more domineering Algerine, refuses credence to the story of the iceberg, it is not to the score of prejudice that this is to be attributed; and when the uneducated British mechanic (though the time is fast approaching when this observation will lose its point) doubts when told that two impalpable gases, in union, produce water; or that lightning may, by human agency, be conducted from the clouds—his incredulity is but an evidence of that prudence and caution, which, in other cases, may protect him from the machinations of fraud and deceit. But actual proof, or lucid explanation being afforded, if they still adhere to their scruples, we are entitled to regard them, in nearly similar acceptations, as superstitious, or as prejudiced.

We must know, therefore, what are the opportunities of acquisition possessed, both as to means and extent, before we adjudge that such and such persons are prejudiced. On this view, much that is erroneous and ridiculous in judgment and in taste, may be tolerated among those whom we call barbarian, savage, or half-civilized; which, in European nations, where social improvement, and the benefits of education, expand the heart and mind, would justly be deemed inexcusable. Thus it is that the French Censor (p. 98) has so bitterly rebuked his countrymen for their grotesque wonder at the natives of Siam, who, vested in the sacred character

character of ambassadors, came to the court of Louis XIV.

"Had they- (says he) been monkeys, taught to walk upright, and to make themselves understood by interpreters, greater astonishment could not have been manifested at the justness of their replies, and the good sense that sometimes appears in their conversation, than now. Does the prejudice of country and our national pride make us forget, that the attribute of reason belongs to universal man? We should not brook this treatment from those we call barbarians; shall we, then, prove ourselves barbarian, by ignorant startling, and unmannerly astonishment, when we find others exercise this great prerogative?"

As our own Judge Blackstone has, in his "Commentaries," distributed the subject of RIGHTS, and also of WRONGS, so may PREJUDICES be divided; one class referring to *Persons*, another to *Things*. In both, the distinction is material; for the *Origin* and *Remedy* of prejudices, as well as of wrongs, or of rights, are essentially different.

Personal prejudices are often thought much less injurious than they are. They may, generally, be traced to some vicious propensity; and though the bias be favourable to the object, still it may, probably, be found to originate in interest, self-love, or some collateral feeling. Even that powerful partiality, which exists in the human heart towards its offspring—which "Nature there implanted," as ancient poets tell, to secure these tender objects from the consequences of caprice, and to bind them closer to our affections than they could be by any ties of duty, may yet degenerate into weakness and infirmity; and the word *Prejudice* may too truly characterize the fondness of a parent to his child.

Rooted dislike, aversion, or antipathy to individuals, is a species of prejudice much more frequently resulting from malignity than from timidity, or other weakness, which may occasionally produce unfavourable impressions. In short, we may, unhesitatingly, say, that personal dislike is, in most cases, created and nourished by pride, jealousy, malice, or envy. Prejudices of this class, heightening the repulsion, oftentimes produced by external appearances alone, are, it is feared, too deeply imbedded in the human heart to be easily, if at all, eradicated by any human influence. But where an individual is unaware of the true cause of his dislike, this should be vigilantly sought out, and carefully examined.

With respect to things, prejudices are innumerable. It is easy to perceive that, our faculties and means of information being finite and limited, while our curiosity is alert, and our ambition vaulting and unbounded, errors must and will accrue; and it is, unfortunately, natural to us not easily, or always willingly, to relinquish them. Sometimes our very toils and troubles have only strengthened us in error; and, sometimes, obstinacy—mere and sheer obstinacy—weds us to it closer still: as Launce loved his dog Crab more and more, because others reviled him.

It is amusing, but oftentimes humiliating, to recall the many instances in which scholars and men of undoubted talent have, within (comparatively) a few years, invented, and strenuously supported theories, which further examination has shown to be false, and even hurtful: from *plenum* to *phlogiston*; from strenuous adherents to the *old style*, to no less strenuous advocates of the *new*; from philosophical maintainers of the truths elicited by Sir Isaac Newton, down to noisy declaimers in support of more modern doctrines: the truth of which is not, *in toto*, denied, but the manner of enforcing adverted to. There are individuals (whom surrounding circumstances entitle us to call prejudiced) who still pretend that a negro is a rational brute, or irrational man; and that his organization is not the same as that of white men. Scientific, as well as natural history, is disfigured by many ingenious (so seeming) hypotheses, which have been constructed on slender and ill-authenticated facts. With the increase of knowledge, these hypotheses become less and less tenable, but yet are not wholly rejected; and their supporters exert an amazing deal of ingenuity in attempting to reconcile them with the new *data*: and hence a *battle of books* takes its rise, waged with Trojan and anti-Trojan fury; and for more than ten times ten years, without decisive success on either hand. Leibnitz was supposed, by many of his partizans, to have been completely triumphant in the Newtonian controversy. Both appealed to pen and ink, and posterity has decided that Newton was right, and Leibnitz wrong. Prejudice, therefore, spreading its baneful influence among the German philosophers, had prevented their according justice to their rival: and it must be allowed, that, in matters of philosophy, prejudice

dice may prevail, without the existence of wilful design to counteract the hypothesis of another; but, surely, one must be guilty of a degree of voluntary and infatuated blindness, or of absolute ignorance, when, in spite of surrounding circumstances, the same system is inveterately retained.

Descartes, if so great a name needs to be adduced in support of an obvious maxim, recommends that "we should not decide upon the most trivial truths, without close and accurate previous analysis." And this ought to be the invariable rule of all who have attained to, or aim at, respectable rank, in the extensive schools of philosophy: it would remove many of the prejudices that are now thoughtlessly imbibed. Another cure for what we may call *mild* prejudices, will result from mingled conversation and social intercourse. It is too often the case (and here I speak of my own country in particular) for men of real and undoubted scientific and literary attainments to glue themselves (so to speak) to their books, or to their writing-tables, despising conversation with *ordinary* men. Need it be added, that this is an extremely pernicious practice, and favours the growth of wrong notions, which it is afterwards extremely difficult to eradicate: for, in fact, from the plainest understanding something may be culled, which may add utility, if not ornament, to the student's—to the master's store. So many instances of the truth and importance of this observation rush upon the mind, that, perhaps, I shall not add a very valuable illustration, when the recollection of your readers is directed to the lecture of a gentleman, highly celebrated for his chemical knowledge, in which there was an actual failure in demonstrating the process of welding iron, from ignorance that a *flux* was necessary to the process: information which any ordinary blacksmith could have afforded him.

To those who *suffer themselves* to be thus prejudiced, and who resist conviction, knowingly, and wilfully—who are guilty of a kind of misprision of error—we scarcely know what to say. It is always in their power to do right; but if they find the path of truth unpleasant—I believe we must even let them "gang their ain gait," until they find themselves deserted and alone in the midst of a crowd. Meantime, we mark with much satisfaction the rapid decrease of the dominion of prejudice.

In politics, trade, philosophy, literature,—in every branch of art and science,—in all the paths of useful, or of elegant inquiry—how evident and how consolidating the gradual enfranchisement from the fetters of ancient prejudice! Even Quakers begin to talk, and dress, and live like other human beings.

THERMES.

For the Monthly Magazine:

USES OF SALT IN MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTANT advantages are now derivable from salt, since it can be procured without duty. In a work published by Dr. Rensselaer, some of the purposes to which salt may be applied are thus detailed.

Sal ammoniac, or muriate of ammonia, is made in abundance from common salt: the manufacture of this article was abandoned, in England, in consequence of the heavy duty of £30 per ton laid on salt. In consequence, however, of bittern from the salt-works being allowed in Scotland for the manufacture, the price has been reduced nearly one-half.

In the manufacture of glass, salt is largely employed; soda, which is produced from common soap, is used for plate-glass; potass, for flint-glass; and common salt, with kelp, for crown-glass.

Oxymuriate of lime, and other oxymuriatic salts, employed in bleaching, are made from salt; and large quantities of it are consumed in the manufacture.

Spirit of salt, or muriatic acid, requires large quantities of salt—at least 1000 tons were used for this purpose in England every year, notwithstanding the enormous duty. It is used in a variety of processes in dyeing and calico printing.

Glauber's salt is made from what remains after the distillation of muriatic acid. This residuum was formerly thrown away; until a person employed it in making Glauber's salt, when a duty of £30 per ton was laid on the article manufactured—since, however, remitted.

Epsom salts are produced entirely from common salt, or the evaporation of sea-water; the brine, which yields 100 tons of salt, gives from four to five tons of this valuable article. Dr. Henry, the celebrated chemist of Manchester, has discovered a process of preparing it from magnesian limestone; and has reduced the price one-half. It can be

be made still cheaper from sea-water—on the employment of which a duty is laid: Magnesia is made from salt brine, or sea-water. The English duties are so high, as to render it probable that both this and the preceding article will, in future, be obtained by Dr. Henry's process.

Crystallized soda is also made from common salt; and if it, or sea-water, could be obtained free of duty in England, it would supersede the importation of American, or Russian pot and pearl-ashes, and 10,000 tons would be used annually: several hundred tons in washing alone.

Barylla, of an excellent quality, is made from salt.

In the manufacture of hard soap, salt is a necessary ingredient.

Corrosive sublimate is always made from common salt.

Patent yellow is also prepared from common salt.

In the fisheries, in salting provisions for the sea service and for exportation, salt is largely employed.

Butchers, morocco-dressers, and skimmers, employ it in large quantities.

Dr. Rensselaer has calculated that, in England, three times the present quantity would have been consumed if there had been no duty.

Farmers use great quantities in making butter and cheese, and for steeping wheat to prevent smut.

In glazing earthenware, much salt is employed; and is far preferable to the preparations of lead, which are liable to be dissolved by vinegar—from whence deleterious consequences must, of necessity, occasionally result. In England, the manufacturers of earthen-ware sometimes pay one-twelfth of the real amount of their sales for salt.

Salt is likewise employed by iron-founders in metallic cement, and in rendering bar-iron malleable.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of a MEDAL, struck in commemoration of the BATTLE of ROSBACH, during the SEVEN YEARS' GERMAN WAR.

PERHAPS none of the military operations of Frederick the Great of Prussia crowned him with so much glory, or so redeemed him from the pressure of the combined strength of his enemies, as the battle of Rosbach; from the low abyss of despondency and peril of his crown, it placed him, at once, upon the pinnacle of success and triumphant fortune. I call your attention to this event, having

lately become possessed of a handsome brass medal, struck in commemoration of the great results of that day; and never having seen one before, I take the liberty of describing it for the information of your readers. It is much larger than a Spanish dollar, struck with a most powerful die on beautiful clear brass. The obverse side represents Frederick mounted on his charger, *à la militaire*, with his right arm distended, holding a sword. The background, on the right, gives a view of the fortified city of Rosbach—in the centre stands the encampment, and on the left some cavalry soldiers in full gallop—and a large cluster of trees which appear to be meant as firs. Round the circle of the medal is the following inscription, in capitals:—FREDERIC, D.G.; BORVS, REX. PROTESTANTI, M, DEFENSOR; and underneath the king's figure is written, in capitals likewise, LISSA, DEC. 5. On the inverse side is represented the concluding scene of battle, in which the retreating horse and foot of the enemy are being pursued, with apparently dreadful havoc, by the victorious Prussians. Frederick is again seen in a smaller figure in the foreground, on horseback, in an animated position, with his sword drawn, in pursuit at full gallop, amid mangled horses and men and military trophies, which literally choke up the foreground of the representation. On the inner circle, which is in part imperfect, from the hole by which the medal was suspended having broken, the inscription, QUO NIHIL US, MELIUSUE; at the bottom, likewise in capitals, ROSBACH, NOV. 5, 1757. I know not how far this medal may be rare or otherwise; it certainly commemorates an event, almost as interesting and decisive in its day, as the battles of Austerlitz, Marengo, Jena, or Waterloo, have been in ours.

ENORT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN the recent Supplement to your 59th vol. (p. 651), at the latter end of the very ingenious and valuable disquisition on the "Contagion of the Plague," I find it stated, as if fixing the utmost limits of such occurrences, that "children are born when their parents approach their fiftieth year;" and Dr. J. seems to consider it contrary to the law of nature and the dispensations of Providence, that parents should have children after that age; for he goes on to say,

that the children "require parental guidance for more than twenty years; thus we arrive at seventy before our obligations to our offspring cease."

Now, Sir, as far as the mother is concerned, the limit prescribed as the basis of the doctor's argument will be admitted to be sufficiently accurate; but in what relates to fathers, upon whom, by the way, the obligations towards the male children, at least, some time before they have approached their twentieth year, seem principally to rest, the statement appears to me, in its negative inference, to be liable to too many exceptions for the foundation of any thing like an argument that should presume to scrutinize, or ascertain, the motives or the laws of Providence: for certainly many men become fathers at a much more advanced age. The Highlander of Nestorian renown, whom several years ago I remember to have seen in the streets of London, then in his 113th year, is recorded as having had a child, at that time, only six or seven years old. A far-famed wealthy and patriotic commoner, who delayed entering into the holy state of matrimony till he must have been, by his own account, full seventy,* has nevertheless, it is well known, been blessed with an heir to his very ample estates. But, not to dwell upon facts of mere rumour and record, I may mention two instances within the small circle of my own personal acquaintance, of men who have become fathers when they had nearly, or fully, attained the age of eighty. One of them was Mr. Mortimer, author of the *Commercial Dictionary*, &c., who died not many years ago; the other, still more extensively known in the political world, and for the persecutions his politics brought upon him, and whose death is still more recent, was Captain Samson Perry. And certainly, Sir, that I may defend the ladies of these prolific patriarchs from the sneers of rakish scepticism, I must say (as I most truly may) that, if resemblance be any evidence in such cases, nobody could look in the faces of the children, and doubt who were their fathers. It seems, indeed, to be a part of the ordinary process of nature, that fathers of advanced age should stamp their resemblance even more strongly

on their children's forms and features, than in their youth, or prime of manhood. I remember to have seen the first-mentioned of these venerable parents with three very fine children around him, the eldest then but about seven or eight years old, the youngest a little girl of only four; and hearing him sportively observe, that "they had a sister come to play with them the other day, who was only fifty-four." What a populous world we might have, if such examples were duly encouraged! But what will Mr. Malthus say to all this?

That I may prove myself not to be romancing, however, and coining facts for the sake of an argument, let me observe, that one of the three children of the patriarch I am thus celebrating, is at this time the ingenious dentist, Mr. Mortimer, of Frith-street, Soho (mentioned in an article of Review, in your last Supplement (p. 336);—the partner, or successor of the celebrated Mons. De Chemant, who married, I believe, one of the sisters of this interesting group. Can you, Sir, give me as good, or any account of the family of the other patriarch, Captain Perry; for methinks gentlemen of your kidney ought to know something, and to have some solicitude about the offspring of those who have been the objects of political persecution. The old stems, who have borne the peltings of the merciless storm, are laid low; but the friends of human liberty, if their benevolence be equal to their professions, should have some thought of the young scions, whose fences are not like to be in better repair, or the soil around them better cleared, or enriched with needful manure and aliment, in consequence of the tempests against which the parent trees have borne so stoutly. Captain Perry had several children who must be yet of tender years; and if I recollect rightly, had, at the time of his death, one scarcely out of arms, and his lady, I believe, was near the time of her confinement; while the circumstances he left them in must have been very far from affluent. N. B.

* * We admit the reasonableness of N. B.'s inquiry; and though it is not in our power to afford any information on the subject, we shall be happy if, by giving insertion to his queries, we should promote some investigation into the subject, among those whose curiosity might be likely to be of any advantage to the orphan family in question.—EDIT.

* At a recent public meeting, he stated himself to have been more than fifty years in Parliament; and he must have been of age before he could take his seat there.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM. No. XLVIII.

ART. X. (*of the Westminster Review*) —“*Basni J. A. Krilova. Fables de M. Kriloff. 2 Vols. Paris,*” we shall pass over as of little interest; nor shall we dwell upon Art. XI. (*Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, from the Peace of Utrecht*) further than to say that, although this article has much more the form and semblance of a review of the publication in question, than that upon which we have dwelt; and, indeed, than the generality of the articles in what are now called Reviews,—we cannot but regard it as treating the noble author with somewhat more of radical austerity than is consonant with the genuine spirit of the philosophy of criticism; and as rating much lower than its merits the intellect manifested in the composition. Our opinion upon these memoirs has been already very freely given, in the leading article of our Supplement to the 58th vol. of the M.M. published in January last; and we remain unmoved in our opinion, that though, as might be expected, the biases of Whiggism (that is to say of a high-toned aristocratical republicanism) are occasionally conspicuous, there is, at the same time, much liberal principle and just sentiment mingled with this party-feeling; and that, in point of talent, it sustains throughout the tone of no ordinary mind.

Art. XII. on *The Articles in the Edinburgh Review, relating to Parliamentary Reform*, is a spirited specimen of controversial disquisition; and ably exposes the jesuitical sophistry and inconsistency of that Whig Journal, and of the Whigs in general, upon a subject so intricate and perplexing to *outs* that would be *in*; and to *patriots* who would be popular without doing any thing, efficiently, for the people; and who, when they talk of removing corruptions and extending suffrage, mean only transferring nominations and extending the influence of particular families over the classes they think they have a title to control.

On the concluding Art. XIII. *Quarterly Review—On the Articles on Greek Literature*, we could wish to expatiate more freely; but we have only space to say that the misrepresentations of facts connected with this subject, and of the morals, sentiments and science of the philosophers of Greece, for the “purpose of exciting hatred and uncharitable feelings,” and the zeal with which the Quarterly Reviewers “suspend all

ordinary rules, remove all common restraints, and set aside all forms, that they may overwhelm with unmerited obloquy the Athenian democracy,” are ably exposed and justly castigated; that those literary factionists, who carry the baneful and demoralizing spirit of bigoted party prejudice even into the very temple and sanctuary of classical erudition, are left to the alternative of pleading ignorance of the subjects upon which they have so scurrilously written, or remaining under the sentence of purposed misrepresentation.

We return to the 63d Number of the *Quarterly Review*, which we are free to own, according to the present system of Essaying instead of Reviewing, is not barren either of information or amusement: nor do we quarrel with the proportion that must be set down to the latter account. The amusements and the elegancies of literature have their utilities, as well as its matters of fact and its abstractions: nor are we quite sure that voyages and travels, poetry and polite literature are, in reason's scale, much less estimable, than some of those disquisitions that assume a more solemn aspect. Much of what is called strict science, and even of experimental philosophy, is but the toy and plaything of grown children, who think themselves very wisely and beneficently employed, because they look grave over their amusements. It was not ill-said by Walking Stewart—that “he who discovered a potato deserved a planet for his reward, and he who discovers a planet deserves a potato for his.” But as we cannot always be potato-hunting, perhaps he who adds to the stock of brilliant ideas is as usefully employed, as he who makes additions to a catalogue of stars; and it may sometimes be quite as well to be botanizing or chasing butterflies on Parnassus, as on Hampstead Heath, or in the shrubberies of the Horticultural Society. If we accord not, therefore, with the principles of the Quarterly Reviewers, we shall not, on that account, quarrel with their taste. They begin, however, with a subject upon which it is not very easy for them to avoid shewing the worst side of their character.

“Art. I.—1. *An Abstract of the Annual Reports and Correspondence of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, from the Commencement of its Commission with the East-India Missions, A.D. 1709, to the present Day; together with the* Charges

Charges delivered to the Missionaries at different Periods, on their Departure for their several Missions. Published by Direction of the Board of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 2. *The Missionary Register, 1813—1824.*"

What in the name of common sense had they to do, on such an occasion, with sneers and sarcasms against Popery and Jesuits, or with Catholic and Anti-Catholic Controversies? Christians of all denominations are engaged in this proselytizing system; and if they are as sincere and wise as they appear to be zealous, they will go hand-in-hand together, exemplifying to the heathen abroad, and to the philosopher at home, that they have the morals of Christianity in their hearts: that Christianity is not the bigotry of sects, nor the rancour of contentious dogmatism: that it is a religion of essences, not of forms—a brotherhood of sympathies that soften the heart and restrain the passions—not a struggle of antipathies that inflame and stigmatize and divide. Something of this kind is, indeed, occasionally vaunted. There are concessions about "benevolence and self-devotion, and good hearts among those of the *corrupt church*:" but the article is full of inconsistencies; as arguments are apt to be that are maintained, not for a principle, but for a purpose; and the purpose, in this instance, is palpable enough: it is avowed in the running title of the pages—"Church of England Missions,"—i.e. not missionaryship, but a sect of missionaries!—not Christianity, but the Church! And yet the greater part of that which is vaunted seems to be done by those who are not within the episcopalean pale—by baptists, evangelicals, methodists, &c.

With respect to the Jesuits (a sect, most assuredly, for whom we have no partiality!) the eulogist of missions, of whatever church, should not forget that they were the first who set the example, and prepared the way for all this missionaryship. Brother Southey's Tale of Paraguay might have taught the associate Reviewer a little reverence for those holy fathers and their sacred colony of proselytized Indians.

But the Jesuit colony of 60,000 parishes, and Jesuit Christianity, are done away with; and this is a *proof* that their religion is false!

Not so, good Quarterly logician!—not exactly so. Dr. Francia, it seems

(the "new Veiled Prophet"), has stepped into Father Dobrezhoffer's shoes—has established an anomalous dictatorship in place of the pantisocratic theocracy: the Paraguese have changed the name, not much the character, perhaps, of their automatonism; but the Jesuit Christianity (be it true or false) remains where it was; and there is no evidence yet of any equal number of converts to any other system—and especially to Church of England Christianity.

But, supposing it true that all the "boasted structures of Jesuit Christianity have been broken up and so utterly destroyed, that in those parts of the world where they were most efficient, and seemed to be most firmly established, not a wreck remained:" this would not *prove* (what, nevertheless, we do not mean to dispute), that the Catholic is the *false*, and the Church of England "is the true church;" because, although "the Protestant Missioners" (the greater part of whom, by the way, are not of the Church of England) "have entered the field, and are pursuing their undertakings widely and zealously, with surprising exertion and various success;" yet the extent and permanency of this success have not yet been ascertained by the test of time; and the comparison cannot yet be drawn. The Jesuits "entered upon the field of *their missions*, and pursued *their undertakings* with surprising exertions, and yet *unparalleled success*," about two hundred years ago! By what gift of prophecy will the Quarterly controversialist undertake to write, at this time, the history of the harvest which our Protestant Missioners will be reaping two hundred years hence? We pretend to no prophetic inspirations; but, even supposing the conversions wrought by the present Missionaries to be as extensive, and as permanent, as the most sanguine imagination could anticipate, we must be permitted to doubt whether lawn sleeves and mitres will be every where a part of the Christianity established—or the thirty-nine articles be admitted as the only charter of Christian salvation. We say not this as making ourselves any party in the dispute between "the Churches." We have as little affection for the dogmas, miracles, and ceremonials of Popes and Jesuits, as the writer of the article before us: but we would wish to persuade those who are solicitous for the diffusion of Christian morality and Christian civilization among the benighted slaves

slaves and savages of two-thirds of the globe, to go on in peace and amity in their universal work, without stigmatizing and quarrelling with each other about creeds and ceremonies; and to shew, by their charity and mutual forbearance, that they have themselves a Christianity worth diffusing: for, if they have no better Christianity than that which is shewn by the Jesuits, either of the Roman Communion or the Quarterly Review, or by the Controversialists of whatever other sect, "let the heathen," we would say, "go on, and grope his own way by the light, or by the darkness, of nature: he cannot be worse than these pretended Christians would make him."

But a word about the Missions themselves, as far as the Reviewer makes out their story. He says much of their money-raising exertions, it will be seen (and it will be seen how little of this pertains to the Church of England Societies)—but comparatively little of results.

"The receipts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge were little more than £12,000 in 1805, when the Bible Society was instituted: they now exceed £53,000. Ten years ago a mournful estimate was made, that the annual income of all the Bible and Missionary Societies in the British empire would not do more than defray the yearly maintenance of one ship of the line. Now it is announced, and with becoming exultation, that the expenditure amounts to *more than a thousand pounds daily throughout the year*; and that the Scriptures have been published in one hundred and forty languages."

It should not be forgotten, that one of the North American Missioners has published in the United States, and the book has been re-published here (See M.M. Vol. 59, p. 254), some account of these translations, which makes, not only, their probable fidelity very doubtful; but brings into some question how many of these translations (into East-Indian dialects, especially) have ever been read. Some of the natives, it seems, have been, at least, converted into so much of the craft of Christian book-making, as to undertake the task with very little knowledge either of the language they were to translate from, or that into which they were to translate; some, translations, it seems, have been made into pretended languages that never had existence. But to proceed.

"No minister, however expert in the art of raising money, could ever succeed in putting so many ways and means in mo-

tion, as have been devised by the ingenuity of missionary directors and collectors, or suggested by those who took a lively interest in the cause. . . . Large sums are continually produced by *penny a week* subscriptions. . . . 'It has been calculated,' says the London Missionary Society in a late report, 'that if every house in Great Britain raised only one penny per week, the product would be £450,000 per annum.' It is curious to look over the reports, and observe by what various devices the amount of the yearly receipts is swollen. A little is done by *missionary boxes*, in shops or in private houses, like the poor-boxes in our churches. Schools and juvenile societies supply more; a great deal is raised by 'Ladies' Branch Societies, or Associations,' something from the sale of *pin-cushions*, and ladies' work of all kinds. In an Evangelical Magazine before us, these items appear—by selling *matches*, £1. 3s.; by lending tracts, £2. 0s. 9d.; *Sunday-school boys*, 7s. 6d.; produce of the sale of *ornamental mouse-traps*, £1. 4s. 6d. One 'tradesman, in a small way,' lays aside, for this purpose, the odd *pence* in every day's receipts, and recommends others to follow his example; another, in still humbler life, does the same with the *farthings*. The wife of a Greenwich pensioner presented to a late Wesleyan Missionary meeting at Greenwich, a bag containing *nine hundred and sixty farthings*. One person gives every year the produce of a *cherry-tree*.* Sometimes a *Sunday-school girl* presents a portion of her earnings. Sometimes the workmen at a manufactory contribute largely, and, not unfrequently, servants make their contribution in proportions which evince a noble spirit. If an item now and then appears, which may raise a smile, there are others which excite a different feeling. One sum of £100, and another of £150, are given as offerings to God for an unexpected accession of fortune. One of the last Missionary Registers acknowledges ten pounds as a *thank-offering on the recovery of a child*. A lady presents thirty pounds as the produce of her jewels; and a *blind basket-girl* as many shillings, *being the amount of what candles must have cost her during the winter, if she had had eyes to see.*"†

But

* Perhaps the oddest contribution is that which was thus announced in one of the advertisements on the covers of the Evangelical Magazine:—'James Crabb takes the liberty to inform missionaries of every denomination, that he will supply each, at their going from England, with a *case of pickles, gratis*: apply with a reference. And, likewise, J. C. has for sale, oils, &c. of the first qualities, on the lowest terms, for *ready money*.'

† Let us hear the admissions of the High Church Reviewer himself, upon the subject of exertion in the cause—

But of this enormous contribution (during the progress of which, the donations for relief of some of our own distressed classes seem to have declined!) what has been the proportion apparently ascribable to the Church of England? Let us hear the *exulting* statement of the Quarterly advocate of orthodoxy himself.

The whole receipt of the *Church Missionary Society* for the first thirteen years [1800 to 1812 inclusive] was little more than £22,000; last year the income exceeded £39,000."

Thirty-nine thousand a year makes but a small figure by the side of a thousand pounds a day: $\frac{39,000}{365}$ —say, for round numbers, $\frac{40,000}{365}$ —a tenth part—a *tythe*! The great majority of the rank, power, wealth, and population of the land (the *orthodox majority*!) contributes one-tenth part towards this holy work; the other *nine-tenths* are contributed by the dissentient or *heterodox minority*. Such, at least, is the story made out by the Quarterly advocate for the *only true Church*. But now for the disposal of the funds.

"At this time the *Church Missionary Society* employs four hundred and nineteen labourers, of whom only one hundred and six are Europeans. The rest are natives of the respective countries in which they are employed as teachers or readers of the Scriptures. It has nine missions, subdivided into forty-two missionary stations. These missions are the West African, the Mediterranean, Calcutta and North Indian, Madras and South Indian, Bombay and Western Indian, Ceylon, Australasia,

the West Indies Mission, and the North-West American. With these missions 255 schools are connected, in which more than 13,000 scholars are at this time receiving instruction, of whom about 1,400 are adults."

And this is the *Church result* of the expenditure of about £400,000 a year!—Either the *Ex-Church Missionaries* have a better story to tell, or the Protestant converters have little to boast, in comparison with the former rapid progress (unassisted by any such contributions) from fifty to 350,000 families, and thence to 70,000 parishes, of Jesuit-converted Indians, in Paraguay.

There is, however, one statement, of a nature so cheering and consolatory to the best feelings of our nature, that it cannot be too widely diffused; and which we should be happy to see confirmed by impartial authority in all the circumstantiality of detail.

"By the official returns in August 1822, it appears that the population of Sierra Leone consisted of 16,671 souls, of whom more than 11,000 were negroes, rescued by our cruisers from slavery. Perhaps so much happiness and unmingled good were never before produced by the employment of a naval force. Eleven thousand human beings had been rescued from the horrors of the middle passage (horrors, be it remembered, which have been aggravated by the abolition of the slave-trade, such is the remorseless villany of those who still carry on that infamous traffic), though the mortality among them when they are first landed, arising from their treatment on board the slave-ships, has been dreadful. They are settled in villages, under the superintendence of missionaries or schoolmasters, sent out from this country, and of native teachers and assistants, whom the settlement now begins to supply. The effect of this training has been such, that though, when the population of the colony was only 4,000, there had been forty cases in the calendar for trial; ten years after, when the population was upwards of 16,000, there were only six; and not a single case from any of the villages under the management of a missionary or schoolmaster."

This looks something like beginning at the right end. Rescue the victims of the infamous Slave-trade—emancipate the slaves—settle them in villages under the superintendence of schoolmasters—teach them to cultivate the earth—and to read and write; and make Christians of them—we care not of what sect or denomination;—the great work of civilization and social humanity will be advanced, whatever errors there may or may not be in the minor

"The honour of giving the first impulse to public feeling belongs to the *Baptists*!"

"Dr. Carey, who was, till the 24th year of his age, a shoemaker"—Oh! Oxford! Oh! Cambridge! Oh holy and most learned, and only righteous Church of England!—a *Baptist shoemaker* "opened the way!!! It originated in the working of his strong heart and intellect; a few of the ministers of his persuasion met together, and the first subscription for spreading the gospel in the heathen world amounted to £13, 2s. 6d. This was in the year 1792. The London Missionary Society followed in 1795. The Edinburgh in 1796. The Church Missionary Society in 1800. The *Methodists* had long had their missionaries in the West-Indies and in America."

And this is the story made out by a writer, who would prove, by the history of missions and missionaries, that the Church of England is the only "true church."—It may be so: we neither deny nor question it: but it is not by the logic of the Quarterly Sophist, that it will so be proved.

minor articles of their creed. It may be observed, however, that some of the best parts of this system seem to have been borrowed from that of the Jesuits of Paraguay.

On the subject of the Reviewer's attack upon "the Home Missionary Society," which the "outburst of zeal" has produced, "for the general evangelization of Great Britain,"* we shall only say, that though, on the one hand, there is, perhaps, a large portion of our home population which stands quite as much in need of conversion to Christianity, as the savages either of Africa or America; yet, on the other, it does not seem that the Evangelical Home Mission is at all likely to direct its labours towards the classes we allude to; and we are ready to admit, that such conundrum catechisms as the specimen quoted from the Evangelical Magazine, are not likely to be of much use except to the hypocrites, of whatever class, who may think that the cheapest mode of appearing holy, is to cant in the riddle-me-ree of unintelligible nonsense.

But there is one passage in this article (*lengthy* as our animadversions already are) which we must not pass over; because it betrays the cloven hoof of political purpose, for which all this jumble of orthodox piety is affected.

Speaking of the obstructions to the propagation of Christianity in the East (and some of them seem to overwhelm even the Reviewer with absolute despair) he thus proceeds—

There is also a jealousy of those who endeavour to introduce the Gospel. We are the masters in India, most happily for India itself. But there are native princes in that country who would gladly recover the absolute authority that their forefathers possessed; there are adventurers and restless spirits (even in greater proportion than in Europe) who eagerly desire to see the times of anarchy renewed, that their lawless and reckless ambition may once more have free scope! and the only possible means by which a hostile feeling could be excited in the great body of the people (and in that class especially who are the very sinews of our strength) against an equitable

and beneficent government, the blessings of which are felt and understood, would be by persuading them that their religion was in danger.

Thus the jealousy entertained by the most Christian-like East-India Company against proselytizing Missionary ship, and which so painfully restrains their otherwise benignant solicitude for our holy religion, is attributed to the fear lest the native Princes should take the alarm, and the European demagogues should inflame the apprehensions of the people, that their native religion was in danger. The very book, however—the very passage of that book (Capt. Seeley's *Voice from India*—See M.M., Vol. 48, p. 536, and Supp. p. 609), of which the above is a sort of parody, gives a very different account of the matter. Capt. Seeley insinuates, and the speeches of East-India advocates in the House of Commons have openly and explicitly avowed (See also Supplement to Vol. 59), that the jealousy is not so much of the *pretences*, as of the *thing itself*—not so much of the native Princes and restless European demagogues, as of the illumination which preaching the gospel might diffuse. It is Christianity itself of which they are jealous. The security of the East-India Company's possessions, say they, depends upon the preservation of the long established division of *castes*; "the most admirable institution, that ever was devised for keeping a people in absolute subjection to their rulers. Break down the barriers of the castes (which the introduction of Christianity would inevitably destroy), and the most just, humane, benignant, and bliss-dispensing Government of the East-India Company is at an end. Farewell monopoly! Farewell India-Stock! Farewell lacs of pagodas and rupees!" In other words, the natives of India must not be converted to Christianity; for if they are, our forty-thousand Europeans will no longer be able to exercise a despotic dominion over a hundred million of native Indians; and the East-India Company's charter may be cut up for ladies' thread-papers.

Why did not the Quarterly Reviewer state this part of the subject fairly?—Was he ignorant of the real hinge of the question?—No: but the East-India Company, with its blessed charter, constitutes a part of that glorious system of all things right, in Church and State, which it is the object of the Quarterly Review to uphold.

In point of *taste*, really, we hardly know whether more to admire the *outburst* of the orthodox Reviewer, or the *evangelization* of the Home Missionary Society; and, perhaps, our attempts to convert either of them to a due sense of the *grace* of English composition, would alike be fruitless.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ALFWINA'S DREAM.

A rejected Episode from an unpublished Poem.

"Flowers are but weeds when growing out of place."
Maxims of Horticulture.

But where is fair Alfwina? Heeds not she
The parting hero in his gallant trim?
The pride of Saxon chivalry! Heaves her
heart

No farewell sigh—no interceding prayer
Propitiative? Does no unconscious glance
From the moist beamings of her azure eye
Pursue the lessening pageant, till it fades
Dim in the far horizon?

On her couch
(Unconscious of the morning's busy scene)
The beauteous dame reposes—heaven-de-
tain'd,

As in a trance-like slumber, and inhales
(For so the pitying angel minister'd—
In visionary revelation sent,)
Long-lost tranquillity and bosom'd joy.

Upon a bed of thorns she seem'd to view
(As in a mirror by reflection limn'd)
Her own fair form, and, kneeling by her side,
A suppliant semblance of heroic worth,
Over whose head seven mingling crowns
impend,
With verdant wreath entwined.

In act he seem'd
Claiming protection from a ruffian throng
(Than incubus or stygian fiend more fell),
That with uplifted brand, and dirk athirst,
Rush on their purpos'd victim;—when
behold

Upon that beauteous brow, that else had bent
With powerless sympathy, the orient wreath
Of power appear'd, self-bound, and in her
hand

A golden cup, in which fast-falling tears
From her fair eyes she caught, and caught
beside

(The crystal mingling with carnation pure!)
Some precious heart-drops, from a bosom-
wound

Then first reveal'd, distilling. To that form
Of suppliant heroism, the mingled cup
Gave that fair phantom strait; who, there-
with arm'd,

As with some talisman of magic power,
Turn'd on the fiend-like throng, and o'er
them threw

The precious drops, whose instant charm
was such

—That, with the holy ichor touch'd, they fled,
Howling; and on the suppliant's head,
descend

Concentric, those seven coronals, with song
Forth from their living circles heard distinct,
"Glory to Albion!—to the Saxon name
Freedom's eternal joy! The enanguish'd
drops

From the pure bosom have not flow'd in
vain—

Nor not unquench'd flow'd."

As ceas'd the song,

Lo! the late thorny couch appear'd to glow
One bed of roseate bloom, whose fragrant
breath

Reaching the function of the dreamer's sense,
She wak'd—or seem'd to wake—for over-
head

Hovering in brighter vision, she beheld
A form of radiant beauty;—not of earth,
Or human lineament; and yet not such
As to the legends of her northern faith
Pertain'd, in guise or attribute; but wing'd
With plumage of the rainbow's vivid hues,
In rear of summer showers, when heaven,
appeas'd,

Weeps fragrance, and the joyous foreage
smiles

Beneath her humid footsteps. Fair it seem'd
(That hovering form) and of transparent
brow,

Of more than feminine softness; yet of shape
Not sexual, but of self-efficient mould,
Inherent of all joy—save what it drew
From sympathy with alien sufferance—
Distilling tears to raptures.

"Mourn no more,
Pure victim of a sorrow well-sustain'd,"
Exclaim'd the glorious vision, "'tis per-
form'd—

The destin'd function, and the barbless dart
From the heal'd bosom parts." And at the
word,

Touch'd by that gentle hand, an arrowy
shaft

From her fair breast came pangless; while,
distill'd

From the seraphic eye, a balmy tear
Fell on the wound—thro' every thrilling vein
Shedding its grateful influence. With a
smile

Heart-sprung, that o'er the beaming features
spreads

In heavenly emanation (foretaste sweet
Of virtue's pure beatitude!) she rose,
To hear, to feel, the vision all fulfill'd—
For Anglia's martial bands, in firm array,
By Regnier and the brave Deïrian led,
Had march'd to place the exile on his throne,
And tame the fierce Northumbrian's jealous
pride.

J. T.

REPLY TO A POEM OF LORD VAUX.

"I loath that I have lov'd," &c.
See Ellis's Collection.

I do not loath that I have lov'd,
Though years come stealing on;
Or that the sweetest joys I prov'd
Ere time of joy was gone.

I do not loath that I have lov'd,
Or that my love was fair;
For love's return to me hath prov'd
The balm of every care.

How

How can I loath the love I bore
To innocence and truth?
Or my own envious age deplore
The blessings of my youth?

For let but virtue, hand in hand
With youthful passion go,
The love that's knit with reason's band
Repentance ne'er shall know.

Then, Stella! though the fires decay
That lit me to thy arms,
Nor distant far the envious day
Shall dim thy mellowing charms;

Tho' youthful days return no more,
Remembrance shall remain,
And past delights recounted o'er,
Shall give delight again.

Let memory, then, the record true
Of youthful passion bring,
And, o'er the wintery hearth, renew
The blooming joys of spring.

J. N. T. L.

Carlisle, Aug. 1804.

A REMEMBRANCE.

THERE is a feeling at my heart,
By feeling only scann'd;—
A bosom'd pang; a cherish'd smart;
A throb, from which I cannot part,
Though rankling like a venom'd dart
Shot by some treacherous hand!

There is a name I cannot bear
To name myself—but less to hear,
Which yet in joy, and yet in care,
The dotage of my thought will share,
Such deep affection graves it there
Even to resentment dear!

There is an image in mine eye
That darkness cannot hide:
It claims the tear, it swells the sigh,
Deepens my grief, and dims my joy;
From which I cannot wish to fly,
And could not if I tried.

O, Memory! where's the potent art,
And where's the magic wand,
Can conjure from the wounded heart
The fond affection, or the smart
The throbs of blighted hope impart,—
Blighted by filial hand?

S O N G.

Yes—be thou pensive, be thou gay—
In joy, in grief, I'll love thee, love!
Thy tear, thy smile, the star the while
My pulse shall still obey, my love!
I'll weep with thee, I'll laugh with thee;
With thee I'll live and die, my love!
My light, thine eye; my breath, thy sigh;
Life's mingled cup I'd quaff with thee,
My love! my only love!

For thou art like the day-star, love!
That glads the vernal hour, my love!
When stem and flower, in every bower,
Diffuse their fragrance far, my love!

And, like the dewy morning, love!
The tear-drops of thine eye, my love!
The balm supply of sympathy,
Whence life's best blossoms spring, my love!
Then be thou pensive, be thou gay,
My answering heart shall love thee, love!
Thy tear, thy smile, the star the while
My pulse shall still obey, my love!
I'll weep with thee, I'll laugh with thee;
With thee I'll live and die, my love!
Bask in thine eye, and breathe thy sigh,
Till life's last cup I quaff with thee,
My love! my only love!

J. T.

S O N N E T

TO MISS EMMA RICHARDS, A YOUNG LADY OF
FIFTEEN, ON HEARING HER SING.

THERE is an artless rapture in the tones
Of the sweet bird yet blest with liberty;
So singest thou, sweet maid, whose voice
atones

For many a heart-fix'd pang of misery.
The village brook that gurgling winds its
way,

The bee that hums his noontide symphony,
The Zephyr sporting with the rustling
spray,

Soothe 'not the breast like thy young minstrelsy.

Then, O, sing on, fair, young and guileless
maid,

And joy and innocence keep time with
thee!

But should discordant woe thy bower invade,
O still exert thy soul's soft melody,
And peace shall come from Heav'n; thy
soft note winning

Her ear to Earth, as 'twere some sister Angel
singing. ENOBT.

S O N N E T

TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

GIVE me the man whose heart is in his hand,
Whose pulse beats warm with pure sincerity;
Who walks a public blessing through the
land,

Sustain'd by honour and integrity.

Give me the man who, scorning the vile
threat,

Or act of power, still argues fearlessly;*

He is the healthful breeze, refreshing sweet
The vital-current of Society.

Give me the man (the portrait to complete)
Whose life is with his theme in harmony

In his own private circle. Ah! Burdett!

Need I in this small tribute mention thee?

Thou who art England's proudest pillar!—

Yet,

Even in thy favourite chase† thou picturest
Liberty.

ENOBT.

* Alluding to the two imprisonments Sir F. B. has undergone in asserting his brother subjects' rights.

† Sir F. Burdett is an enthusiast in hunting. It may be doubted whether this allusion is happily chosen. But the poet is, of course, at liberty to speak his own sentiment.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

ACUPUNCTURATION.—This operation, which has long been practised in Hindostan, principally prevails among the Chinese, or more especially the Japanese. It has been introduced into this division of the globe, where the general practice has been to insert steel needles only:—Asiatic example would induce the introduction of needles of gold and silver. To this therapeutic operation the attention of the faculty, in France particularly, has been repeatedly called by experiments; and by the detailed cases of many individuals, who have been reported to have been cured of the most excruciating and intense rheumatic pains, in a few months, days, or even hours, by the application of this barbarian operation. It appears, though the subject is not yet, perhaps, understood in all its bearings, that the operation may be performed on any part of the body, avoiding the arteries and nerves; that, this care being taken, the more vital parts, as the heart, lungs, &c., may be pricked (M. M. p. 61, vol. 59) without apprehension of fatal results, or dangerous consequences; and that, in the majority of cases in which the experiment has been tried, a mitigation of sufferance, at least, has resulted.

Pakfong, or White Copper.—The following proportions form a grayish alloy, but little malleable when cold—when heated, not at all; viz. copper, 41.75; nickel, 32.25; zinc, 26.00;—but if copper, 50.00; zinc, 31.25; nickel, 18.75—be mixed, a white malleable metal, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and sonorous like silver, will result: again, if a third mixture be compounded—viz. 53.39 of copper; 29.13 of zinc, and 17.48 of nickel—it will approach, in colour and sound, still nearer to silver, but exceed that metal in ductility, tenacity, and also hardness: spec. grav. 8.556 at 15° F of Reaumur. It seems not impossible that these results have issued from experiments that have been made in consequence of the invention of Dr. Geitner (M. M. vol. 58, p. 439), of Schneeberg, Upper Saxony? or, perhaps, his own results have been similar to one, or, successively, to each of these?

Magnetic Experiments.—Professor Barlow, in addition to interesting and important conclusions on this topic, which we have, at divers times, detailed (see particularly p. 437 of our 58th, and p. 45 of our 59th vol.), has found that the magnetic power may be imparted merely by rotation. Having circular plates made of iron, copper, zinc and other metals, and being set in rapid revolution by means of a lathe, all metals possessed more or less influence in deflecting a needle from its true position; but the iron plate, as might be expected, in a much greater degree than the other metals.

In order to shew that there exists a slight magnetic influence, even in copper or brass, Mr. Barlow having, by means of his ingenious arrangements, very accurately neutralized a magnetic needle—he applied the end of a brass ruler to one end of the needle, when the attraction was sufficient to draw the needle several degrees from its position. On withdrawing the ruler, so as to allow the needle to oscillate, and again applying it at the instant of the returning vibration, it was drawn out several degrees further, and at length the needle was made to perform an entire revolution:—by alternately applying and withdrawing the brass bar, the needle performed very rapid revolutions. These interesting experiments prove that there is yet an ample field for investigation in this important branch of natural phenomena.

Pure Potass may be obtained by the following process, according to Mr. Donovan of Dublin:—Dissolve the carbonate of potass of the shops in water, at the temperature of 100°; filter the solution, and place it near a fire, in a flat dish—when crystals of the pure bi-carbonate will be obtained in a few hours.—These crystals are to be again dissolved in pure water, and boiled with their own weight of hydrate of lime, for a quarter of an hour. The solution being again filtered, we have a solution of pure potass.

Light occasioned by Crystallization.—A splendid light was given out, during the sublimation of benzoic acid in combination with pulverized carbon—the experiment being performed in a tall glass cylinder, placed on the head of a stone. During the whole period of the sublimation, an uninterrupted succession of sparks of vivid light ascended from the bottom of the cylinder. Professor Döbereiner is of opinion that this property of emitting light is peculiar to those salts which contain little or no water of crystallization.

Mr. Faraday, in noticing the well-known violet colour which is observable in many specimens of plate glass, observes that the oxide of manganese is added partly to neutralize the green tint which otherwise would be conferred from iron (from the ferruginous character of many kinds of sand); but, notwithstanding this, some glass, to which oxide of manganese has been added, still possesses a greenish tint. Many specimens of plate glass, though all contain manganese, are thus tinged with green. On exposing some samples of this glass to the action of the solar light for twelve months, it had lost great part of its green tint, and become altogether much ameliorated in colour; while some pieces, from the same specimen, which had been kept in the dark, had undergone no sensible difference

ference in their hue. This chemical agency of light, on substances containing any of the metallic oxides, appears to us worthy of more investigation than it has hitherto received, as it might ultimately lead to a discovery of the precise quantity and qualities of the metallic ingredients required in glass-making, so as to ensure the production of a pot of glass of a certain quality, in all cases, instead of the process being, as at present, at most a matter of chance and uncertainty.

A mode of preventing the scarlet fever, by means of inoculation, has been discovered in Germany: it is said to be as certain in its operation as vaccination in preventing the small-pox. As this disease can happen but once to the same person, the treatment may probably be efficacious. Ten or twelve grains of extract of Belladonna are to be mixed with a pint of water, and four spoonfuls of this mixture are to be administered for ten successive days; this produces red spots on the skin, like those of the scarlet fever; a contraction and burning in the throat, and a slight fever, in which are also symptoms of that disorder. Children who have contracted this factitious disorder are, it is said, protected from the real one, and may, with impunity, sleep in the same bed with persons ill of the malady. Drs. Saemmering, Hufeland, Meglin, &c. are partisans of the new system; and Dr. Lemerier of Paris has also adopted it.

Method of making Transparent Soap.—Tallow is the basis of all soaps for the toilette known under the name of Windsor soap; and tallow soap, dissolved by heated alcohol, becomes transparent, and returns to its solid state on cooling. It is this fact which has led to the discovery of transparent soap. When well prepared, this soap should have the appearance of white sugar-candy. It may also be coloured, and vegetable colours are preferable to mineral for this purpose. It may be made by putting a cake of Windsor soap, cut small, into a thin glass phial, filling the phial half full of alcohol, and placing it near the fire till the soap be dissolved. The mixture, put to cool in a mould, gives the transparent soap.

Moon's Eclipse.—Why is this body, when wholly eclipsed, sometimes entirely invisible, and at others considerably illumined with a sort of ruddy light? The cause usually assigned is, the varying distance of the moon from the earth: but this solution is unsatisfactory: for the eclipsed portion of the moon has been seen very distinctly, both when she was near her apogee and her perigee. Perhaps it will be found, that this variation depends on the moon's declination, and that she will always be visible when near the equator, and invisible when near the tropics.

Extraordinary effects have been attributed to the influence of the moon's heat and light; but these are refuted—her heat

not having been felt by the most sensible thermometer, and her light (which has long been regarded, when at full, in proportion to the sun's, as 1:90,000) has, by a variety of observations, been determined to be equally a forty-five thousandth part of the sun's light.

Natural History consists of an aggregate of information, derived, by observation and experiment, from several of the natural bodies which surround us; although, at first, it was not and could not have been the intention to unite the various results into a science. The observations made at first, chiefly regarded the mode of living, the age, the station, or place of abode of animals and plants, but especially their usefulness, or obnoxiousness to man: even minerals, which, at that early stage of information, could scarcely possess any further interest, were taken into consideration, with respect to this latter circumstance. The mode by which the information, thus collected, could be communicated to others, was that of *narration*; and as *history* is the word commonly used for designating whatever is comprized in a narration, this aggregate of information received the name of *Natural History*, or the History of Natural Productions; a name which was afterwards transferred to a science, altogether different from any thing that could properly be called history.

Natural history contains the whole compass of that information, which renders it possible to apply to natural bodies what is taught in other sciences.

Oil and Water.—Oils only enter into and fill up the interstices between the particles or fibres of hydropic substances (*i. e.* such substances as have the faculty of absorbing water, whether fluid or in the state of vapour), without entering into the substance of the particles themselves; and water, according to circumstances, not only enters these interstices, but penetrates, or combines with, the substance of these particles or fibres, and even at the time the interstitial spaces are occupied by an oily fluid; the presence of the oil not materially influencing the absorption of aqueous fluid, provided the surface of the solid body be not so coated with oil as to act the part of a varnish. Thus, we can explain how it is that human hair becomes so quickly affected by exposure on a damp evening, though oil may previously have been freely applied to it; while leather, which has been soaked in oil, quickly and easily absorbs and transmits moisture, when exposed to its influence,—for example, in walking over moist grass.—*Jameson's Ed. Phil. Journal.*

Steam.—It appears from Mr. Tredgold's excellent and valuable remarks "On Steam-Boats," that to increase the velocity of the same boat from seven to ten miles an hour, requires very nearly three times the power, and consequently, three times

the quantity of fuel, and three times the space for stowing it—besides the additional space occupied by a larger engine:—this is rather an unexpected result, and well may he say, that it exhibits the subject in a striking point of view. This gentleman proposes to remedy the imperfect draught of the chimney, by the introduction of an artificial blast, so directed as to force the flame to expend its heat on the boiler. Mr. T. urges it on the attention of those who wish to extend or improve this kind of navigation, to adopt more effectual methods to confine the heat more exclusively to the region of the boiler, and particularly, with regard to the engineer and firemen.—*Ibid.*

Aerolites.—Mr. Rose, of Berlin, has separated well-marked crystals of *angite*, of fig. 109 of Haiiy's Mineralogy, from a large specimen of the Javenas aerolite, appearing to contain crystals of felspar with soda, *i. e.* of *albite*. He also finds the olivine of the Pallas meteoric iron perfectly crystallized; and the trachytes of the Andes mixed with *angite* and *albite*.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

Hydrometrograph, for measuring and recording the quantity of water, or other fluid, discharged within a given time. A machine of this kind has been invented by Chev. J. de Baadar, of Munich; under whose management are placed the Royal Bavarian salt-works at Reichenhall and Traunstein. The idea arose from the acknowledged want of an exact measure for great quantities of brine, which could only be imperfectly computed by the ordinary method. It was, therefore, very desirable to invent a perfectly correct and infallible measurer of the quantity of fluid delivered in any given time; which, it seems, the experience of many years proves to have been done, in this instance, in a most successful manner. The use of the instrument (which can be constructed on any scale) is recommended in this country, either for measuring the largest or the smallest quantities of water and other fluids,—for registering the supplies of water-works, or stream of water, actuating a water-wheel, or in the irrigation of land,—for measuring and recording the quantities of wort or beer in breweries, or of brandy, &c. in distilleries, even down to pints and cubic inches: and also in meteorology, as a convenient and elegant measure of rain.—*Ibid.*

Steam Coach.—Messrs. Burstall and Hill have invented and completed a *Locomotive Carriage*, though so recently that it has not been sufficiently experimented, but the leading principles of which may be comprehended under the following heads:—1st, the arrangement of machinery, and certain pieces of mechanism, adapted to effect the necessary evolutions of a locomotive carriage; 2dly, the novel construction of a boiler, or generator, for the production of steam, and the peculiar kind of pipe, or curved passages for conducting the steam to

the engine; and, 3dly, the mode of supplying the boiler with water, by means of pneumatic pressure. It is proposed, in the peculiar construction of the boiler, to make it a store of caloric, heated from 250 to 600 or 800 degrees, Fahr.: keeping the water in a separate vessel, and only applying it to the boiler when steam is wanted, the great object is attained, of generating just so much steam as may be required; so that when going down hill, where the gravitating force alone is sufficient to produce the requisite quantum of motion, all the steam and heat may be saved, and accumulated to be given out at the first hill, or bad piece of road. These engines are called high-pressure, capable of working to ten-horse power (it is usually calculated that the action of one horse is equivalent to raising 32,000 lbs. of water a foot a minute), and the steam is to be let off into an intermediate reservoir, regulated by one or more cocks.

Effects of Mildew on Canvas.—It is well known, by those concerned in the manufacture and use of canvas, how deleterious is the effect of mildew upon it. Exposure to the influence of damp, in a store-house, cellar, or the hold of a vessel, and more especially to continued moisture, as in that part of a tent which is in immediate contact with the ground, or when sails have been rolled up or stowed away wet, in the hurry of a storm, &c., produces mouldiness, dark-coloured spots and rottenness: this Dr. Greville has considered to be caused (in part, at least) by a minute cryptogamic plant: of which he traced the subglobose and transparent sporules, though the filaments were indistinct, adding, "from the nature of the whole tribe of these plants, I do not think the present one would have been produced, except the canvas had been previously in a damp state." The prevention of mildew and rot in canvas has for more than half a century occupied a considerable portion of attention: but considerable disadvantages have attended the processes hitherto devised. Mr. Sanderson, of Leith, professes to be in possession of a method (*antiseptic*), of which decisive and highly satisfactory trials have been made; and which is recommended "as completely efficient under all ordinary circumstances."

Preserving Anatomical Preparations.—Dr. Macartney of Dublin substitutes a thin plate of Indian rubber, as a covering for the jars, in place of the former troublesome and offensive use of putrid bladder, sheet-lead, &c. It is essential that the Indian rubber should be painted or varnished; after which not the slightest evaporation takes place. Perhaps leather, coated with Indian rubber, and painted, would answer?

Glass Chimneys are now in such common use, not only for oil-lamps; but for oil and coal-gas burners, that (independent of the danger to those near them when they burst) the destruction of them becomes a matter

matter of much importance, especially to country residents. These accidents frequently arise from *knots*, where the glass is less perfectly annealed, and from inequality of thickness at the lower end, preventing uniform expansion by the heat. The best method of detecting the knots is to examine the glasses by depolarized light, rejecting those that exhibit depolarized tints. M. Cadet de Vaux (*Bull. des Sc. Tey.*) proposes to remedy the evils resulting from unequal thickness, by cutting round the lower part of the tube with a diamond; which precaution being taken, he adds, in an establishment where six lamps are in constant use, nine years have passed without a single glass being broken.

Potato Paint.—Take a pound of potatoes, skinned and well baked; bruise them in three or four times that weight of boiling water, and then pass them through a hair-sieve. Add two pounds of fine chalk in powder, previously mixed with double the weight of water, and stir the whole well together. This mixture will form a *glue*, to which any colouring powder may be added, even charcoal, brick, or soot, for painting gate-posts, &c. exposed to the action of the air.—*Brewster's Jour.*

Professor Leslie.—This able practical philosopher is, at present, as we are given to understand by a brief notice in Jameson's *Ed. Ph. Jour.*, engaged in an important series of experiments "on the deposition of humidity from damp air.

Formation of Ores by the Action of the Atmosphere and Volcanic Heat.—The formation of *Brown Hematite*, by the action of water on cast-iron pipes, having been noticed, Nöggerath, in the third volume of his work, "*Des Gebirge in Rheinland, Westphalen*," mentions the fragment of a Roman copper vessel, dug up at Bonn, in the territory of Cologne, Germany, and covered, inside and out, with a delicate layer of small but beautiful dodecahedral, and cubo-octahedral *red copper crystals*, immediately over which was a thin film of a green colour, which might be called *malachite*. Wrought pieces of copper, apparently architectural ornaments, have also been observed at Treves, in the circle of Lower Rhine, so corroded on the surface as, almost, to have lost their original form. Some traces of gilding were, however, visible; and, under the *green crust*, or *verugo*, was a layer of well marked red copper crystals. The Bonn vessel appears to have been exposed to the action of considerable heat; but at Treves, and in the specimens enumerated below, no vestige of fire was discernible. Sage observed *red copper crystals* on an old copper statue, found in the *Soane*, in Tuscany, in the year 1766. Demeate mentions *red copper crystals*, seen in the hollow fragments of the leg of a *bronze-horae*, which had been buried for some hundred years. Morveau describes

these crystals as of two kinds—one, *ruby-red*,—the other, *emerald-green*; and Demeate also states that there were crystals of blue malachite or copper in some of the hollows. Vauquelin informs us that, on examining the fragment of a long-buried statue, the exterior was found to be *red-copper*, the interior in a metallic state: these changes must have been produced by the action of the atmosphere and percolating water, or by fusion. Similar examples were found in masses of copper, inclosed in the lava which, in 1794, flowed over great part of the country round Torre del Greco. The surface of copper coins, converted into red-copper, was crystallized, while the interior was radiated. In some specimens of brass candlesticks, from Torre del Greco, preserved in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, the zinc has separated from the copper; on some are *small brownish crystals* of translucent blende, numerous octahedrons of red-copper, and very beautiful copper-red cubes of pure metal. In other specimens, from Vesuvius, the zinc and copper have separated, and each appears, conformably, crystallized. Masses of iron, partly crystallized in octahedrons, and partly in the state of iron glance and sparry iron, have been found in the lava of Vesuvius. Silver, in beautiful octahedrons; lead, in the state of *litharge*; and galena, or lead-glance, in the cubo-octahedral form, have been, also, collected from the lava of Torre del Greco.—*Schweigger's Journal.*

Sitometer.—Mr. Steffen has invented, and describes in the last Number of Jameson's *Edin. Phil. Journal* (p. 269, &c.); an instrument, with a warning-bell attached, which seems admirably adapted to supersede the *Nick-Stick* and *Tally*, among farmers and corn-merchants. It is spoken of as being particularly useful and desirable: but probably the prejudices that so generally prevail against *innovation*, as it is called, will induce an adherence to ancient and clumsy contrivances, and retard, if not prevent, the extensive use of "the Sitometer."

Cooling of Glass.—Bellani finds that glass, having been exposed to great heat, never regains its original volume.

Evaporation.—M. Pouillet, from experiments he has made, infers,—1. That, during the evaporation of perfectly pure water, no electricity is evolved. 2. That, when water contains certain alkalies in solution, electricity is evolved, which is vitreous for the apparatus when the alkali is fixed, and resinous when the alkali is volatile, as ammonia.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

Artificial Cold.—Æther, spirit of wine, &c. mixed in certain proportions, with snow, afford temperatures as low as those produced by sea-salt.

Indian Yellow.—The *Jaune Indien*, brought from Manilla, is a chromate of lead.

PUBLIC *Sittings of the French Academy.*—The annual sitting was held on St. Louis's day, the 25th August, under the presidency of Count Daru, director of the academy. It is customary to pronounce an eulogium on St. Louis on this occasion. The Abbé Roy contented himself with a sermon, in which he wished to inculcate as an axiom, that it is religion which makes great kings and true heroes.—The academy retired from church to the hall of the institute. The Baron de Montyon (the Howard of France) bequeathed to the French academy several legacies, to be distributed as prizes for merit and virtue. The grand prize of virtue, of ten thousand francs, was awarded to Pierre Antoine-Roch Martin, a poor day labourer, of the department of the Moselle. He was born in 1781, enlisted as a soldier, and obtained his discharge in 1815; he possessed a fortune of 6,000 francs (£250), which had been paid him as a substitute. He married a poor girl, who had three blind brothers, and an infirm father. Martin supported them by his labour, and, in the dearth of 1816-17, would suffer none of them to ask alms, though he had then three children of his own to support; he worked night and day, depriving himself of sustenance, that they should not want, till he frequently fell down from weakness, over exertion, and want of food. A respectable physician made known this case of heroic virtue in humble life, and solicited for him the Montyon prize, which was unanimously accorded. The second prize, of 3,000 francs (£120) was given to a poor girl named *Hermite*, of the department of the Basses Alpes, who took a poor deaf and dumb child under her protection, and without any knowledge of the methods in use, succeeded in teaching her little protégé to read and write. The Count paid a just and well-merited compliment to the ingenious humanity of this poor girl, which might be classed with the sublime conceptions of the Abbés de l'Épée and Sicard.—The brave and faithful Mery, servant of the Duke de Bourbon, obtained the third prize, of 1,200 francs, as a recompence for his courageous defence of his master against the assassin Lefort. Five medals, of 500 francs each, were awarded:—1st, to Française and Catherine Douillot; one a workwoman, and the other a woolspinner:—2d, to Etienne Laget, shoemaker:—3d, Etienne Lasne, day-labourer, and to Jeanne Phillippine Dantine, his wife:—4th, to the wife of a workman named Dubois:—5th, to the wife of Cleach—all poor, and all benefactors of infirm old age. Dubois served an ill-natured old woman, paralytic and afflicted with disgusting disorders, bestowing on her all the attentions of an affectionate daughter, and treated by the old woman as a servant. The two sisters Douillot, almost in want of bread themselves, gave asylum to an old female beggar who had stopped at their door, and had

become quite childish, carrying her home on their backs when she had strayed too far from the house.—The prizes, for the works most conducive to morals and virtue, were awarded as follows: The first, of 4,000 francs, to the Baron de Gérando, for the work entitled, "On Moral Improvement, or Self-Education,"—the other prize, of 4,000 francs, was granted to the work of the late Madame Campan, entitled, "On Education;" to which is added, "Advice to Young Girls."—A gold medal was granted at the same time to the memory of the Countess de Remusat, author of an Essay on Female Education.—Similar prizes are offered for next year; one, not granted this year, for an Essay on the Foundation and Legacies of the late Baron de Montyon, in favour of the hospitals and the academies.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this society was held on the 9th of March, J. H. Harington, Esq., president, in the chair; when several gentlemen were elected members. Various articles from Nipal, announced at a former meeting as being on their way from Mr. Hodgson; were laid on the table. The Secretary then read an interesting paper, by Mr. Hodgson, on the literature of Thibet. Some progress, as appears by the articles sent by Mr. Hodgson, has been made in the collection of Bhoteea works; and as Mr. Carey is about to give to the world a grammar of that language, there will be little difficulty, it is presumed, in ascertaining their contents. Five of the works, procured by Hodgson, are from the archives of Swogombhoc Nath, among which, he was informed, their excellence had obtained them a station. The remainder were all procured from the poor traffickers and monks, who annually visit Nipal on account of religion and trade. It is, no doubt, matter of surprise that literature of any kind should be common in such a region as Bhôte, and that it should be so widely diffused as to reach persons covered with filth, and destitute of any of those advantages which usually precede the luxury of books. Printing is evidently a main cause of this great diffusion of literature; yet the very circumstance of printing being in such general use among the Bhoteas is astonishing. They make use of wooden blocks for types, which are, however, often beautifully engraved; and the art has, no doubt, been brought from China. The writing of the Bhoteas is said frequently to exhibit fine specimens of ready and graceful penmanship. Though the vernacular tongue of Bhôte may be considered radically distinct from the Sanscrit, its learned language and letters are said to bear a close affinity to those of India; for when Mr. Hodgson placed the Sanscrit alphabet before a Lama, he at once recognized in it the parent of his own language, and upon comparing the two alphabets, the difference seemed to be but trifling.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To LOUIS LAMBERT—Rue de la Gouté, and Cannon-street, London—for his Invention of certain Improvements in the Material and Manufacture of Paper.—23d Nov. 1824.

THE principle of the improvement here proposed consists in reducing straw into pulp suitable for making paper, and in extracting the colouring or other matter therefrom. To do this, all the knots must be cut out of the straw, which must then be boiled with quick-lime and water, which will extract the colouring and separate the fibres. Caustic, potash, soda, or ammonia may be employed for this purpose instead of lime: it must afterwards be washed in clear water. The fibrous substance is then submitted to the action of hydro-sulphuret, in order to get rid of the mucilaginous and silicious matters. After this, the fibrous material must be washed in successive water, until all the alkaline matters are removed, and there is no smell of the sulphur left. It is then pressed—to extract the waters from the fibres, and bleached in the ordinary way. The bleaching process being completed, the material is again washed until all chemical matters are entirely removed; when it is fit to be introduced into the ordinary rag-engine employed for making paper.

To CHARLES RANDOM BARON DE BERENGER, of Target Cottage, Kentish Town, for his Discovery of certain Improvements, as to a New Method of applying Percussion to the Purpose of igniting Charges in Fire-arms generally, and in a peculiar Manner, whereby a Reduction of the Priming is also effectually protected against the Influence of Rain or other Moisture.

The object of the patentee is to dispense with the greater part of the mechanism of an ordinary gun-lock, and to employ a main-spring only; which, with the assistance of a lever, will be as completely efficacious in the discharge of percussion guns, as the more complicated locks at present in use, and by no means so expensive. The principle of the invention consists in making the main-spring give the blow, which produces the percussion without the employment of minor parts, as in the locks of ordinary construction.

To EDWARD CARTWRIGHT, Brewer-street, Golden-square, for his Invention of, Improvements on, or Additions to Roller Printing Presses.—27th July 1824.

These improvements apply to those kind of roller presses employed for copper-plate printing.

The first object of the patentee being, to obtain a reciprocating action of the pressing rollers, from a rotatory motion, communicated by the power of steam, water, or any other first mover; the second is a combination of several presses, with conical rollers, having an annular table travelling round, and passing between the several pairs of rollers; there are several variations of this invention. The last proposition is the combination of several printing presses, set round in a circle, to be actuated by one large rotatory wheel in their centre, and having an annular or ring-formed table travelling round, between the several pairs of rollers, upon which the copper-plates and papers are to be laid, passing through the press as the table proceeds. The rollers of these presses must necessarily be frustums of cones, the apexes of which would meet in the centre of the annular table; the rollers are, therefore, so mounted in frames, upon their axes, that each pair respectively shall meet in a horizontal line; and the upper rollers, having toothed wheels upon their axes, taking into the large central wheel, which is actuated by steam, or some other power, the whole of the printing presses are put in motion, and continue driving the annular table round, upon which the workmen place the plates and the paper.

To JAMES VINEY, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, for his Invention of certain Improvements and Additions to Water-Closets.—6th May 1824.

The object of these improvements is to discharge the soil, &c. from the basin of a water-closet, more effectually than has yet been effected. For this purpose, the patentee proposes a new mode of placing the basin and its pipes. The improvement is effected by the discharge-pipe having a glass opening outwards into a pipe, placed perpendicularly on the outside of the house: this pipe is open to the air above, but leads down to the sewer below. Another pipe, leading from a reservoir of water, placed above the water-closet, is, at its lower end, divided into two branches. A valve is placed in the pipe, to regulate the discharge of water; and when the valve is opened, the water flows through the branch-pipes into a tube, which extends round the upper edge of the basin. This tube has either a long slit, or a number of perforations on its under side, through which the water flows, and cleanses the side of the basin: when the closet is not in use, there is a shutter which is to be lowered so as to close the mouth of the discharge-pipe, and then the water is allowed to stand in the

the bottom of the pan up to a certain height, which will prevent the possibility of any effluvia rising up the pipe, and the waste water is carried off by another pipe. After using the closet, a cord is to be drawn, which allows the contents of the basin to run off; a flap at the end of the pipe opening, and closing immediately as it passes, so as to prevent any vapour from returning to the pipe.

To JONATHAN SCHOFIELD, of Rostrik, York, for his *Invention of certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Cloth, which he denominates British Cashmere*.—7th April 1824.

The new fabric proposed under this patent is to be made in the following manner. The woollen yarn, which is to be employed as warp in the loom, is to be spun particularly fine, and its threads are to be doubled and twisted together; but the twist is to be taken out before weaving to make the yarn smooth. The fabric is then to be produced, by weaving in the ordinary way: the cloth must afterwards be cleared, and then the pile raised by cards; it is then to be shorn, as woollen cloths usually are; it is afterwards to be sorted and submitted to the operation of fulling,—to be rolled tight upon a wooden roller, and boiled for several hours: it is then to be dyed, and afterwards dried and finished upon a machine, not stretched out by means of tenter-hooks. The machine is to consist of three large cylinders of copper or tin, heated by steam; the cloth is to be drawn off the wooden roller over these heated cylinders, and taken up by another, and so on until dry.

To JOHN CROSLY, of Cotton Lane, City Road, Middlesex, for his *Invention of an Improvement in the Constructions of Lamps or Lanterns, for the better Protection of the Light, against the Effects of the Wind or Motion*.—5th May 1824.

This invention applies to street, binnacle, and other lamps placed in exposed situations. It consists in a mode of constructing the air passages of a lantern, in such a manner, as to prevent a sudden gust of wind from extinguishing the light: it is, therefore, so contrived, that the ingress of the air to furnish the burner, and the egress of the smoke shall be through zig-zag passages, by which means tempestuous winds will not be able to pass freely; while a perfect draft will be preserved.

It is stated, that these contrivances may be varied in several ways, without departing from the principle. For instance, the passages may be made curved instead of zig-zag; the object being to prevent any sudden gust of wind from entering the lantern.

A LIST of THE PATENTS which, having been granted in November 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of November, viz.

Oct. 2.—To W. CLOSE, of Dalton, Lancashire: for improvements in trumpets, French-horns, and bugles.

2.—To C. BRODERIP, of Great Portland-street, Middlesex: for improvements in constructing steam-engines.

21.—To C. R. DE BERENGER, of Pall-Mall, Middlesex: for improved inventions of new oil, soap, barilla, and a black pigment.—See our 35th vol., p. 59.

23.—To J. BAKER, of Butler's-green, Sussex: for improved machinery to knead dough.—See our 33d vol., p. 258.

26.—To J. ADAM, of Perikellony, in Perthshire: for a new method of drying malt, grain, or seeds.—See our 34th vol., p. 48.

A LIST of NEW PATENTS, granted in August and September 1825.

Aug. 23.—To G. H. LAINE, of John-street, Blackfriars-road, and T. STAINFORD, of the Grove, Great Guildford-street, Southwark: for improvements in machinery for making bricks.—Six months.

27.—To W. PARR, of Union-place, City-road, Middlesex: for improvements in the mode of propelling vessels.—Six months.

27.—To J. BOWLER, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars'-road, and T. GALON, of the Strand: for improvements in the manufacture of hats.—Six months.

Sept. 8.—To C. MERCY, of Edward-buildings, Stoke Newington: for improvements in propelling vessels.—Two months.

15.—To W. JEFFERIES, of London-street, Radcliffe-cross: for a machine for impelling power without the aid of fire, water, or air.—Six months.

15.—To J. A. TEISSIER, of Tottenham-court-road: for improvements in steam-engines.—Six months.

15.—To C. DEMPSTER, of Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street: for his invention of patent cordage.—Six months.

15.—To G. H. PALMER, of the Royal Mint: for new machinery for propelling vessels through the water, to be effected by steam or any other power.—Six months.

15.—To A. EVE, of South, in the county of Lincoln: for improvements in manufacturing carpets.—Six months.

15.—To I. LUKENS, of Adam-street, Adelphi: for his new-invented surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting; which he denominates lithontriptor.—Six months.

15.—To SIR T. COCHRANE, Knight (commonly called Lord Cochrane), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent: for a new method of propelling ships, vessels, and boats at sea.—Six months.

15.—To C. JACOMBE, of Basinghall-street: for improvements in the construction of furnace-stoves, grates, or fire-places.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

MEMOIRS of the Life of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. By THOMAS MOORE, 4to.—We have perused this volume with considerable interest; and it is no small degree of mortification, not to find ourselves at liberty to give such an account of it as might be interesting to our readers also. But to do any thing like justice to it—to point out wherein the biographer has accomplished well his task, and wherein he has been deficient—where he has with propriety amplified, and where he has partially veiled, would demand something like the whole of the space our limits permit us to assign to the literature of the month. We have but a column, or so, to spare for it: it demands a sheet. We ought to have had some pleasure, therefore, in the perusal: for he who reads 720 full quarto pages, that he may write so small a commentary, should have some other than a mercenary motive, or he is a thriftless prodigal of his time. Such pleasure we have had; though not unminged with *pain*—for there are passages, especially at the close, which he who has a heart can scarcely peruse without indignant anguish. That Mr. Moore has not written without such mingled feeling, is sufficiently obvious; and it is equally obvious, also, *how high*, in particular, his indignation aims. The last days of Sheridan (whatever were his faults—and they were great and manifold) are an indelible disgrace, not to ONE only, but to many of the high and mighty of the land; and his pompous funeral, instead of being an atonement, did but fix the names of those who indulged their ostentation around his pall, on the record, not of gratitude, attachment and sympathy, but on that of conspicuous disgrace. To suffer the man who had been the companion, the delight, the glory of their public and their private hours, to languish out the last days, weeks, months, of his existence, in abject want and wretchedness; to suffer him, almost in his dying hour, to be dragged by bailiffs from his bed, in a wretched blanket, for a debt of £50 or £100,—after his house had been stripped of every article of furniture, and the very bed-chamber of his wife had been rifled by the rude myrmidons of the law; and then to parade his body to Westminster Abbey, in all the pomp of woe and affected veneration!—what was it but to deck out their own infamy in the eyes of the world—to make hypocrisy and ingratitude apparent, and to proclaim the inconsistency and unworthiness of their own conduct? Well may his biographer exclaim—

“Where were they all, these royal and noble persons, who now crowded to ‘partake the gale’ of Sheridan’s glory—where were they all, while any life remained in him? Where were they all, but a few weeks before, when their interposition might have saved his heart from breaking,—or when the zeal, now wasted on the grave, might have soothed and comforted the death-bed? This is a subject on which it is difficult to speak with patience. If the man was unworthy of the commonest offices of humanity, while he lived, why all this parade of regret and homage over his tomb?”

We are not ashamed to declare, that we have not been able to peruse these pages without tears; nor, in the midst of the anguish they have given us, can we restrain those recollections which a crowd of instances press upon us, of the miserable lot of those, not only, who seek their sunshine in the smiles of princes, but who, from the pride of talent, or whatever motive, seek for the patronage, or link themselves in the associations of the high and mighty; and enliven with their wit, or irradiate with their genius, the selfish, sordid circles of the great!—recollections that compel us to exclaim, that, amidst all the trappings with which they are adorned, and all the adulation with which they are incensed, there are points of view in which there is nothing in human nature so mean, so selfish, and so vile, as gorgeous wealth and proud nobility! Their friendships, to those whom, insolently, they regard as their inferiors, because they came into the world beneath less stately canopies than their own, and their patronage, as it is called, are but too frequently a species of ostentatious swindling, by which, under the false pretences of countenancing and encouraging those whom they are defrauding of their time, they *fish* the highest pleasures of their lives, that they may have the more to waste upon pompous follies, and mere animal gratifications.*

Poor Sheridan! he had indeed his faults and his prodigalities (never excused or forgotten in a man of genius)!—nay, we may say his vices, to which the distresses and sufferings of his closing life may be, in part, attributed. But let it be remembered, he had his misfortunes also: it was not any of his irregularities that kindled the conflagration at Drury-lane Theatre; nor the spirit from his intoxicating cup that was poured upon the

same;

* If we were disposed to deal in personalities, we could write, ourselves, “a History of Patronage,” which would place some of these noble patrons almost on a common level with pickpockets and swindlers.

flame; neither was it, we presume, from a sentiment of austere or sanctified morality, that the highest of his patrons left him to languish, unpitied and unprovided, on the bed of sickness, to pay (for the example's sake) the last bitter penalty of his failings. No: it was not the prodigal, but the man of genius, that was deserted:—of genius, the envying hate of those who, born to much, grasp so imperiously at more, and loathe all distinctions but those the monopoly of which they themselves inherit.

The memoirs are written, as might be expected from Mr. Moore, with considerable attention to elegance of style, though sometimes with rather more of poetical display and ornament than seems to be perfectly consistent with the due character of biographical composition; and some instances might be pointed out in which he has evidently been more ambitious of the splendour, than attentive to the congruity of his metaphors. With respect to the circumstances in the life of Sheridan that are open to public scrutiny, we have met with nothing that seems liable to objection in point of fidelity; though there are many (especially of those that have reference to the moralities of life) over which the friendly hand of the biographer has evidently drawn a veil. The additional facts and traits of character, extracted from the mass of posthumous MSS., are interesting and curious; and we learn, with no little surprise, that the apparent readiness of wit, and splendour of fancy, which hitherto has been attributed to the affluent spontaneity of Mr. S.'s mind, was, on the contrary, the result of reiterated meditation and extreme labour:—of the only species of labour of which he appears ever to have been capable. In all other respects indolent in the extreme,—in the revision of his thoughts, and in polishing his points and periods, he was industrious beyond example. Not only the plots and dialogues of his dramas, and the splendid passages of his orations, but even the sallies of wit that were to be let off in his convivial moments, were revised and transcribed, again and again, and turned and shifted into all possible shapes, till they could be put into what he regarded as the most brilliant and effective light. In short, the character of Mr. S. seems to have been, in every point of view, theatrical; and in every incident of his life he seems always to have been studying stage effect. Even in his courtship of his first wife, Miss Linley, strong and sincere as his devotion to her seems to have been, he was still dramatic. Their elopement, the duels, and their double marriage, present the outlines of a romantic play; his love songs furnished materials for his operas, and his adventures for his comedy of the Rivals. Mr. Matthews's second is not forgotten in Sir Lucius O'Trigger; and the outré jealousy sentimentality of Faulkland is said to have been a remembrance of himself. That he acted the Charles of his School

for Scandal as completely on the great stage of life, as he caused it to be exhibited on the boards of Drury-lane, there seems to be no shadow of a doubt. But there is another trait of his *authorship*, (resulting from the unconquerable indolence of his school days, and his apparent incapability through life of any study but that of his own thoughts,) that will be regarded perhaps as still more extraordinary. See chap. iii. which treats of the "Fragments of Essays found among his Papers," apparently composed during his seclusion in the interval between his first and second marriage with Miss Linley.

"It is amusing to observe, that, while he thus criticizes the style and language of his correspondent, his own spelling, in every second line, convicts him of deficiency in at least one common branch of literary acquirement:—we find *thing* always spelt *think*;—*whether*, *where*, and *which*, turned into *wether*, *were*, and *wich*;—and double *m's* and *s's* almost invariably reduced to "single blessedness." This sign of neglected education remained with him to a very late period, and, in his hasty writing, or scribbling, would occasionally recur, to the last."

How extraordinary, that two such distinguished names as those of R. B. Sheridan and Dr. Darwin should be found in the list of those who could never learn to spell!

We have marked, as we went along, a variety of passages much more worthy of quotation. But our excuse is already made; and we must recommend our readers to consult the work itself, with the assurance that they will not repent the time devoted to the perusal.

The Beauties of Wiltshire, displayed in Statistical, Historical, and Descriptive Sketches: illustrated by Views of the principal Seats, &c.; and interspersed with Anecdotes of the Arts. Vol. 3, large 8vo.—The tact and industry of Mr. BRITTON are so well known in the range of topographical antiquities, and his reputation among the lovers of compilations and illustrations of this kind is deservedly so high, that little more might seem requisite on our part, on this occasion, than to announce the publication before us and the author's name, and to say, that in point of execution it is at least equal, both in matter and embellishment, to the best of his preceding labours, on the same scale—that the printer has also done justice to the author; and that this large and handsome volume, besides the requisite accompaniment of a neat and distinct map of the county, is embellished with fifteen beautiful plates (including the frontispiece and vignette title-page), engraved by eminent artists—several of them from Mr. Britton's own designs and drawings. In so limited a space as we can afford to the critical department, and compelled as we are to read, that we may judge, though precluded from the means of shewing the grounds of our judgment—this might, perhaps, have satisfied our readers and must have satisfied us. But the lapse

of twenty-four years, between the publication of the preceding volumes of this work and that of its present conclusion, has induced Mr. B. to conceive that some apology was requisite for the delay, and that the best apology would be—a prefatory sketch of his life. In this respect, therefore, our author appears in a new character: and though we do not exactly see the necessary connexion between the birth, parentage, and education of Mr. Britton, and the long delay of the volume before us; yet, deeming this auto-biographic sketch, in itself, both interesting and instructive, we shall not be very critical on the logic to which we are indebted for the memoir, but give it the notice to which it seems entitled.

The father of Mr. Britton, it seems, was a baker and malster, and kept a country shop in the village of Kingston, St. Michael, in Wiltshire; and our incipient topographer and F.R.S. received, “at four different rustic schools,” no other than the common village education of those times,

“which consisted of a mechanical dull routine of spelling, reading, writing, and *summing*, or arithmetic. ‘I do not remember,’ continues he, ‘ever to have seen a book, in either of the schools, of any other description than Fleming’s, Dyche’s, and Dilworth’s Spelling-Books and Grammars, Æsop’s Fables, the Bible, and two or three Dictionaries.’—‘I cannot charge my memory with one valuable or beneficial maxim, or piece of sound information, derived from that mechanical process of tuition, or any thing that could arouse the mental energies.’”

He had never beheld a newspaper, it seems, before he was fifteen, or heard of such a thing even as a magazine, or a review, &c.; and, when he was an apprentice in London, at the age of seventeen, having been told to fetch *Guthrie’s Grammar* out of the dining-room into the drawing-room, he did not understand what was meant; “though his master (a wine-merchant) was bookish or learned enough to have a dozen or twenty volumes in his library.” The only anecdote of his boyhood connected with literature, was his purchasing a lot of nine books, at the sale of the effects of the village Squire, for one shilling—among which were Robinson Crusoe, the Pilgrim’s Progress, and the Life of Peter the Great; all which he devoured with equal avidity and equal credulity; it never entering his mind, that the second was an allegory, or the first a fiction.

The servile condition of his apprenticeship and confinement for fourteen or fifteen hours a day, in the “cavern,” or bottling cellar of the London merchant, was not much more favourable to intellectual improvement, than his school-day state, in the regions of rural innocence and pastoral simplicity: terms of which Mr. B. seems to have formed a tolerably accurate estimate: yet, even here, he found, or rather created to himself, some means of enlarging his little stock of acquaintance with books.

The steps, at first slow and difficult, by which he rose from this obscurity to his present celebrity, are interesting; and the little incidental sketches that occur in the brief narrative remind us of the rapid changes that have taken place in the state of society during the last thirty or forty years.

The first literary adventure, in which the author of so many splendid works (the purchase of a single set of which would amount to more than 200 guineas) was the partnership publication of a single ballad or song, (written by his after-coadjutor in “the Beauties of England,” &c., Mr. Brayley,) intitled *The Guinea Pig*, on the subject of the Hair-Powder Tax; and of which, printed on “fine wire-wove paper, price one penny,” upwards of 70,000 copies were sold. Some of the single volumes of this joint adventurer in a penny song have since been published at twenty guineas each; and it is cheering to find that the whole of the advantages from these splendid labours have not been confined to booksellers and publishers.

“I consider myself,” says Mr. B. (now in his fifty-fourth year), “both rich and happy. My riches consist in paying my way, exemption from debt, in having many comforts around me; particularly a large library, well stored with the highest treasures of intellect, in literary composition and graphic execution; and in a conviction, that the remainder of my life will enable me to increase these comforts, and even obtain a few luxuries.”—“An amiable wife, the esteem of many good and estimable men—an intimacy, I hope friendship, with several eminent and distinguished personages, are, with me, additional grounds of happiness.”

What is there beyond this that the autumn of our life could wish for? If there be any thing, it is that this waning sunshine should be enjoyed *unenvying* and *unenvied*. And this, also, it seems that Mr. B., in some degree, can boast.

“It is commonly said,” continues he, “that envy and jealousy belong to, and tend to degrade, the literary character. From my own feelings and experience, I can safely say, that authorship is more exempt from these degrading passions than many other professions.”

We hope, and indeed believe, that the picture is correct; and sincerely wish that Mr. B.’s remaining days may be as unclouded, in this and all other respects, as his present prospects.

Napoleon and the Grand Army in Russia, or a Critical Examination of the Count de Ségur’s Work. By GENERAL GOURGAUD, formerly First Master of Ordnance, and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon.—We are still far from the time in which a calm and unimpassioned history of the events of 1812 could be written, or find readers prepared to receive and profit by it. The passions roused by political commotions are not yet appeased. Social positions and interests are changed, but the energetic passions have not yet felt the influence

fluence of time. Opinion is not impartial towards the facts, characters and maxims of the different systems which have ruled and disturbed us since the year 1789; posterity will re-model the history of this quarter of a century, and view it much better than the writers of our own times.

The work of the Count de Ségur has been read as eagerly as a new novel of Walter Scott's,—four French editions have been rapidly exhausted; and the translation here has had some éclat. But it has been thought by critics of his own country, that his work would have been much less sought after, if it had better deserved the title of history. Many of the assertions of M. Ségur were, in some degree, refuted before they were published; and General Gourgaud employs little other justification of his animadversions than the previous work of M. de Chambray. But Gen. G. does not only assail the facts of Count Ségur, whom he constantly calls the *Marechal-des-logis*; he is equally severe upon his comments and reflections, and his judgment in matters of military science.

The English translation is given in a clear and unostentatious style, which, without any appearance of elaborate polish, maintains the dignified simplicity which should belong to history and historical disquisition. We extract a single specimen from p. 361, in which the author animadverts upon the assertion of Ségur, that at the headquarters at Liadi "all the papers which Napoleon had collected for the purpose of writing the history of his life were consumed."

"There is something ridiculous in supposing that the Emperor, on entering upon the war, carried with him all his papers in order to write the history of his life, as if he had expected to find himself in Russia in a state of undisturbed repose. That prince had no occasion to burn a single paper relative to his history, because he brought none with him. What does the author mean, besides, by these collected papers? Napoleon had no need of taking such a precaution, since the acts of his life are every where recorded. He had caused entries to be made in registers, of his correspondence as general-in-chief of the armies of Italy and of Egypt: and these registers never quitted his archives. His intention was to take advantage of the state of repose in which he expected to be left by the general pacification, in order to write a complete history of his campaigns and of his reign; and if he could have had the benefit of those valuable materials at St. Helena, he would have been better able to raise an imperishable monument to the glory of the French arms."

A Manual of Classical Bibliography: comprizing a copious Detail of the various Editions; Commentaries and Works, Critical and Illustrative; and Translations into the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and, occasionally, other Languages; of the Greek and Latin Classics. By J. W. Moss, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo.—The subject of which these volumes treat has risen into much, and, in a great degree, merited consequence; and

we must allow, therefore, that when this work was undertaken, Mr. Moss did not embark on an enterprise free from difficulties: of these, we do not mean to insinuate, that Mr. M. was altogether unaware; though it does appear, from his own admission in the preface, that he had not discerned their full extent. At any rate, he found an "alteration" of his original plan to be necessary; which "alteration," however, he assures us was "influenced" solely by the wish to increase the utility" of the work.—The justice of the remark, that learned men and classical scholars oftimes are but imperfect writers of their mother tongue (which has, more than once, been made in the columns of the *Monthly Magazine*), is fully exemplified in this sentence; which we will quote without further note or comment, as J. W. Moss, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, has put it forth.

"From the alteration of the plan intended to have been pursued at the commencement of the work, which alteration has been influenced solely by the wish to increase its utility, the account of the first five authors will be found less complete than it otherwise would have been."

Other sentences might readily be found which would not tend to remove this stigma from Mr. Moss's composition: but we spare him. Now, whatever reasons may have satisfied the author as to this alteration, still we doubt whether his feelings on the point will be generally participated: it may be thought that the forty pages alluded to should have been re-written, and, if printed off before, cancelled and replaced: and perhaps some may think that when two octavo volumes are charged thirty shillings, the small still voice of justice might have demanded so much: especially as Mr. M. might then have found an opportunity of introducing a few words concerning *Æschines*,—had it been only to refer to the list of the editions of Demosthenes, in which certainly there are three instances in which the name of *Æschines* does appear in conjunction with the above-mentioned orator; some of which would much more properly have found place under the head "*Æschines*." It should be remembered, also, that there are other editions, or copies, of which no notice is taken.

The preface says,

"From the length of time during which the book has been creeping through the press, it is feared that a few of the more recent editions printed abroad," (and at home, should have been added) "may have been omitted."

The more recent editors, then, have just cause of complaint, as "the Manual" assumes to comprize "details of the various editions, &c. But we hope these gentlemen will, with us, overlook the offence.—A much more grievous accusation of oversight may, we apprehend, be brought against Mr. Moss; for we, in a very circumscribed library, especially of classics, could point out not only editions but authors,

thors, not recent, of whom Mr. M. has made no mention: but of these latter our space warns us that we must only give the names of the authors whom H. Stephens has put together in one work—Dionysius (*Perrigetes*); Pomponius Mela and C. J. Solinus (*Polyhistor*); while, as to the former, we must beg the patience of our readers, while we give a copy of the title-page of what appears to us a curious old edition of Terence—

Terence in English.

F A B V L A E C O M I C I
FACETISSIMI ET ELE-
GANTISSIMI POETÆ TE-
RENTII OMNES ANGLICAE

factæ & hac nova forma editæ: opera
ac industria, R. B. in Axholmensi insula
Lincolnsheri Epworthæatis.

Quinta editio multo emendatior.

EX HORATIO.

Sunt delicta quidem quibus ignovisse velimus:
Nam neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus &
mens:

Poënticus gravem persæpe remittit acutum.
Nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur arcus.

Prodesse non obesse:

Illud ex animo fiet, hoc præter voluntatem accidet.

LONDON

Printed by John Legatt, and are to be sold by James
Boley, at the signe of the Mary-gold in Pauls
Church-yard. 1629.

Dr. Grey's Memoria Technica, or Method of Artificial Memory, applied to and exemplified in the Sciences of History and Chronology. Together with a new Appendix and Index Verborum; revised, abridged, and adapted to general use, by J. H. TODD, 18mo.—The merits of Dr. Grey's celebrated and elaborate treatise are pretty universally allowed: "Why then," it is asked, "has it not acquired a greater degree of popularity, and come into more general use?" The usual answers of the adversaries of this system are:—that the Dr.'s memorial verses and words are so utterly outré and absurd, that the introduction of them rather confounds and perverts the understanding, than lends any aid to the recollection; and, 2. That it abounds with matter, not having a strict relation to classical authors, whence it is not received in schools and colleges, where separate regard is paid to History and Chronology, or where the common modes of education are pursued. To the removal of this second objection Mr. Todd has successfully devoted his attention; and having, with the originator of the method, stated that—

"The design is, not to make the memory better, but things more easy to be remembered; so that, by the help of it, an ordinary, or even a weak memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary memory could not retain without it:"—

he presents a faithful abridgment, omitting all that Dr. G. has inserted relative to geography and astronomy, and principally what may be called miscellanea. In this we cannot accuse Mr. T. of injustice, for the Doctor himself has laid down, as a ne-

cessary preliminary advice, Quintilian's rule, that the student must "make himself master of one thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such particulars as he has most occasion or inclination to retain." For this neat and prettily-finished little volume, a useful and complete original index verborum, is appended: which alone would entitle Mr. T. to the thanks and gratitude of the admirers or learners of this system.

The Practical Miner's Guide, &c. &c.; also a Treatise on the Art and Practice of Assaying Silver, Copper, Lead, and Tin, &c. &c.; together with a Collection of Tables, Rules, and Illustrations, exclusively applicable to the Mining Business. The whole introduced and exemplified in the most plain and practicable manner. By J. BUDGE. Thin 8vo.—This little volume, containing only about 100 pages of text, while its bulk is somewhat increased by "Dedications," "Prefaces," "Introductions," "Preliminary Observations," &c., together with several very neatly engraved plans and diagrams, elucidatory of subjects propounded, appears to be gotten up with much care and attention; and we sincerely hope that Mr. Budge, having overcome his "apprehensions," will be not only "encouraged by an enlivening hope springing up" as he proceeds, but also reap some of the more substantial (pecuniary) fruits of noble daring; for we are prepared to admit that the present practice of mining, and more especially dialling, is very imperfect, and that, "consequently, some plain scheme, founded on pure mathematical principles, is a great mining desideratum." The great merits of his work, Mr. B. adjudges to be, *Accuracy, Plainness, and Despatch*: should these be found, the author, certainly, will not have reason to "regret the labour, pain, expense, privation, trouble and perplexity," the production of this work has cost.

A Speedy End to Slavery in our West India Colonies, by Safe, Effectual and Equitable Means, for the Benefit of all Parties concerned. By T. S. WINN, formerly Resident in the West Indies. 8vo. pamphlet.—We are glad to see that the pens of our advocates for the rights of sable men, and the interests and obligations of humanity, are not yet worn to the stump—that the discussion still goes on—and that the conviction seems to be becoming general, not only that the decrees of the Legislature of one nation can neither abolish the slave trade, nor diminish the aggregate horrors of that traffic, or the miserable sufferings of its victims; but that the system of colonial slavery is, in its nature, incapable of mitigation; and that, therefore, there is no possible remedy for this crying evil, but the emancipation of the slaves. We are glad, also, to find the questions of gradual and of immediate emancipation agitated and considered in all their bearings;

ings; and to hear all that can be said upon the subject of indemnification to the holders of a supposed *property* in the lives and limbs of their fellow-beings. Such discussions keep alive the feelings of humanity in the hearts of mankind, lead to important disclosures, and render us more capable of adjusting the balance, or ascertaining the connexion between national policy and universal justice. They open new views, increase the stock of useful information, and extend the circle of benevolent sympathies. At the same time, it is no small consolation to us to perceive, that, though the system of colonial slavery will never be abolished by the voice or pen of eloquence, the calculations of economists, or the demonstrations of reason—for, if these had been of force sufficient, it would have been abolished long ago,—there is a principle in operation which can ultimately be depended upon with more certainty; and though, as yet, in but dim perspective, as to its distance or proximation, the end of negro-slavery is in view. The independence of Hayti settles the question, that negroes are men: the progress of that sable nation settles the question, that they are capable of liberty, of intellectual culture, and of cultivating the earth and producing colonial luxuries in a state of freedom. It will give the commercial world an interest in perceiving, that their sable brethren *are* men, have rights, and ought to be protected in the assertion of them. It will open a place of refuge—a sanctuary to the negro from the pursuit of oppression. It may supersede sanguinary and unavailing insurrection, by suggesting the mean of emigration. Sooner or later, colonial slavery, whether legislatively abolished or not, will cease. In the meantime, we refer our readers to Mr. Winn's pamphlet, in which he sustains the position: "that the sooner and nearer we can safely bring slaves to the condition of freemen, and put an end to slavery altogether, by the most eligible means for all parties concerned, is the great desideratum," by inquiring—"*First*: What is best to be done respecting the present existing race of slaves. —*Secondly*: As to their descendants henceforth born, or now under a certain age. —*Thirdly*: indemnification to slave-owners."

Useful Hints to Travellers going to, or already arrived in South America; and to Military Men, or Merchants, bound to the West-Indies, India, or any other Tropical Climate. Small 12mo.—This neat little compendium speaks its purpose so plainly in the title-page, that little more needs to be said about it than that "the authorities whence it is derived, are Dr. James Johnson, Dr. Lemprière, Baron Humboldt, Captain Stuart Cochrane, Captain Hall, Mr. Illingsworth, Davis Robinson," &c. It is judiciously divided into small sections, each with its appropriate head, so as to be convenient for easy reference; and, while its size will render it no burthen to the tra-

veller's pocket, the goodness of the paper, and the clearness (we might say beauty) of the printing, will prevent it from being any tax upon his eyes.

A Treatise on the Properties and Medical Application of the Vapour Bath, in its different Varieties, and their Effects, in various Species of diseased Action. By J. GIBNEY, M.D. 8vo.—This is a book of some entertainment as well as of scientific interest. The first two chapters bring together whatever is most remarkable in the customs of various nations with respect to the use of baths; and shew the usages, whether for purposes of health, or luxury, to which the practice of bathing is applied alike in the extremest regions of heat and cold. The ensuing chapters treat the subject philosophically and medically; and shew the author to have been alike attentive to the facts of experience and the inductions of scientific investigation. It is scarcely necessary to state, that Dr. G. strongly advocates the use of warm bathing, and maintains the medicinal and sanatory efficacy of vapour baths in high terms. And though we may not be disposed to go the full length with him as to their sovereign efficacy in the numerous classes of diseases in which he recommends them, yet we admit his reasonings to be frequently satisfactory; and we are disposed to regard as among the best symptoms of great improvement in the science and art of medicine, the evident tendency there is to extend the use of external medicament (by medicinal baths and fumigations, local and general), instead of continuing to load, as heretofore, the stomach of the patient, with those monstrous quantities of apothecaries' drugs, which we are much disposed to believe have ruined many a good constitution, but never mended a bad one.

Practical Observations on certain Pathological Relations which exist between the Kidneys and other Organs of the Human Body, especially the Brain, Mucus Membrane, and Liver. By JOHN FOSBROOKE, Surgeon. 8vo.—This work is so purely professional in its subject, and, by the manner in which it is treated, so exclusively addressed to practitioners of medicine, or to those in whom an interest may be excited by their sufferings under the diseases alluded to, that it might scarcely be dealing fairly with our miscellaneous readers to give more space to it than suffices to recommend it to professional attention. The author informs us that the contents of his "Essay, are the results of long reflection, and of repeated proofs in observation of the positions therein advanced."

In another place he observes—

"In respect to pathological enquiries, I wish to have done so little, and that, perhaps, unimportant; but the opportunities of extensive observation are rarely afforded to those who would use them. It is singular, that persons are generally appointed to public institutions, who are least disposed to literary communication;

communication; who, with perfect apathy to science, habitually suffer the most interesting facts to pass through their notice into oblivion. Hence, if not in surgery, it has happened, at all events, in medicine, that almost every improvement has been promulgated by men who had only the scanty opportunities of private practice. This is not extraordinary in a profession, where genius is only a mark for envy and persecution, and any other than mediocrity, with worldly craft, rarely successful.

We may venture to assure Mr. Fosbrooke, that it is not to *his profession* only that this observation will apply.

The Botanic Garden, or Magazine of Hardy Flower Plants cultivated in Great Britain. By B. MAUD. Small 4to.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, containing four coloured figures each, with their scientific and English names; the Linnæan class and order, and Jussieuean natural order to which they belong; their native country; date of introduction, or known cultivation; height; time of flowering, and duration—whether annual, biennial, or perennial; the medical or other qualities of such as are used in pharmacy, domestic practice, or the arts; the most approved mode of propagation and culture; and reference to a botanical description of each plant; together with notices of many physiological phenomena observed in this beautiful part of the creation. This unostentatious monthly publication is neatly executed, and from the moderate price at which it is issued (small paper, one shilling; larger paper, one shilling and sixpence per number), and the information it contains, will be acceptable to the generality of the lovers of botany.

The Orlando Furioso of Ludovico Ariosto, adapted to the perusal of Youth by GIOACCHINO AVEANI, &c. London, 3 vols. 12mo.

—The poem of the *Orlando Furioso* has no need of eulogy. Translated into the principal languages of Europe, it is well known to all lovers of literature. The Abbot Avesani has undertaken to purify it from those licentious passages, on account of which, all who respect morality, were obliged to withhold this book from the hands of youth. He has accomplished this task with judgment; and, in this respect, deserves considerable praise. The edition which has been republished by Treuttel and Würtz in London, is also valuable for the accents placed over the words, in the correct pronunciation of which, those who have not been educated in Italy, often fall into error.

The poem is preceded by a life of Ariosto, but we do not think in what will be considered as the purest Italian. On the contrary, it is interspersed with several gallinisms. It is, however, in other respects, written in a simple and unaffected style, in which if there is little to praise, there is nothing to censure.

Each volume contains notes at the end, which are sometimes useful, but often superfluous and puerile. For instance, particular care is taken to inform the reader that

Vulcan was the forger of the thunderbolts; that Ganymede was carried off by Jove; that Megæra was one of the three Furies; that the Sirens were daughters of the river Achelous; that Antæus and Briareus were two giants; that Sappho and Corinna were two poetesses. It is equally curious to see an edition of the *Orlando Furioso*, published in the country of Pinkerton and of Guthrie, enriched with such new geographical explanations—as, for an example, that Morocco is in Africa; that Thebes, Argos, and Mycenæ were three cities of Greece; that the Pyrenees are mountains which separate Spain from France; and above all, that woody Caledonia is in Scotland, and that England is called Albion, because its surrounding shores appear white to the distant navigator.

Thoughts on an illustrious Exile; occasioned by the Persecution of the Protestants in 1815; with other Poems. By HUGH STUART BOYD, Esq. 8vo.—Our eye had no sooner glanced upon the title-page of this thin volume, than our hopes of any thing pertaining to the higher order of poetry vanished. Some good sense, conveyed in smooth versification, perhaps we might meet with; but *Thoughts on an, &c.* are syllables that would not have been strung together, even in a title-page, by any one who had a true poetic feeling of his subject. We proceeded to the Preface, and our hopes of any temperance of judgment, any liberal sympathy or enlightened view of the argument, vanished also. We found this hater of Protestant persecution—this compassionate of the treatment (to this country, we confess; sufficiently disgraceful) of the Illustrious Exile, was himself a rancorous (we will leave it to the author himself to shew whether we might not have added, a scurrilous) bigot, filled full to overflowing, of the exquisite rancour of theological hatred. The persecutions of the Protestants in France, shortly after the restoration of the Bourbons, were sufficiently disgraceful to the Bourbon priests who excited, and the Bourbon government that did not at once check and punish them. But how much better would the Catholics be likely to be treated, if in his power, by the polemic, who after talking of “the quacks who drugged the Rhemish Testament” (alluding to a recent Catholic translation), and calling them “facetious mountebanks,” proceeds to such sentences as these:

“I am therefore willing to believe, that in the present instance, these blockheads sinned more from ignorance than knavery. But what are we to think of the Vicars Apostolic, Titular Bishops, and other Rulers of the Roman Church, who, from their spiritual cook-shop in Duke Street, still ladle forth this miserable trash?”—“The Popish Version is as false as Hell!” and our translation is as pure and unsullied as the light of Heaven!”

He tells us in a note, among other things, that “whether the Papists did or did not set fire to London” is still a “matter of uncertainty.”

uncertainty." Among whom, we would ask? Among the toothless gossips of Protestant nurseries; and the *ingenuous* youth who derive their historical knowledge and theological feelings from such enlightened chroniclers. His *poetry* partakes of the same inspiration. Addressing the imperial Exile, he says

"By thee was Satan's viceroy captive led,
Whom *fools* called Pope, while frantic bigots fled.
Thy sun hath set: and lo! the papal beast,
Famished of late, resumes his horrid feast."

To shew that he can be as tastefully sublime in his admiration, as he is temperate and decorous in his reprehensions, take the following quotation—quite as favourable a specimen of the poetic talent of Mr. H. S. Boyd as we have been able to select; and in which it will be found that he not only turns the sun into a *she* gas-lamp, and the Emperor Napoleon into a lamplighter, but makes a thousand of sects (really we did not not know there were quite so many!) rejoice in the blaze of the *sway* of the said *lighted lamp*. Such at least appears to be the nearest approximation towards anything like grammatical construction, of which this superlative assemblage of metaphorical phraseology is susceptible;—unless, indeed, the poet may be considered as having put Toleration in a blaze, which, considering the *fiery* nature of his zeal for her, may not be quite improbable:

"Did pure religion move thy willing breast,
To give the Church of Christ one common rest
Through all thy boundless realm, and closely tie
The golden chords of Christian amity?
Oh! if her hallowed precepts swayed thy mind,
I hail thee, noblest, best of human kind.
But say thy foes, 'twas policy. Why then
I deem thee wisest of created men.
To light the sun of Toleration's day,
And bid th' admiring world behold her sway;
See thousand sects rejoicing in her blaze,
Pealing one anthem of symphonious praise,
Were sapient, glorious, Godlike polity!
But who embraced it, cherished it, like thee?
There thou hast no compeer: no rival brother,
Mid kings, mid emperors: who can name another?"

In another very pious effusion, "On the Spiritual Improvement of a Friend," we have some further illustration of the graceful and appropriate application of double rhymes—

"If now thou revel in that book of *beauty*.
How great thy joy, when Christian faith and *duly*
Shed their pure influence o'er thy taste and *feeling*,
Unnoticed charms, unknown delights *revealing*!

Whether the cockneyism of the following, from Mr. Boyd's specimen of a new translation of the Georgics, be meant for a double or a single rhyme, we must refer to the decision of the classical orthoepists of White Chapel:

"And Hebrus and Actian Ori-thyia,
He, striking deep and slow his hollow *lyre*."

And *Gonzalo and other Poems*, 12mo.—The author tells us in his preface, that his "youth may give hope of progressive improvement,

unless, indeed, this, his first juvenile effort, be crushed by undue criticism." After such an appeal lest our criticism should be *undue*, we will not criticize at all—we will only quote; and, after stating that the anecdote which the author relates, as having suggested a part of this story of Gonzalo, is poetical enough, leave the reader to judge of the execution.

"But as he left the raging sea,
Which storm'd in fell impotency,
A female figure gave her hand,
And bade him welcome to the land:
He felt her warm and glowing heat,
He saw her bare and bloody feet—
For she had wander'd o'er the plain,
Seeking a friend among the slain.
Her eyes like sparkling pearls were set,
Rounded with balls of blackest jet,
Bright diamonds in a minaret."

"She leant upon his willing arm,
When lo, the blind bird's ev'ning song
Struck terror to Gonzalo's heart:
Away he broke like wounded hart,
Or panting and pursued deer
Whose swift feet swifter ran from fear.
She follow'd as on seraph's wing,
Or like some cherub, on the string
Of new-born perfect harmony."

If the reader should not happen to like this well enough to pursue the tale through sixty-eight pages, he may turn to the smaller poems. The first we fall upon, in turning over the leaves, is what is called a "*Sonnet on Harmony*," but which consists of seven elegiac stanzas. We present the first.

"Where is the breast that harmony won't move,
From which seraphic sounds draw not a sigh?
Who has a heart full proof against that love,
Which flows divinely down with sympathy?"

We cannot say that there is nothing better in the volume, for we plead guilty to the charge of not having read it through.

An Apology for "*Don Juan*," a Satirical Poem. Second Edition. To which are added, *Stanzas on the Death of Lord Byron*, and other Poems. Cr. 8vo.—This, though it has come to a second edition, is what may be called poetry for the day. It has nearly had its day, and it can expect no more. It owed its attraction to its subject and its object, more than to its execution. Its aim was laudable, undoubtedly—to administer to the public taste an antidote to the moral poison mingled, it must be confessed, with too much freedom with the power and brilliancy of Lord Byron's writings. And who would not have rejoiced to have seen Byron's immoralities encountered by a morality equally splendid and poignant? But things may be wished that cannot be hoped. The author attempts to accomplish this by a vein of irony; but to pursue such a vein through a series of between two and three thousand lines, without intervention of the soporific, would require very extraordinary endowments. We confess that our eyes were heavy more than once, before the author had got half

half way through even that portion of his task here noticed. The apologist adopts the stanza, and imitates the style of its original; and the imitation is very like: as like as champagne that has stood an hour in the glass, is to champagne fresh foaming from the bottle. The following are two of the best stanzas we met with; and we do not mean to say that, as stanzas, they are not good; or that there are not many others equally as good as they. They follow the quotation of that beautiful exclamation of Lord Byron's on the scenery of Italy, "Ave Maria," &c. The apologist thus pursues the idea:

"'Twas not in Italy, nor Greece, 'tis true,
But further north, I felt as I've related;
Yet scenes in our own clime we sometimes view,
By this description not at all o'er-rated,
That yield "emotions beautiful and new,"
And overpowering, as above I've stated;
When earth, and sky, all voiceless, seem to raise
Their tribute of unutterable praise.

I'm not a traveller, as his lordship is,
And so cannot appreciate his preference
Of other climes and countries, though to his
Opinion I shall always pay due deference:
Still, on the whole, I'm satisfied with this,
My native country; and if I go ever hence
To shores remote, I don't expect to find
A dearer spot than that I leave behind.

However our English feelings may echo to this, and however pleased we might be with several other passages, what shall we say to the monotonous current of that Poet's mind (and what further proof can we want of its monotony?) which flows just in the same strain through the descriptive, the satirical and the pathetic? and who in the superadded "Stanzas on the Death of Lord Byron," in which he obviously intends to be eulogistically dirgeful, moulds his mournful stanza thus?—

"But shall not Britain mourn her mighty bard?
What though her wayward, moodish child she
found him?—
Tho' while he lived she shew'd but small regard
For one who scatter'd satire's darts around him—
Not sparing ev'n his country—(which was hard)—
Yet he, no doubt, had many things to wound him;
And Britain, while she weaves the cypress wreath,
Will mourn her bard who now lies mute in death.

This is not the genuine voice of poetic inspiration—which is always in sympathetic unison with the feeling. In fact, the prosaic run of the lines which in Lord Byron's *Don Juan*, &c. is assumed, is the natural and necessary tone of the apologist's mind, and he can no more get out of it in the pathetic or the sublime than in the ludicrous: witness his few additional poems. The overwhelming of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea (a subject surely sufficiently sublime and awful to elevate the style, if the spirit itself could soar) is thus rhythmized:

"The tempests roar, the surges lash,
And each expiring shriek they smother:
Deep calls to deep, and billows rush
Like madd'ned warriors 'gainst each other."

"So may oppression perish—so
May pride and cruelty be broken:
And let earth's haughty tyrants know,
In thine, of their own doom the token."

Amen! say we to the sentiment: but if it had pleased "the gods to make us poetical" upon such an occasion, we suspect that they would not have tuned our organs to a Scotch jig.

The Marauder: two Epistles in Verse on Irish Affairs. 8vo.—This pamphlet appears anonymously. But we believe we hazard nothing in attributing it to a Mr. Grady, whose satiric effusions have already been objects both of curiosity and animadversion. He does not on the present occasion seem to have lost any portion of his poignancy; of which we will present our readers with a taste or two—though some of his ingredients are rather too spicy for our dish. The first epistle is devoted to the *service* of the church; at the outset of which he takes care to let us know that he

"monarchy loves,
And Religion upholds, while the Church he re-
proves."

"Its first shock it got when, resolved to be great,
The Church became linked with the temporal state;
Then followed—more fatal—(deny it, I charge ye)
The rapacity, pride, and the lives of the clergy!!!
Read St. Paul and St. Matthew—I ask for no more;
Then look at Magee in his carriage and four."

He then pays his compliments to the parson, who spends his days among grooms, hounds and dog-boys:—

"Then at night when first fiddle he plays for the squire,
And by ribaldry pays for his port and his fire;
Where, excited by cheers of the assembled vicinity,
He bears off the prize in the race of obscenity.
High in blood now, he runs the whole circle of vice,
But swears most at hazard, when trundling the dice:
And o'er punch after supper diploma he takes,
In this school of religion, from bumpkins and rakes.
What an embryo bishop, this high-mettled spark,
To receive consecration from Mary Anne Clarke!
Or from her who succeeded—the creative and airy,
Who makes bishops and gen'als—the fair mistress
Carey."

In the second epistle, the high and mighty of the laity are not handled more sparingly. He thus refers (for the sake of drawing a parallel with the state of Ireland) to the loss of America:—

"But how came the dispute? I forgot—let us see—
'Twas a mere etiquette as to taking one's tea.
With the cup in his hand, sulky Jonathan sips;
George the Third rudely dashes the cup from his
lips.

So the Irish now say, when rejected their prayers,
His son Fred'rick, and Eldon, have dash'd it from
theirs."

They tried, in America, feath'ring and tarring;
And we had some threshing, some carding, and
sparring.

Will the recent events our rude manners amend?
We began like America—how shall we end?"

To those who are not "squeamish about a little personality in satire, this will be a *bon bouche*; provided also that they are not fastidious

fastidious about the structure of a verse, or the exactness of a rhyme—of some hobbling in both of which we present a specimen in the following couplet.

"Said Charles the Fifth, as he looked at the press,
Take that engine away, or ere long 'twill take us."

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

Les Œuvres de J. Delille, &c.—A new Edition of the Works of J. Delille. Published by Michaud, Paris.—Aware of the extreme avidity with which the works of Delille have ever been seized upon, M. Michaud has republished them under a form more magnificent than any in which they have yet appeared; and from the excessive beauty of the paper, the typography, and the nicety of the execution of the various engravings with which the work is embellished, it may justly be esteemed a monument raised to the lasting glory of a poet so highly and justly celebrated.

Notice sur les Préparations artificielles.—Our readers will remember the mention of M. Auzoux' ingenious Anatomical Preparations (at pp. 539—557 of our 59th Vol.), which are, in this pamphlet, particularly described, while the learned inventor takes the opportunity of publishing those testimonials which show the value and utility of his efforts, 'spite of Dr. A.'s modest appreciation, or the asseverations of his enemies, and the high degree of estimation in which his discovery is held by medical men throughout Europe: but as representations highly injurious to Dr. A. have gone abroad, we trust we shall be pardoned for translating the following short passage from the pamphlet, in which the author repels the supposition, that he ever considered that the introduction of his Anatomies Artificielles would suffice to make complete students in this science. He says (p. 9), "these pieces alone will not suffice to make an adroit operator, nor a learned physiologist; it is only by methodical and repeated dissection of men and animals, that a knowledge of the differences of their various integuments, their degrees of connexion, and the intimate arrangements of the parts entering into their composition, can be attained. But the enlightened judges, to whom these models have been submitted, have been convinced that by their aid the laborious student may, in a few weeks, acquire a precise acquaintance with the situation, extent, shape, direction, colour, articulation and action of the muscles; the origin, course, division and distribution of the vessels and nerves; and of the disposition of the viscera; and that a very short time, subsequently passed in a dissecting-room, will be sufficient to put him in possession of an extent of knowledge, which, by the old method, he could not have obtained until after several years

of severe, disgusting, and sometimes fatal study."

Essai sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne. By A. DE HUMBOOLDT. 2d Edit. Vol. 1, 8vo. Paris, 1825.—The re-impression of this important work could not have taken place under circumstances more favourable; all eyes are fixed on America, and changed destinies await that immense part of the human race—inhabitants of a yet-new hemisphere. The book of M. de Humboldt was, originally, published in 1808, when the court of the Escorial still exercised its almost unresisted influence on that wealthy and misused territory; while Europe, agitated by unceasing war, was little disposed to enter very ardently into the affairs of the other continent. Nevertheless, this work created a lively sensation, and has been much translated and copied from, especially on account of the geographical charts it contains. Since the enfranchisement of Mexico, the new government has availed itself of the information it affords. On the 21st July 1824, the executive power declared that it "contained a most complete and exact table of the wealth of the country, and had, not a little, contributed to re-animate the industry and activity of the people, and to inspire them with confidence in their native strength." Yet this new edition contains many and great alterations and amendments, which the connexion the author has maintained with the Mexican government enabled him to procure. The former appearance of the book is, however, unchanged.

NORTH AMERICA.

A Topographical and Statistical Account of the State of New-York.—This manual must necessarily be frequently reprinted; for the statistics of North America are by no means stationary. In 1731 the inhabitants of New-York were only 50,281 in the whole; forty years afterwards, the population was more than tripled; and in 1821 it was computed to be 1,872,812. From 1810 to 1820, the inhabitants increased to the number of 413,763, spread through 161 new towns and 315 villages; built in parts heretofore desolate. But the most extraordinary fact, mentioned in this statement, is the transformation of the hamlet of Lockport, in the county of Niagara, immediately after the completion of the canal, on the borders of which it is situated. In July 1822, it contained three families; five months after, there were apothecaries, shops, taverns and houses containing 337 inhabitants; with a weekly Gazette for the place and its environs. In 1790, in the state of New-York, there were 21,324 slaves; in 1820, this number was more than half diminished; and in 1827, slavery will have entirely disappeared. The article on schools merits particular attention: in 1815, one-fifth of the population was estimated to be without instruction: in 1821, not more

more than a twenty-fifth part, so abundant and efficacious have been the means of instruction, even among adults. The Lancasterian schools are very active, and the establishments, for the higher branches of learning, surpass, in number and prosperity, those of the same description in Europe, —even in Germany, so celebrated for its learning. This volume relates the intestine divisions, which long retarded the construction of the grand canal, and the immense benefits arising from interior navigation. Discord, that pest of all republics, seems to have acquired new strength, with the growth of public prosperity, and private riches: we only know the animosities, thus roused and corroborated, by distant reports that have spread to this side of the ocean, and by the hopes that are thus sustained among the partizans of absolute power. Let America beware! despotism is more vigilant and less ignorant than is supposed; and even the wide Atlantic presents not an impassable barrier. Should America become too old for liberty, and too frail for absolute power, —the chains that will enthrall her are already linked; her days of honour and of glory will not long fail of disappearing. —It also contains an account of the population, the schools, the navigation, and the finances of the state, up to the year 1823. The militia, then, consisted of 146,709 men. The interior navigation was extending still further and further, as well by the continuation of the grand canal, as of its branches. The number of children who frequented the schools, was about a fourth of the whole population.

RUSSIA.

Scholæ semestres in Casaræ Universitate, &c. — *Programme of the Studies pursued in the University of Dorpat.* By C. MORGENSTERN, Professor of Archæology in that University. Dorpat, 1824. Pamph. in folio. — In the Russian empire, there are six establishments of this kind — in the cities of Moscow, Petersburg, Kasan, Dorpt or Dorpat, Charkow, and Wilna: which are the more necessary, as the subjects of this empire are not suffered to go into foreign lands for education, till they have studied, at least three years, in one of these institutions. Nevertheless, the professors' chairs are few; many branches of learning are entirely interdicted, and a strict surveillance is exercised over those that are allowed; while the students are restrained by strict rules and statutes. The university of Dorpt is principally resorted to by the youth of the three Baltic provinces, and German is the prevailing language. Many tutors, attached to the university, teach modern languages, as well as arts and sciences, more strictly academic. To this programme, Dr. M. has added a long dissertation on the grand golden medal, found, in the month of May 1821, near Tschernigof, struck in commemoration of the introduction of Christianity into Russia, in the

latter end of the tenth century. This opinion has found many adversaries.

DENMARK

Danske Odsprog o Taglemaader. — *Proverbs and Popular Sayings among the Danish; collected and edited by M. J. H. SMIDTH.* Odensee, 1st No. — Beaumarchais says, "*Proverbs compose the wisdom of nations.*" — In this case, Denmark and Norway may rank among the wisest of nations: for not satisfied with their own great stores, they have gleaned this kind of wisdom from all the languages of Europe. M. Smidth, following the example of olden time, proposes to make his work a vehicle of handing down to posterity those of more recent date, and presenting a collection of the proverbs of all the people of Europe: but the order M. S. has adopted, does not give much reason to hope the accomplishment of this object.

GERMANY.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Oratorum pro Scauro, pro Tullio, et in Clodium, fragmenta inedita, &c. — *Unpublished Fragments of the Orations of M. T. Cicero, for Scaurus and Tullius, and against Clodius; with various Readings of the Orations for Clientius, for Cælus, and for Cocina, &c.* — *The Oration for Milo, completed after the Palimpseste MSS. of the Library of the Turin Athenæe Royal, compared with the Fragments in the Ambrosian Library, by AMEDEE PEYRON, Professor of Oriental Languages, at the Athenæe Royal of Turin, and Associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, with preparatory Remarks, &c. &c. Vol. I. 4to.* — This interesting work has been long expected. — It may be divided into two parts; comprehending the history of the monastery of Babbio, founded in the seventh century, by St. Columban, and an index of the codices, which, in 1461, were found in that solitude, and which were afterwards dispersed in the libraries of Rome, Milan, Turin, or negligently mislaid and lost. The most useful researches in the book are those respecting the fragments of Cicero's Orations; but M. Peyron should have confined himself, as did M. Mai, in his edition of the *De Republica*, to the text of the fragments, with marginal notes, and the variations derived from the MSS. of Milan and Turin.

NETHERLANDS.

Correspondence, Mathematical and Physical, between M. M. Garnier, Mathematical and Astronomical Professor in the University of Ghent, and M. Quitelet, Professor of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy at the Athenæe at Brussels, &c. Ghent, 1825. — This promises to be a periodical work, somewhat analogous to the *Philosophical Magazine* among us, and combining the attributes of the *Annales des Mathématiques* and the *Annales des Physiques et de Chimie*: but we lament the contracted space to which the editors intend to confine themselves.

THEATRICAL REVIEW AND MUSIC.

OUR space does not permit us, this month, to enter into theatrical details, or even to fulfil our promise of analyzing the merits of the new tragic actor, Mr. Warde, who is expected to occupy the station vacated by Mr. Young at Covent Garden. We shall only say, therefore, that with his *Brutus*, in "*Julius Cæsar*," we were, upon the whole, so well satisfied, as to think that, in this instance at least, the Shakspearian drama had sustained no loss in the exchange. Mr. Warde appeared to us to have hit the true temperament of the character, and to have sustained, at once, the mild benignity and the dignified firmness of the stoic hero and patriot the author has so finely conceived. The equanimity which belongs to the greater portion of the part was so strictly preserved, that, during the earlier scenes, we had little opportunity of appreciating any thing but the judgment of the performer; but of the first test of more energetic powers (the speech "No—not an oath"), Mr. W. availed himself in a manner that did him much credit. We may even say, that we do not remember ever to have heard the fine sentiments of that speech more correctly or impressively delivered; and the effect which it produced evidently gave a confidence to the performer, the consequences of which were advantageously felt through the remainder of the performance. Mr. W. has since appeared in the widely different character of *Rob Roy*, and report speaks favourably of him in this also: but circumstances have hitherto prevented us from seeing and judging for ourselves. A Mr. Fitzharris will have made here his first appearance on the stage, in the character of *Othello*, before our publication day; but not before this article has gone to press; and a Mr. Serle (or Searl), of whom still higher expectations are formed, is to appear in the first line of tragedy when the season is somewhat more advanced. Both these gentlemen are engaged for three years. The tragic corps of Covent Garden bids fair, therefore, for being strong in male performers; but what are they to do for actresses?

At Drury Lane, nothing has been presented that invited serious criticism, but the temporary experiment of substituting Mr. Booth in the vacated place of Mr. Kean; and, as that has been abandoned, criticism would now be out of place. We shall observe, however, that nothing can be more unjust than the hypercriticism which impeaches Booth as an imitator of Kean. Nature, indeed, seems so far to have imitated herself, as to have cast them in the same diminutive mould, and to have given to both some portion of the same croaking huskiness of voice; and both have, in some degree, the same fault, of trusting

too much to their own rude energies, and paying too little respect to the refinement and meliorations of study and intellectual culture. But Booth's style and conceptions are nevertheless his own; and are sometimes brilliant and powerful, though too frequently obscured by coarseness and vulgarity. Drury Lane should not, however, have parted with him, till it had got something better.

At the Haymarket, a Mr. James Vining has made a successful debut, and has played with applause, the characters of *Octavian*, in Colman's crazy compound of broad-grin bombastic extravagance, and incredible romance, "*The Mountaineers*;" and of *Rolla*, in Sheridan's adopted, and not less extravagantly bombastic melo-drama "*Pizarro*." The line of parts selected by (or for) Mr. J. V., does not speak highly for his taste; but he has manifested, at least, some talent. In *Octavian*, we did not, upon the whole, think him inferior to any of his predecessors, except the first—for whom the character, indeed, was exclusively fitted; and in *Rolla*, if he can reform his declamation and his declamatory action, he may probably, in time, entitle himself to the same comparative estimate. Much of the pantomime of the part was good; and some of the brief passages of emotion were delivered in a way that would lead one to expect that the elements of an actor are in him.

NEW MUSIC.

"Yes, I'll gang to the Ewebughts." *An Answer to the popular Ballad of Marion.* By Mrs. Miles. Is. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.—We had the pleasure, in our number for August, of noticing most favourably a ballad by this lady (*The Bonnie wee Wife*): the composition before us, though of a more serious character, bears a very strong resemblance to its predecessor, almost indeed approaching to mannerism, yet so beautiful is this peculiarity, that we should really regret its absence: we rather give the preference to the former song; that airy playfulness in which Mrs. Miles so eminently excels is inconsistent with the feeling of the poetry. The composer has not attempted to imitate any of the peculiarities which characterized the genuine Scotch music, in which we consider she has proved her judgment—first, because it is a style which was so hackneyed about the end of the last century in the Vauxhall songs, &c.; and, secondly, as its quaintnesses would not amalgamate with her own pleasing natural melodies, which we hope never to see disfigured by such imitations. If we have any fault to find with this air, it is from the profusion of accented appoggiaturas, which sometimes weary the ear.

"May Day." *A Pastoral Song.* By J. A. Tattet, Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

—A very original composition; and we should hope, for the credit of our fair countrywomen's taste, that it may become popular. It is in the rondo style, and commences without a symphony (unless a single introductory bar of triplets can be called so), in a light joyous movement, which brings forcibly to the imagination the Maypole, with all its concomitants of rustic gaiety; this is succeeded by an andante legato, perhaps of rather too serious a character, but it gives a greater brilliancy to the original allegretto, which returns with redoubled animation. The little ritornels of triplets, seldom of more than a bar in length, produce a light dancing effect, which much enhances our pleasurable sensations: the whole composition does great credit to a young composer, who, we prognosticate, will arrive at the highest eminence.

"*Good Bye.*" *A favourite Ballad, sung by Madame Vestris. By J. Blewitt. 2s. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—This is a pleasing, elegant, and likely to be a popular ballad. The melody is well adapted to the light style of the poetry and the naïveté of the fair vocalist; but there is one flaw in it, which in our opinion (who have no particular predilection for singing nonsense) is fatal; but we will hope, for Mr. Blewitt's sake, that all singers may not be so squeamish on the subject of uniting sense with sound. We fear it will be necessary to give the first six lines of the poetry to explain our meaning.

"I can bid you good morning, good day, or good night,

At expense of perhaps one faint sigh,
Since I know a few hours will renew my delight.
But oh, when I bid you good bye
My tongue becomes dull, and my heart becomes chill,
And warm tears shut out light from each eye."

There is evidently no pause, not even a comma, at the word good bye; but the composer, because it is the end of the fourth line, after an abundant repetition, has brought the air to a regular close on that word, and given us a symphony of six bars in length after it; this is the more unfortunate, as it is only in the first verse that this circumstance occurs. The fact is, that the poetry is not, from this irregularity, adapted for a ballad of four lines in each stanza, as either the sense or the sound must be sacrificed; and, as a composer, it was Mr. B.'s duty to have observed and guarded against it.

"*My ain little Wife.*" *Ballad, by J. Garnett. 1s. 6d. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—Mr. Garnett is not, we believe, a professional man, and therefore is entitled to very high commendation for the production of so excellent a song, which, in its peculiar style, would do credit to any composer. The melody is simple and appropriate, and the accompaniment highly effective, though perhaps it possesses a fault common to most amateurs of talent, that of being too complex for the simplicity of the subject. The

symphonies are elegant, and, without being a mere repetition of the subject, harmonize well with the general effect of the song. We should particularize the last four bars as strikingly pleasing: the flute echoing the melody; and the voice left *ad libitum* in the last bar but one, without accompaniment, are both effective passages. We have perhaps allowed our notice of this ballad to extend to a greater length than was requisite for a composition of a minor class; but we are always happy to encourage any manifestation of talent, particularly where the parties have not passed through a course of professional studies.

"*When forced from dear Hebe to go.*" *Sung by Mr. Phillips. By Dr. Arne. 1s. 6d. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—We are always happy to see works of standard merit revived, and willingly step out of our beaten track to give them encouragement or publicity. Dr. Arne's ballads are many of them master pieces; but partly from being published in score, or with thorough-bass accompaniments, and partly from the influence of fashion, the knowledge of them is confined to a very few genuine lovers of chaste melody. The first of these objections is obviated in the present instance, by a simple piano-forte accompaniment; the second we will endeavour to do away by our strong recommendation. We hope that this will be only the precursor of a most valuable series of songs.

PIANO-FORTE.

No. 5. *Rondo for the Piano-Forte; dedicated to Miss Norton. By F. Kalkbrenner. 3s. Goulding and Co.*—This is one of a class of compositions to which we are extremely partial. The character of the piece is rather orchestral than otherwise: it is not a mere concatenation of brilliant piano-forte passages, huddled together without design; it consists of two or three regular subjects, which, after being treated simply, are interwoven, in the most skilful manner, yet without any appearance of labour. The introduction of about three lines is completely instrumental; this leads by a chromatic ascent, in unison, to a very elegant simple melody, which may be considered as the first subject. The second subject, which commences about the bottom of page three, is more peculiarly adapted to the powers of the instrument: the third commences *alla fuga*, about the middle of page five: from these, with the addition of a little cadencing, the remainder of the lesson is composed. The modulation into E flat, at the bottom of page seven, is unexpected and grand.

"*La Miska.*" *Rawlings. 3s. 6d. Goulding and Co.*—The principal part of this lesson is made up of airs from *Il Crociato*, which we have had before in a variety of forms: the introductory cadences, and a little digression from each of the airs are original:—the introduction we much approve of—there is a great deal of character in it. The digres-

sive matter is all brilliant and good, and the two airs "*Nel Silenzio*," and "*Giovnetto Cavalier*," are well adapted to the instrument. Can we say more?

Themes from the Beggar's Opera. No. 26 of *Airs.* J. Mazzinghi. 3s. Goulding and D'Almaine.—The two airs which Mr. Mazzinghi has chosen, are, "Let us Take the Road," and "How happy could I be with either:" both of them good subjects for variations: but the composer is, we fear, becoming rather passé—at least, we discover a sad paucity of ideas: we cannot find one passage, from the beginning to the end of this lesson, which is not hackneyed and common-place. We are sorry to give so disagreeable a character of the works of an old favourite; but though we cannot speak favourably of the composition as a

mere practical lesson for schools or young pupils, it may be useful.

No. 1. *Air from Tarrare: with Variations, for the Piano-Forte,* by L. Dussek. Goulding and Co.—The theme is the comic song and chorus, *Al Povero Calpigeo*: perhaps it would have been impossible to have made choice of a more uninteresting subject; but having chosen—the composer has certainly exerted her energies, so as to produce a pleasing lesson: the variations are not very original, but they are brilliant and tolerably effective.

No. 2. *Air from Tarrare. Ditto, do. do.*—This lesson is several degrees more interesting than the preceding: the air is pleasing, and the variations of a more elegant class than the foregoing. They are both useful practical lessons.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSFUSION of Blood.—The extraordinary operation of taking blood from the veins of one individual, and ejecting it into those of another, was lately performed by Dr. Blundell, lecturer on midwifery at Guy's Hospital, upon a poor woman, aged twenty-five years. She was to all appearance dying from loss of blood, after a severe labour; when Dr. Blundell (seeing the imminent danger of the case) laid bare one of the veins of her left arm, taking care to prevent the blood flowing from the orifice. The husband of the woman, who was a robust man, was then called in, and two ounces of blood taken from his arm into a glass tumbler; this blood was then, by means of a syringe, slowly thrown into the vein of the woman, in the direction of the heart: in about ten minutes the woman rallied and gradually recovered. The syringe was of brass, and well tinned in the inside; a pipe was fixed to the mouth, about two inches long, and of the size of a crow-quill, shaped like a pen at the end, but with a blunt point. All air was carefully expelled from the syringe when used.

Mr. Jennings, author of *Observations on the Dialects of the West of England, &c. &c.*, has nearly ready for publication a poem, with copious notes, which he calls *Ornithologia*. It consists of two parts; in the first (the *Birds' Revel*), the most striking features in the natural history of the birds of *Europe*, and particularly of *Great Britain*, are delineated, sometimes by a single epithet, and sometimes by one or more verses; in the second (the *Vulture's Saloon*), the birds of the other portions of the globe are treated in the same way. It is interspersed with songs, supposed to be sung by different singing-birds, such as the *Redbreast*, *Goldfinch*, *Thrush*, *Nightingale*, *Mockingbird*, &c. We have been favoured with two of the songs, which we have presented to our

readers. The object of Mr. Jennings is to seize the most prominent particulars in the natural history of birds, as the theme of his verse, and by his *notes* to give such elucidations as may be most likely to attract the reader to the science of ornithology. The verse is for the most part what has been called the *anapaestic*—a measure which, from the kind of familiarity it admits, appears to him more adapted to give facility and attraction to a scientific subject than the more elaborate mechanism of the heroic. Of the Botanic Garden it may be mentioned, as a literary anecdote, that *Darwin* wrote only *six* lines a-day: this was indeed building the lofty rhyme. It is in the contemplation of Mr. Jennings, if countenanced in the present essay, to treat in a similar way the *whole animal kingdom*; indeed, it is very probable, before this notice reaches the public, that he will have made some progress in the extensive work.—See *Poetry of M. M.* for Oct.

Mrs. Belzoni.—A subscription has been set on foot for the widow of the celebrated Belzoni, who perished at Benin, in Africa, on his way to Timbuctoo; and we trust the sympathy of a generous public will effectually interfere, if the justice of the country should fail, to snatch her from desolation; for, notwithstanding all her exertions, the greater part of her little property, we understand, has been torn from her, and removed from the premises. The papyri, the two statues, for the fellow of one of which Mr. Hope gave £300, will probably have followed; and every necessary in the house is menaced, even to the fittings of the gas-pipes, and the very coals in the cellar. The Egyptian Antiquities, rescued by her husband from the concealment of thirty centuries, to which Mrs. B. has hitherto clung with affectionate respect for his memory, have hardly paid the bare expense of exhibition. The liberality of government

vernment ought certainly to add them to the treasured curiosities of the British Museum.

Tailors.—Sir John Hawkwood was usually styled Joannes Acutus, from the sharpness, it is said, of his needle or his sword. Fuller, the historian, says, he turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield. He was the son of a tanner—was bound apprentice to a tailor—and pressed for a soldier. He served under Edward III., and was knighted; distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, where he gained the esteem of the Black Prince, and finished his military career in the pay of the Florentines. He died in 1394, at Hedingham, in Essex, his native place, where there is a monument to his memory. Sir Ralph Blackwell was his fellow-apprentice—also knighted for his bravery by Edward III.—married his master's daughter—and founded Blackwell Hall. John Speed, the historian, was a Cheshire tailor; and John Stowe, the antiquary was also a tailor: he was born in London in 1525, and lived to the age of eighty. Benjamin Robins was the son of a tailor at Bath; he compiled Lord Anson's Voyage round the World. Elliot's regiment of light-horse was chiefly composed of tailors; and the first man who suggested the idea of abolishing the slave-trade was Thomas Woolman, a quaker and tailor, of New Jersey. He published many tracts on this species of traffic—went great distances to consult individuals on the subject, on which business he came to England and went to York—where he caught the small-pox, and died, Oct. 7, 1772.

The papal bull is an edict written upon parchment, and takes its name from the *boule* or seal, originally of gold or silver bullion, but now frequently of lead, or wax, appended to it; and bearing the impress, on the right, of the head of St. Peter; on the left, that of St. Paul; and on the reverse is inserted the name of the reigning Pope, and the year of his pontificate.

The regular established post between London and the towns in the three kingdoms commenced in 1635. The penny-post was instituted in London and its suburbs by one Murray, an upholsterer, in 1681: it was first introduced in Dublin in 1774; and extended and improved round London in 1794. In 1801 it was made a two-penny post.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Dr. J. Gordon Smith, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, &c., whose valuable work, on this subject, we noticed some months back in our critical department (M.M. vol. 59, p. 160), is about to deliver (and will indeed, have commenced before our day of publication) at the Medical Theatre, Great Pulteney-street, a "Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine," including, among others, the following subjects:—All ques-

tions, connected with the death of a citizen, that call for medical testimony. *The reality of death*—its semblance, whether arising from disease, suspended animation, or whatever cause. The investigation of cases where persons are found dead, under mysterious and unusual circumstances, either from natural causes, or violent interference. Death by violence, or personal agency. Homicide. Poisons—their history and detection, *experimentally* illustrated. Suffocation—by gas, drowning, hanging, &c. Wounds and Bruises—in all their extensive varieties. Suicide—its detection. Prolicide, or the destruction of offspring, including Feticide, or criminal abortion, and Infanticide, or the murder of new-born children; under which the doctrines of the *pulmonary test* will be elaborately and *practically* investigated. Many collateral questions connected with *death* will be introduced, that cannot be noticed here. Violence, not necessarily involving a fatal issue, comprehending, among other details, maiming; surgical operations and mala praxis; rape, &c. &c. Disqualifications for social functions and civil offices: Moral—as mental alienation, &c. Strictly physical—for marriage; for military service. Pretended, including feigned diseases, &c. Imputed, comprehending mistaken diseases, &c. Miscellaneous questions, not easily arranged under foregoing heads—as legitimacy of birth, doubtful sex, personal identity, insurance of lives, medical evidence, &c. &c. Medical police. A few lectures will comprehend an outline of subjects of municipal interest, relating to the preservation of the public health—of which a syllabus will be arranged hereafter.—The Forensic lectures will be particularly addressed to the practitioner, and advanced student; the gentlemen of the law will find them of use; and no pains will be spared to accomplish the pupil for the medical duties of a court of justice.

Mr. James Field, of Bolt-court, Fellow and Registrar of the Medical Society of London, is about to prepare, for the use of his pupils, and for subsequent publication, a Series of Questions involving the most important principles of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica. The answers to these questions are to be furnished by the student himself, and are to be derived from the works of Fyfe, Blumenbach, Richeraud, Thomson, Ure, Brande, Sir James Edward Smith, and other elementary writers most in use; to whose works references will be given, so that the student will not be perplexed by inquiries, to which he would not have the opportunity to reply. The idea is taken from a book published by Mr. F.'s cousin, Barron Field, Esq., late judge of the Supreme Court at Botany Bay, entitled "An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries, in the form of Questions, to which the Student is to furnish Answers by perusal of that Work."

Work." The preparation of the answers will constitute an excellent exercise for the medical pupil, and will serve him as a test of his progress in the several branches of science to which he is directing his attention.

At the Bank meeting on the 22d of September, it appeared, that the notes at present in circulation amount to £18,200,000, which is less by £400,060 than the quantity out last year. The whole amount of Exchange Bills sold, within three months, does not exceed £670,000; the sums lent out on mortgage do not exceed £1,400,000; and the advances on stock £430,000; so that it appears, that the difference in the amount of the paper circulation within the last twelve months, so far as Bank Notes are concerned, is not more than £400,000.

We are sorry to understand that the ingenious and intelligent Mr. Joseph Farey has, for a considerable time, been disabled, by a severe paralytic affliction, from attending his duties at the Patent-Office, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. That the business of the public, in this important department, may suffer no obstruction, however, from this private calamity, we find that constant daily attendance is given in his place, by his father, Mr. John Farey, sen., by whom all business pertaining to the office is diligently discharged.

A new sect of Christians, called Sabbatans, has lately arisen, and made many converts in Lancashire. They insist that there exists no authority, either in the Old and New Testament, for changing the sabbath from Saturday, the seventh day, to Sunday the first day of the week. This sect is already so numerous in one district, that much inconvenience was lately felt on a market day, kept on the Saturday, or seventh day, from the number of persons who refused to open their shops, or pursue their usual occupations.

It is a curious fact, that the Duchess of Tyreconnell, the lady of Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in the reign of James II., after that monarch's abdication, was driven by distress to keep one of the stands in Exeter 'Change in the Strand (the original English Bazaar), at that time a fashionable place of resort, at which she sold millinery, the labour of her hours by night, in an obscure apartment in which she slept. It was then the custom of women in public to wear masks, and the Duchess in her little shop uniformly appeared in a white mask and dress, and was called by the loungers of that day, "the White Widow." Her rank was accidentally discovered, and she had afterwards a pension granted her from the crown during her life.

The New-River Company furnishes 13,482,000 pints of water every twenty-four hours, at the rate of two shillings for every 6,300 pints.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

Ascending and Descending Hydrostatic Carriage. Mr. G. F. Reeve, of Orange county, New York, has constructed an engine, which not only exhibits an eccentricity of ingenuity in the inventor, and a pleasing novelty to the beholder, but bids fair to become extensively useful to the community. The design of the engine is to transport goods by aid of water, wherever there is a sufficient quantity and fall for any given distance. Its leading principles consist of a wheel and axis, with floats or buckets, adapted to a race or trough, whose angle of incidence is proportionate to the fall, or other circumstantial conveniences. Upon each end of the axis of this wheel is a cog wallow wheel, which works into a rack or cog plate, placed on the top on each side of the race, and answering for what may be not improperly termed a rail-way. The engine being situated at the foot of the race—the water let in, and operating upon the floats, turns the wheel, and (the wallow cog wheels of the axis of the water wheel being geared with the rack on the race) the wheel ascends; while a more or less partial supply of water urges the water-wheel with the required velocity. To this engine may be attached any formation or construction of carriage, adapted to the nature of the articles to be transported.

The following details have been furnished by Baron Humboldt, and are considered accurate:—

	Square leagues.	Inhabitants in 1823.
United States contain	174,300..	10,220,000
Mexico	75,830..	6,800,000
Guatemala	16,740..	1,600,000
Colombia	91,952..	2,785,000
Peru	41,420..	1,400,000
Chili	14,240..	1,100,000
Buenos Ayres	126,770..	2,300,000
Brazil	255,996..	4,000,000

The island of Cuba contains 700,000 inhabitants, among whom are 256,000 slaves; Jamaica, 402,000, among whom are 312,000 slaves; Porto Rico, 225,000, of whom 25,000 are slaves; Guadaloupe and its dependencies, 120,000, of whom 100,000 are slaves; Martinique, 99,000, among whom are 78,000 slaves.

The whole population of the two Americas and the Caribbee islands is 34,942,000 souls, among whom are included 5,047,000 black slaves, 1,386,000 black freemen, 13,471,000 whites, 8,600,000 Indians, of whom about 820,000 are still independent, and 6,428,000 of a mixed race.

PERSIA.

The celebrated Persian poet, who lately died at an advanced age at Ispahan (96: his name Olah Shelaïr), was called the *Voltaire* of Persia; he has left behind him a great number of manuscripts on mathematics, astronomy, politics and literature of various descriptions.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA

Has lately lost the two most distinguished poets that this country could boast, viz. *Kapnist* and *Dolgorouki*. *Kapnist* was remarkable for many productions of genius, but principally for his tragedy of *Jabéda* (the Cheat). This piece is unquestionably the best that this northern clime can boast, except the two famous comedies of *Fon Viesin—Medoroslé* (the Minor) and *Brigadir* (the Brigadier). The poems of Prince Dolgorouki (*Buitie moevo serdsa*) breathe throughout a great love for his country and for truth.

The Emperor of Russia has prohibited all the schools throughout the empire from using any foreign linen or cloth, and has established annual markets for the sale of native woollens.

Some idea may be formed of the state of Russian literature from the fact that, previous to 1817, the number of works printed in Russia did not exceed 4,000, about the number annually contained in the catalogue of the Leipzig fair. The number, now, however, it is asserted, is augmented to about 8,000. There are at Moscow, it is stated, nine literary and ten printing establishments; at St. Petersburg, nine of the former and fifteen of the latter; at Wilna, one of the former and four of the latter. In each of the towns of Riga, Dorpat, Revel and Charkow, there is one literary and one printing establishment. In the whole empire there are nine letter foundries.

-FRANCE.

Among the numerous calls, preferred on every side, to our attention, by stone, iron, chain, cane, hide, rope, &c. bridges, this country also advances its claim, as appears by the following (not solitary) notices:

Wire Bridges.—The iron-wire bridge, from the Champ Elysées to the Esplanade of the Invalids, makes rapid progress. It will rank among the curiosities of Paris; but its utility is very questionable. It is only about 200 yards from the Pont Louis XVI.; and who will not prefer going 200 yards on plain ground, to climbing up forty or fifty steps to go swinging over the Seine, and then having to descend as many? As an object of art it is faulty, as the two pillars mask the Hotel of the Invalids from the Champs Elysées. An iron-wire bridge has been constructed at Annonay, between Tain and Tournon. Experiments have been made to ascertain its solidity: the maximum applied was 58,000 kilogrammes (about fifty-eight tons English), which only occasioned a slight inflexion in the curve, which instantly resumed its primitive form: two waggons loaded with stones, going over at the same time, seemed to make no change in the curve. The ceremony concluded by driving a diligence over it, drawn by seven horses, and going at a brisk rate. The bridge was completed in fifteen months, and cost £8,000.

Yew Tree.—In the original charter for

building the church at Peronne, in Picardy (now the department of Somme), dated in the year 634, a clause was inserted directing the proper preservation of a yew-tree, which was in existence in 1790, about 1,100 years after this notice of it in the charter.

M. Dangée, merchant at Perpignan, has constructed, at Thuir, the chief place in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, a mill for making paper from straw, or, at need, from rags of all colours. This operation is now going on, and the paper, thus made, will not only advantageously take the place of that coarser sort,

"Such as pedlars choose

"To wrap up wares, which better men will use;"

Paper, a Poem by Dr. Franklin,

but paper for printing, and even for writing, is to be furnished by this process.

SWEDEN.

M. Keuner, a Swedish merchant, has obtained government authority to establish a *little* (what we call penny) post in the city of Stockholm.

PRUSSIA.

Potsdam.—An iron bridge of nine arches (founded in Silesia) has been thrown over the river Havel, near this town: it was opened in August last. Its length is 600 feet; breadth of the horse and carriage-road, 20 feet; and each of the foot-paths, 5 feet.

Logier's system of musical education, which originated in England and Ireland, where it is now almost forgotten, begins to gain ground in Prussia and Saxony. The Berlin *Musikalische Zeitung* states, that schools have been established, where that system is taught under the royal sanction and patronage.

DENMARK.

Navigation by steam seems continually to increase at Copenhagen. One of the principal proprietors has demanded a licence for steam-vessels between Copenhagen and Jutland. The same kind of communication with Christiania is in agitation.

GERMANY.

It is in contemplation to establish an iron rail-road from Hanover to Hamburg. The expense is estimated at 1,000,000 crowns (3,000,000 fr.)

A fire-engine has been constructed at Berne, by Ulrich Schenk, by means of which four and twenty men can throw a continued stream of water to the distance of a hundred or a hundred and ten feet, with a force sufficient to raise the pavements of the streets, unroof the highest buildings, and destroy the masonry in the joists on the first and second floors. The water may also be directed through three different tubes, each furnishing at one stroke 167 square inches of water, though not thrown to so great a distance as from a single tube. Two of the tubes may also be directed against the fire, at the same time that the third is employed in filling the engine.

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

THE Gazette of October the 4th contains a proclamation against the interference of British subjects in the warfare of foreign states at peace with his Majesty; making specific allusion to the contest between the Porte and the Greeks, and to the certain intelligence received by government of attempts making to induce certain of His Majesty's subjects to fit out ships of war, and to serve in them under the flag of Greece, for the capture and spoliation of Turkish property. It declares this to be in direct contradiction to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and concludes by strictly commanding that no person whatever shall take any part in the conflicts referred to, under pain of the penalties imposed by the statute. An order in council follows, forbidding the exportation of cannon, mortars, shells, or shot during the next six months from the date of the order.

A strong complaint has been made in the City, against some bad arrangements between the Foreign Office and the Post Office in regard to the sailing of foreign packets.

Several of the insurance offices have announced a reduction of 20 per cent., and in some cases of a larger proportion, upon the terms of insurance against fire. There is little doubt that the conditions demanded for policies on life assurance are as open to objection, that is to say, as amenable to competition, as the fire insurance in any of its branches. A reduction, therefore, of life premiums may be reasonably looked for, at no distant time.

The German papers contain the report of a speech delivered by the Emperor of Austria to the States of Hungary, on occasion of the coronation of the Queen, which, it is said, made an extraordinary impression on the assembly, who broke out into cries of "Long, very long may God preserve him." His Majesty, with tears in his eyes, concluded, and withdrew, strongly affected, amidst the acclamations of his faithful Hungarians.

An arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, of the date of the 20th of July, has brought the official notification of the government respecting the currency, and fixing the rix-dollar at 1s. 6d. It appears that a deputation of the principal merchants and planters has reached England, for the purpose of presenting a remonstrance against it, and procuring a modification of that part, which fixes the exchange at a rate so low as to be injurious to the colony. They are also instructed to obtain, if possible, from His Majesty's government, the total abolition of all duties on Cape wines. It is stated, in letters from the Cape, that the rate of exchange had been fixed without at all consulting Lord Charles Somerset, or giving him any earlier notice of the course adopted than was necessary to pre-

pare it for publicity in the usual official forms. It is said that he suffers considerable pecuniary loss by the low rate of exchange determined on, and that he is extremely indignant at the whole proceeding. His "leave of absence," which is generally understood to have been sent out to him, would not reach the colony till near the end of August. The merchants connected with the Cape, and residing in London, have also formed a deputation to confer with ministers on the alteration in the currency. They appear to be of opinion that an exchange at 2s. the rix-dollar would be considered fair by the planters.

The legislative assemblies of Tobago have closed their session with a strong and interesting remonstrance to Sir Frederick Robinson, upon the whole of his conduct towards the island for many years; the outline of the complaint being, that "he has not made the law the measure of his government." The chief topic embraced under this accusation is a proclamation for introducing British silver and copper (something in the nature of the Cape question now at issue) into Tobago, and for fixing the future exchange.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 19th of September, states that the creation of the new financial junta has excited greater hopes and fears than any measure which has been adopted since the last restoration; and that the Danish minister had been recalled at the instigation of the French ambassador, who had, moreover, obtained an order to prevent his Excellency from passing through Paris on his return. The Madrid Gazette of the same date contains an account of the introduction of the United States ambassador, Mr. Everett, and a report of the speech delivered by his Excellency to the Spanish Court on the occasion. He speaks of the feelings of friendship "which the geographical situation of the two nations invites them to cultivate;" and mentions that nature, in placing them in the neighbourhood of each other, on different important points of their possessions, appears to have invited them to be friends.

According to statements in the Morning Chronicle, it should appear that, in consequence of the pressing remonstrances of the ambassadors of England and France, important modifications are upon the eve of taking place in the system of government in Spain. A general amnesty, it is said, is at last to be proclaimed, and some system of checks upon the phrenzy of priestcraft tyranny to be admitted. Changes in the ministry have taken place, that seem to countenance this expectation. But Ferdinand is the coward slave of fanatic and rapacious priests; and we have little hope from him, but of prevarication, treachery and proscriptiion.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

Extract from a Meteorological Journal, kept at High Wycombe, Bucks. Lat. 51° 37' 3" North, Long. 40° 3' West. By JAMES G. TATEM.

Days.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
Aug.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Ins.	Dcls.		
28	61	55	29.79	29.74	0.075	NE	Rainy morning, then fair.	
29	64.50	55.50	29.83	29.81	0.45	SW	Light showers.	
30	69.75	55	29.85	29.83	—	SW	Fair.	
31	70.50	56.25	29.85	29.84	—	S	Dull and heavy.	
Sept.								
1	70	55.50	29.86	29.85	—	N	Fair.	
2	70	50	29.94	29.89	—	NW	Do.	
3	63	50.25	29.95	29.88	—	NW	Dull and threatening.	
4	64	40.50	29.81	29.77	—	NW	Fair.	
5	57.50	37	29.83	29.79	—	NW	Do.	
6	58.50	48.50	29.74	29.64	—	NW	Dull heavy weather.	
7	61.75	43	29.52	29.38	0.0125	SW	Fair day—rain at night.	
8	66.50	39	29.44	29.35	—	W	Fair.	
9	63	49.75	29.48	29.45	—	SW	Variable.	
10	63.75	54.50	29.39	29.25	0.4375	SE	Dull & heavy, rain at night.	
11	62.50	53	29.33	29.28	0.04375	SE	Fair day—rain at night.	
12	63.75	50.50	29.64	29.43	—	E	Fair.	
13	66	49	29.52	29.37	0.525	E	Rain.	
14	62.50	58	29.25	29.16	1.1625	N	Fair day—wet night.	
15	63.50	50	29.51	29.28	0.0375	NW	Fair until night.	
16	64	57.50	29.56	29.55	0.33125	S	Heavy rain in the night.	
17	65	55	29.55	29.55	0.09375	S	Dull with little rain.	
18	62.25	60	29.55	29.49	0.1125	S	Showery.	
19	63.25	49	29.55	29.53	0.0125	S	Partially fair.	
20	66.50	57.50	29.48	29.46	0.13125	S	Rain, afterwards fine.	
21	57.50	54	29.35	29.31	0.65	SW	Heavy showers.	{ Rainbow seen 4 p.m.
22	62	38.75	29.66	29.37	—	W	Fair.	
23	58	47.50	29.77	29.74	—	NE	Do.	
24	63.50	60.50	29.84	29.76	—	S	Do.	
25	65	56.50	29.80	29.79	0.1875	S	Fair until evening.	
26	62	45.25	29.75	29.69	—	SE	Morning dull—then fair.	
27	60.50	38	30.03	29.90	—	N	Fair.	
28	60	46	30.08	30.05	—	E	Do.	
29	60	41	30.02	29.84	—	E	Do.	
30	57.50	46	29.71	29.65	0.45	E	Rain after 5 p.m.	

Thermometer.

Sep. 8.

Greatest varia- }
tion in the day, } 27° 50' } At 3 P.M. 66.50.
Midnight 39.

Barometer.

Greatest varia- }
tion in the day, } 29.100ths } At 8 A.M. 29.37.
of an inch } 10 P.M. 29.66.

The whole quantity of rain that fell in the month of August was 3.2075, and in September 4.2375. The character given to the weather in August, in the last report, was not changed by the observations made on the four remaining days of that month. September was warm and fine, although much rain fell, chiefly in the middle of the month: the variation in the barometer very trifling considering the season; and only once did the wind rise above a gentle breeze, on the 10th.

JAMES G. TATEM.

High Wycombe, 17th October, 1825.

Temperature of London, for September 1825: 9 A.M. North Aspect, in the Shade.

	°		°		°		°				
1	Fine	67	9	Fine	61	17	Showery	66	24	Cloudy	62
2	Do.	67	10	Do.	63	18	Cloudy	—	25	—	—
3	Cloudy.	65	11	Cloudy	—	19	Do.	66	26	Showery.	64
4	.....	—	12	Do.	64	20	Do.	65	27	Fine	59
5	Cloudy	59	13	Showery	61	21	Wet	67	28	Do.	59
6	Fine	58	14	Do.	64	22	Showery	64	29	Do.	59
7	Do.	59	15	Cloudy	65	23	Fine	59	30	Do.	57
8	Do.	62	16	Do.	64						

Bruton-street, Oct. 11, 1825.

Q. IN THE CORNER.

MEDICAL REPORT.

THE public mind has of late years been much attracted towards the subject of Diseases of the *Spine*. The column of bones, to which the term Spine has been affixed; effects so essential a purpose in the architecture of the human frame, that whatever causes tend to destroy its efficiency, whether they arise from affections of the pillar itself, or of its collateral supports, endanger the safety and well-being of the whole living fabric. The number of writers who have made these diseases the object of their inquiries shows, either that the disorders in question have become much more frequent than formerly, or that the attention of the public, and of medical practitioners, has, from some cause or other, been invited to the more attentive consideration of them; or that the latter have become better informed of the causes, symptoms, and modes of efficiently treating this class of disorders. Be this as it may, it is certain that, amongst those writers who have written on spinal diseases, there exists much discrepancy of opinion, both as to the causes and indications of cure in many cases of spinal deformity. The etiology offered by some, to explain the deranged condition of the vertebral column, has been declared to be, by competent judges of the case, *impossible*; and some methods of cure, founded upon the theories proposed, have been pronounced to be as irreconcilable with the anatomical structure of the parts, as inconsistent with fair physiological deduction. Other writers, on the diseases in question, have assigned causes for them, consistent with the medical philosophy of the day; and have suggested modes of treatment in strict accordance with sound physiological reasoning. That the subjects of *Curvature of the Spine* are to be looked for amongst the young of the softer sex, and amidst the higher classes of society, is a fact that will not be denied. The female offspring of those whose circumstances authorize, and whose station requires, a luxurious style of living, and the refinements of a fashionable life, are too often the victims of a system of education, the details of which, during childhood, but principally during adolescence, exhibit a determined disregard to the indications of nature in respect of the *physical* perfection of the *form*, and a recklessness of the means by which the material organism is to acquire growth and development. It is not surprising, therefore, that, while the intellectual advancement of the pupil has been ensured, and the progress in elegant accomplishments rendered satisfactory to the teacher, and delightful to the parent, that the *physical* education of the scholar has been neglected, and her fitness for undertaking the active duties of life unthought-of and uncared-for. A young lady, legitimately

educated, is taught to avoid all awkward movements,—to maintain an upright carriage of the person in walking, and an elegant position at the harp and pianoforte; while those habits and exercises, to which the playfulness, restless activity, and buoyant spirits of childhood have so invincible a propensity, are proscribed; or, if not totally interdicted, are admitted with such restraints, and under such modifications, as materially to weaken their effect in unfolding and improving the physical powers. The writer boldly asserts, that, with the refined parts of the education of girls, a certain degree of *hoydenism* must be tolerated—a dispensation from the rigid rules of the dancing and the drilling master. But shall the daughter of a peer—of a cabinet minister—of a senator,—must a young lady *born to a carriage*, be seen *writhing* in ungraceful attitudes, or *skipping* and *scampering* like the girls of a village? If health be an object worth pursuing, this must be permitted. Some one has observed, that the actions of young children are always graceful; and who can witness the gaiety and giddiness, the romping and rioting of childhood, without feelings of delight? of delight enhanced by the conviction, that these attributes of the youthful state are at once the evidences of health, and the means by which health is to be maintained. If, then, Curvature of the Spine, and other diseases depending upon an atony of the physical structure, are to be prevented, let the energy and activity of youth be encouraged; and let the usages of schools and families be more accordant with the plans and practices of rustic life. The symmetry of the female figure—the perfection of which has been the *beau ideal* of the poet, the study of the painter and the sculptor, will not be impaired by the addition of firmness and tone; which a round of natural and *unforced* exercises, if they be carried even to the *ultra* point of girlish frolic, tend to promote. “Surely it is not necessary,” says the author of the Study of Medicine, “in order to acquire all the air and gracefulness of fashionable life, to banish from the hours of recreation the old national amusements of battledore and shuttlecock, of tennis, trap-ball, or any other game that calls into action the bending as well as the extending muscles, gives firmness to every organ, and the glow of health to the entire surface.” It was asserted by Burke,* that an appearance of *fragility* was essential to female beauty; and it has been asserted that the appearance of *helplessness* gave additional charms to the feminine form—but these notions are erroneous, the fragile and helpless

* Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful.

helpless woman will, in most cases, with the loss of strength and activity, have to lament the departure of personal attractions.

Up to the present moment, the cases of Continued Fever have maintained the ratio of the time of the year. Scarlatina has been rather frequent among children, and some fatal cases of measles have been reported to the writer. During the last week or so, Catarrh has prevailed extensively: the extraordinary vicissitudes of the atmospherical temperature, during this pe-

riod, sufficiently account for this circumstance. Inflammatory affections of the tonsils and larynx, and some formidable affections of the thoracic viscera, have fallen under the observation and treatment of the Reporter; and upon the whole, it would appear from the alternate mildness and severity of the weather, that the medical practitioner will not want objects upon which he may exert his professional skill.

JAMES FIELD.

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,
Oct. 23, 1825.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE routine of country business at this season has little variety of report. The late few days of chilling weather have given warning for winter quarters; and he is a wise man who preserves his cattle in good case, from the rigours of that season. In such respect, the continental farmers have ever been our superiors. A seer of much notoriety, it seems, has declared for a hard winter. Such an occurrence would undoubtedly be in turn, and prove a *balance* atmospheric. The English winter has, however, of late years, abated much of its pristine severity. We have not since been braced by so intense a frost as that of the year 1739, when a Frost Fair was held upon the Thames. In all the early districts, wheat sowing has long since been finished, and the first-sown looks as healthy and luxuriant as in any former season. In the customarily or accidentally late, this business will be finished in a short time. The fallows work remarkably, indeed universally well. Wheat bearing so good a price, a vast breadth will be sown throughout the island: on some lands where it had better be omitted. Never did the autumnal pastures look of a more beautiful green, or more luxuriant. This will greatly economize a defective turnip crop, whilst it naturally keeps store-stock at a higher price. Seeds, potatoes and fruits have proved beyond expectation, from the genial character of the latter summer and autumn. Tares, and all spring cattle-crops, are at present in a flourishing state; as is the general state of our country affairs, most happily, including the condition of the labourers, none of whom hitherto seem even to have dreamed of a *strike*. The miserable plan of *broadcasting* wheat even yet enslaves the majority; to which must be added, that the prevailing drill-system is inadequate to secure a clean tilth. Wheat sowing has been remarkably early in Scotland. Such is the mildness of the season,

that our hospitable newspapers are constantly treating us with desserts of second crops of strawberries, cherries, and apples. Milch cows are in great request, and fat stock rivals the store in price. Wool is held up, and time will determine the value of that speculation. It would seem that they who held the opinion of a short stock of old wheat (on which we hesitated) judged correctly, from the great prices at this season: unless it be that the great Leviathan population prematurely devours all. They quote horses lower in price, but not in the front ranks. It was said that both cart-horses and farming implements had advanced unusually and greatly after Michaelmas—that the former relaxed a little from the Flemish import, but those horses have been readily sold, and the price is now, perhaps, as high as ever. Pigs likewise, though a stock so speedily multiplied, have maintained a high price for years. The *bub* and *grub* monopoly, so the *fancy* have lately styled it, and the advocates for *free trade* in the article of *first necessity*, have been for years at desperate quill-drawing, and the battle still rages; but the issue, perhaps, will not be so soon decided as either party expects. It is reported that, on the meeting of Parliament, petitions for free trade in corn and provisions will flow in from every manufacturing town in the realm.

Smithfield:—Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.—Veal, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.—Dairy-fed, 5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.—Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Raw Fat. 2s. 5d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 45s. to 80s.—Barley, 32s. to 48s.—Oats, 25s. to 35s.—Bread (London), 10d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 65s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 120s.—Straw, 38s. to 49s.

Coals in the Pool, 34s. 6d. to 43s. 0d. per Chaldron.

Middlesex, Oct. 21st.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—The Raw Sugar market has been limited since our last report, and the grocers have not evinced so eager a disposition to purchase; the prices may be stated to be 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower—but in general the importers are firm. The stock is at present about 1,000 casks less than the corresponding time last year; but there are several ships in dock to unload, which will lessen the difference in the next return; however, buyers are cautious in purchasing.

Refined Sugars.—The market is at present very dull, and the exporters for Hamburgh have been limited; large lumps for grocers have been reduced in price 1s. per cwt., and other kinds in proportion.

Foreign Sugars.—There is little or no demand for Brown Brazils, or low Yellow Havannahs, and prices are without variation.

Coffee is very dull and heavy; the orders from the Continent are limited, and prices lower than the article can be procured for. We may say there is a general reduction of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for Rum continues steady, 30 to 40 per ton; over-proof brings 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy continues at our prices, and Hollands in little demand, although fine qualities are scarce.

Spices.—East-India Ginger is in demand for home trade, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; inferior Pepper, for shipping, sells readily from 5¼d. to 5¾d. per lb.; no alteration in other spices.

Tea.—The Company have issued their declaration for next sale. In the market, Boheas have sold rather lower last week, but other sorts are without alteration.

Tobacco.—The supplies are coming in plentiful, but the transactions at present are so limited that prices are nominal.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—In these articles there is no alteration since our last Report.

Wine is in considerable demand since the reduction of duties has taken place; and the Revenue is greatly benefited by the reduction, as the importation and consumption have wonderfully increased; there are at present in *one vault (called the East Vault of the London Docks)* from 24 to 25,000 butts and pipes of Wine, all in bond. This dock covers a space of seven acres and a half of ground; all the other vaults of the London Docks are equally stored with immense quantities of wine.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 3.—Hamburgh, 37. 1.—Paris, 25. 60.—Antwerp, 12. 4.—Rotterdam, 12. 4.—Bordeaux, 25. 60.—Vienna, 10.—Madrid, 37.—Cadiz, 37.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49½.—Genoa, 44¾.—Naples, 40¾.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51.—Dublin, 9¾.—Cork, 9¾.

Prices of Stocks.—The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 87¾; 3 per Cent. Consols, 89¾; 4 per Cent. 1822, 103; 3½ per Cent., 95½; Bank Stock, 224 to 225.

Prices of Bullion.—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New Doubloons, —. Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 1d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11¼d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint-Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 335l.—Birmingham, 340.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 127l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 302l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 500l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,200l.—Neath, 380l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 13½l.—Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Sun Fire, 220l.—GAS-LIGHT and Chartered Company, 56l.—City Gas-Light Company, 75l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 318.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet Jordan, per cwt. . . . 10l. to 10l. 10s.

Bitter 4l. to 4l. 4s.

ALUM per ton 15l.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. . . . 31s.

United States 31s. to 33s.

Quebec Pearl 34s. to 35s.

BARILLA:—

Teneriffe per ton 12l.

Carthage 21l. to 22l.

Alicant 20l. to 21l.

Sicily 18l. 10s. to 19l.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough per ton 7l. 10s. to 8l.

COCOA:—

West-India per cwt. 60s. to 80s.

Trinidad 70s. to 85s.

Grenada 70s. to 95s.

Caraccas (none.)

COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica per cwt. 54s. to 62s.

—, fine 90s. to 95s.

—, very fine 95s. to 100s.

Dominica 66s. to 86s.

Berbice 66s. to 85s.

COTTON

COTTON WOOL (*in Bond*):—

West India, common, per lb.	9d. to 10½d.
Grenada	11d. to 13d.
Berbice	11d. to 12d.
Demerara	10½d. to 12d.
Sea Island	15d. to 27d.
New Orleans	9d. to 12d.
Georgia, Bowed	8d. to 13d.
Bahia	11d. to 12d.
Maranham	11½d. to 12d.
Para	10d. to 10¾d.
Mina	10d. to 11d.
Pernambucco	12d. to 13d.
Surat	5½d. to 7d.
Madras	7d. to 7½d.
Bengal	5½d. to 7½d.
Bourbon	10d. to 15d.
Smyrna	10½d. to 12d.
Egyptian	11d. to 12d.

CURRANTS per cwt. 104s. to 106s.

FIGS:—Turkey..... 45s. to 56s.

FLAX:—Riga..... per ton 46l. to 53l.

Druana..... 46l. to 48l.

Petersburgh..... 45l. to 47l.

HEMP:—Riga..... per ton 47l. to 48l.

Petersburgh..... 40l. to 43l.

—, half clean 36l. to 37l.

INDIGO:—

Caraccas Floras.. per lb. 11s. 6d. to 13s.

Sobra 9s. to 10s. |

East India..... 7s. to 13s.

IRON:—

Petersburgh, per ton 23l. to 23l. 10s.

British Bar 13l. to 13l. 10s. |

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 29s.

Whale, Cape (*in Bond*) per tun 28l.

Galipoli 44l. to 45l. |

Linseed 23l. to 23l. 10s. |

Lucca..... per jar 7l. to 7l. 10s.

Florence..... per half-chest 25s. to 27s.

PEPPER (*in Bond*)..... per lb. 5d. to 5½d.

PIMENTO (*in Bond*).... per lb. 11d. to 12d.

RICE:—East-India .. per cwt. 23s. to 30s.

Carolina, new 38s. to 40s.

—, old 37s. to 38s.

SPIRITS (*in Bond*):—

Brandy, Cognac, per gall. 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.

—, Bourdeaux.... 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.

Geneva, Hollands..... 2s. to 2s. 2d.

Rum, Jamaica..... 2s. 7d. to 3s. 3d.

—, Leeward Island..... 2s. to 2s. 4d.

SUGAR:—

Jamaica per cwt. 70s. to 80s.

Demerara, &c..... 70s. to 76s.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 70s. to 80s.

Refined, (*in Bond*):—

Large Lumps 41s. to 44s.

Good and Middling 50s. to 59s.

Patent Fine Loaves 57s. to 62s.

TALLOW:—

Russia per cwt. 37s. to 39s.

TAR:—

Archangel per barrel 16s. to 17s.

Stockholm..... 16s.

TEA (*E.-India Company's prices*):—

Bohea..... per lb. 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3½d.

Congou 2s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. |

Souchong 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. |

Campoi 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d. |

Twankay..... 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d.

Hyson..... 4s. 4d. to 6s.

Gunpowder..... 4s. 11d. to 6s. 3d.

TOBACCO (*in Bond*):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb.

—, fine colour .. 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

—, fine colour .. 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.

Virginia..... 5d. to 8d.

WINE (*in Bond*):—

Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 42l. to 56l.

— New Ditto..... 24l. to 36l.

Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 23l. to 35l.

Madeira, per pipe 110 ditto 25l. to 95l.

Calcavella, per pipe 140 ditto 33l. to 45l.

Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 23l. to 63l.

Teneriffe per pipe 120 ditto 22l. to 32l.

Claret .. per hhd. 56 ditto 18l. to 58l.

Spanish Red per tun 252 ditto 15l. to 30l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of September and the 19th of October 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY FILED.

BROMLEY, Mary and J. Gillings; Commercial-road, cheesemongers, Sept. 20
 Coulthard, J. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, cable and anchor-merchant, Oct. 4
 Mackenzie, G. Bull-and-Mouth-street, merchant, Sept. 23
 Pain, R.G. Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter, Sept. 23
 Powell, J. Southampton-buildings, Holborn, tailor, Oct. 6
 Savery, F. Bristol, merchant, Sept. 13
 Tatton, T. Gerrard-street, Soho, grocer, Oct. 11
 Yorkston, G. Tottenham-court-road, cheesemonger, Oct. 15
 Young, B. John's-place, Camberwell-new-road, carpenter, Oct. 10

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 65.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

AUGHTIE, T. Poultry, grocer. (Webb, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Barnes, W. Richardby, Cumberland, hay and corn-

merchant. (Law and Bandle, Carlisle; and Mounsey and Gray, Staple's-inn)
 Booty, J. Newport, grocer. (Griffiths, Newport; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Brinley, J. S. Birchlin-lane, ship and insurance-broker. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
 Bridgeman, J. Bethnal-green, tallow-chandler. (Thomson, Minorities)
 Brown, J. Shadwell, plumber. (Baddeley, Leman-street)
 Butler, T. Old Radford, Nottingham, joiner. (Cusham, Nottingham; and Gregory, Clement's-inn)
 Byers, N. Bath-street, Clerkenwell, oilman. (Harrison, Walbrook-buildings)
 Collens, F. Pall Mall, man-milliner. (W. A. Beckets, Golden-square)
 Coley, H. F. Broad-street, wine-merchant. (Wadison, Austin-friars)
 Cooper, T. W. Liverpool, chemist. (Hampson, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Cowdroy, W. Gorton, Lancaster, glue-maker. (Hinde, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn.)
 Dennett, C. R. Fulham-road, Little Chelsea, cheesemonger. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)

Dickinson,

- Dickinson, J. Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouseman. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
- Dobson, J. Hesketh-with-Beaconsalt, grocer. (Pilkington, Preston; and Blakelock and Plowman, Serjeant's-inn)
- Emerson, J. and S.S. Whitechapel-road, cornfactors. (Eicke, Old Broad-street)
- Fairclough, R. Liverpool, painter and glazier. (Lace and Co., Liverpool; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple)
- Follett, J. Bath, innkeeper. (Hellings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)
- Ford, R. Bridgewater, merchant. (Trever, Bridgewater; and Holme and Co., New-inn)
- Ford, W. Broadway, Blackfriars, tea-dealer. (Tottie and Co., Poultry)
- Hall, W. Gutter-lane, warehouseman. (Birkett and Co., Cloak-lane)
- Haworth, A. and J. Whitehead, Lever Banks, near Bolton, calico-printers. (Cluge and Thompson, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Harvey, W. Cloudesley-terrace, Islington, surgeon. (Johnson, Carmarthen-street, Tottenham-court-road)
- Higgs, E. Thornbury, Gloucester, victualler. (Willington, jun. Bristol; Short, ditto; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)
- Hill, W. Arundel-street, Pantion-square, tailor. (Tanner, New Basinghall-street)
- Hobbs, B. and W. S. Hellyer, Redbridge, Southampton, ship-builders. (Hewson, Gosport; and Dyne, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
- Houghton, J. Manchester, linen-draper. (Petty, Manchester; and Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street)
- Huddy, G. Mark-lane, hop and seed-merchant. (Robinson, Walbrook)
- Hulthlin, T. Catherine-street, Tower-hill, merchant. (Tomlinson and Co., King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street)
- Jacobs, E. Windsor, dealer in jewellery. (Isaacs, Bury-street)
- Johnson, J. B. and J. O'Callaghan, Liverpool, merchants. (Crump, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Johns, H. I. Devonshire, banker. (Sole and Tink, Devonport; and Sole, Gray's-inn)
- Kincaid, J. Spital-square, silk-manufacturer. (Collins, Spital-square)
- King, C. Cranbrook, banker. (Hague, Cranbrook; and Pearson, Temple)
- King, T. Bernondsey-new-road, linen-draper. (Jones, Size-lane)
- Levin, W. L. Grove-lane, Camberwell, merchant. (Robinson, Walbrook)
- Lowes, W. Liverpool, broker. (Steel, Liverpool; and Steel and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheapside)
- Massey, W. Heaton Norris, cotton-manufacturer. (Seddon, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
- Millin, E. Berkeley-square, shoemaker. (Hill, Welbeck-street)
- Mollen, J. G. and R. Alger, Change-alley, timber-merchants. (Gordon, Nicholas-lane)
- Nachbar, J. jun. Old Brentford, gardener
- Nash, J. Bristol, wharfinger. (Salter, Birmingham; and Holme and Co., New Inn)
- Nichol, J. and P. Cornhill, merchants. (Smith and Were, Cooper's-hall, Basinghall-street)
- Pain, R. G. City, underwriter. (Sandys and Son, Crane-court, Fleet-street)
- Ploudfoot, J. Queen-street, Cheapside, tallow-chandler. (Rushbury, Carthusian-street)
- Potter, C. Scarborough, Yorkshire, coach-painter. (Thornton, Scarborough; and Lever, Gray's-inn)
- Pringle, J. London-road, victualler. (Gates and Hardwicke, Laurence-lane)
- Procter, S. Calverley, clothier. (Atkinson and Co. Leeds; and Stocker and Dawson, New Boswell-court)
- Robinson, R. Friday-street, tavern-keeper. (Fisher, Featherstone-buildings)
- Robson, W. J. Oxford-street, grocer. (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street)
- Sandwell, J. Strand, tavern-keeper. (Mitchell and Owen, New London-street, Crutched-friars)
- Smith, J. Broad-street, broker. (Mahony, Quality-court, Chancery-lane)
- Squire, J. and W. and W. W. Prideaux, Kingsbridge, Devon, bankers. (Wyse and Weymouth, Kingsbridge; and Alexander and Son, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn)
- Stevens, J. Lime-street, merchant. (Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street)
- Sumner, T. Clithero, Lancashire, ironmonger. (Burrish, Birmingham; and Tooke and Carr, Gray's-inn)
- Sutcliffe, T. Halifax, cotton-spinner. (Bowker, Rochdale; and Kaye and Whitaker, Dyers-buildings)
- Tristram, J. Wolverhampton, ironmaster. (Smith Wolverhampton; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)
- Tucker, T. High-street, Borough, oil and colourman. (Atkins and Davis, Fox Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane)
- Tutin, R. Birmingham, builder. (Smith, Arnold, and Haines, Birmingham; and Long and Austin, Gray's-inn)
- Walker, W. and T. Baker, Cannon-street, grocers. (Gadsden and Barlow, Austin-friars)
- Watts, J. F. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker. (Readon and Davis, Corbett-court, Gracechurch-street)
- Welsford, J. Little Guildford-street, Southwark, timber-merchant. (Smith, Basinghall-street)
- Whitelock, J. Retford, Nottinghamshire, draper. (Law and Coates, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Witherington, C. H. Borough-road, apothecary. (Cooper, New-inn)
- Wood, D. Milk-street, woollen-warehouseman. (Tomlinson and Co., Cophthall-court)

DIVIDENDS.

- ATKINSON, W. Clements-lane, Lombard-street, Nov. 8
- Aves, W. Watton, Oct. 29
- Avison, J. Easburn, Yorkshire, Nov. 8
- Barlow, J. Wimbledon, Oct. 8
- Batters, J. Southampton, Oct. 29
- Bell, H. Bourn, Oct. 29
- Berry, N. Huddersfield, Oct. 31
- Bowman, R. Liverpool, Nov. 10
- Cella, P. George-street, Minorities, Oct. 29
- Chamberlayne, T. and W. Williams, Cumberland-street, Portman-square, Nov. 19
- Chapman, T. Littlebury Mills, Cheshford-mills, and Stratford-mills, Essex, Nov. 12
- Clark, J. Trowbridge, Nov. 7
- Compton, F. A. Beckenham, Nov. 5
- Corfield, C. W. Norwich, Oct. 14
- Cox, R. Cow-cross, West Smithfield, Dec. 10
- Cox, J. Wells, Somerset, Nov. 1
- Cotterell, C. Southampton, Oct. 29
- Crosby, R. Kentish-town, Oct. 29
- Cutmore, J. Birchinn-lane, Oct. 29
- Dalmaine, G. Chandos-street, Oct. 29
- Davison, J. Gutter-lane, Oct. 29
- Davis, W. Lewisham, Kent, Nov. 12
- Dimmore, C. Norwich, Oct. 31
- Dorrian, J. J. Cleveland-court, St. James's, Nov. 8
- Dousbury, R. Bell-lane, Spital-fields, Nov. 5
- Douthwaite, C. Pancras-lane, Oct. 29
- Dunn, T. Durham, Nov. 8
- Eade, C. Stowmarket, Oct. 14
- Field, W. London, Nov. 1
- Flaherty, T. Bath, Oct. 18
- Ford, H. Portsmouth, Oct. 27
- Fyffe, E. C. New Cavendish-street, Nov. 5
- Gardie, L. formerly of New-street, Covent-garden, but now of Regent-street, Nov. 8
- Gateby, A. Manchester, Nov. 7
- Gilbee, N. Denton, Kent, Oct. 11
- Gough, J. Dursley, Gloucester, Oct. 22
- Gray, M. J. C. non-street-road, Nov. 12
- Hall, W. Layton^s-buildings, Southwark, Oct. 29
- Hall, H. Kingsland, Oct. 15
- Hammon, J. Great Portland-street, Oct. 29
- Hammond, G. Kirkby, Wiske, York, Nov. 10
- Hart, G. Cheltenham, Oct. 24
- Hawkes, J. Old Jewry, Nov. 5
- Harding, T. and J. R. Bristol, Nov. 1
- Hazard, D. Hackney, Oct. 15
- Hill, J. Carlisle, Oct. 21
- Hitchen, G. and T. Westenholme, Sheffield, Oct. 24
- Holland, T. Nottingham, Oct. 27
- Holmes, T. Nottingham, Oct. 25
- Howes, W. jun. Hobart's-terrace, Commercial-road, Nov. 8
- Hyde, J. Winchester, Nov. 8
- Jenkins, J. J. Bernondsey-wall, Oct. 25
- Johnson, R. Lane-end, Stafford, Oct. 17
- Kenning, G. Spitalfields, Nov. 5
- Knight, J. Mile-end-road, Oct. 29
- Lancaster, J. jun. Bethnal-green-road, Oct. 15
- Laughton, J. Arbour-square, Commercial-road, Nov. 5
- Levy, H. Rathbone-place, Oct. 27
- Lewis, J. Bristol, Oct. 26
- Lingham, J. Worcester, Oct. 27
- Little, A. Bradford, York, Oct. 24
- MacDonnell, M., J. MacDonnell,

- and J. Bushell, Broad-street, Nov. 8
 Mallinson, A. and J. Huddersfield, Oct. 18
 Manifold, J. Kendal, Oct. 24
 Mather, E. Oxford, Oct. 29
 Mitchel, E. and S. Norwich, Nov. 1
 Noad, J. Beckington, Nov. 3
 Nowill, J. and J. Burch, Jewry-street, Aldgate, Nov. 8
 Oldacres, W. Lea Grange, Leicester, Nov. 5
 Outram, J. and W. Welsh, Liverpool, Nov. 2
 Parkinson, T. sen. Scawby, Lincoln, Oct. 25
 Park, T. Kingstanley, Oct. 25
 Persent, M. W. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, Oct. 29
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maldstone, Oct. 1
 Pitcher, W. Salisbury-square, Oct. 27
 Quick, W. Liverpool, Nov. 9
 Rawlins, J. Milton, Oxfordshire, Nov. 8
 Richmond, R. Leicester, Oct. 26
 Robinson, H. T. Gun-street, Old Artillery-ground, Nov. 8
 Robson, G. George-yard, Lombard-street, Nov. 5
 Roberts, J. High Holborn, Nov. 1
 Rolles, W. G. Fenchurch-street, Oct. 29
 Rowland, E. L. Ruabon, Nov. 5
 Searle, H. Strand, Nov. 5
 Shanley, H. Little Argyle-street, Oct. 29
 Shave, W. St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, Nov. 8
 Simpson, J. Holbeck, York, Oct. 27
 Singer, N. P. Liverpool, Nov. 5
 Sinclair, A. Castle-street, Birchin-lane, Nov. 5
 Smith, J. Bradmireh, Devon, Oct. 27
 Squire, J. Kendall, Westmoreland, Nov. 3
 Stabler, F. York, Nov. 1
 Stones, D. and T. Ashworth, York, Oct. 17
 Stoneham, T. Little Chelsea, Nov. 8
 Thompson, J. and W. Walker, Wolverhampton, Nov. 5
 Tomsey, J. Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, Oct. 15
 Tute, N. Wakefield, York, Nov. 4
 Wells, G. Oxford-street, Nov. 1
 Williams, W. Amen-corner, Nov. 5
 Wilson, R. Birmingham, Nov. 5
 Woodhouse, J. and M. Woodhouse, Mincing-lane, Nov. 8
 Worth, J. and J. Trump-street, Nov. 1
 Wright, E. Oxford-street, Nov. 8

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

L OUDON's Encyclopædia of Agriculture is now just ready.

Poetic Hours; consisting of occasional poems, translations, stanzas to music, &c. are announced by Mr. G. F. Richardson.

Mr. John Timbs has in the press "Cameleon Sketches," uniform in size with his "Promenade round Dorking."

Mr. Boone's Book of Churches and Sects may speedily be expected.

The long-announced Gardener's Magazine will be commenced at Christmas.

The Literary Souvenir, or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance for 1826, will be ready in a few days.

Heads of Lectures in Divinity are announced for publication by Dr. John Banks Hollingsworth.

Mr. Tennant, author of Anster Fair, has a new Dramatic Poem in the press.

Captain Brooke is about to publish "Travels through Lapland and Sweden," and "Winter Sketches in Lapland."

The Amulet; or Christian and Literary Remembrancer, is nearly ready.

Waterloo; or the British Minstrel, a Poem, in five cantos, is announced for publication.

A fac-simile reprint of Hamlet, 1604 (in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire), is said to be in progress.

The Rev. F. Dibdin announces a new edition of "An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics."

Mr. Hyman Hurwitz, author of Vindiciæ Hebraicæ, &c., has in the press a volume of Moral Hebrew Tales, translated from ancient Hebrew works; to which will be prefixed a Popular Essay on the still existing remains of the uninspired writings of the ancient Hebrew Sages.

The Principles of Analytical Geometry, designed for the use of Students, are in the press.

The second part of "Laconics; or the best Words of the best Authors," with

Portraits of Addison, Pope, Johnson, Franklin, and Goldsmith, will be published on December 1.

Biographia Scottiana; or Lives of the Scots Worthies, is announced for publication in numbers.

The Memoirs of the Prince de Montmorency are on the eve of publication, in Paris.

The Duties of a Lady's Maid, by a Lady, are announced as in the press.

Dr. Nuttall announces as preparing, P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica; containing an Ordo and Interlineal Translation accompanying the Text; with references to a Scanning Table, and exhibiting every variety of Hexameter Verse, intended as an introduction to the reading of the Latin Poets.

The third edition of Stuart's History of the Steam Engine is just ready.

William Tell, translated from the German of Frederic Schiller, will speedily be published in small 8vo.

Mr. Galt's new work, entitled "The Last of the Lairds, or the Life and Opinions of Malachi Mailings, Esq., of Aultbighings," may shortly be expected.

The Auto-biographical Memoirs of Ferdinand Frank are in the press.

A new edition of the Italian Novelists, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq., is announced for speedy publication.

A Treatise on Clock and Watch-making, theoretical and practical, by Thomas Reid, author of the article "Horology," in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, is announced.

We understand that the author of "Biblical Gleanings," whose studies peculiarly qualify him for the work, is preparing for the press a Bibliotheca Theologia, on a new plan, to embrace every publication of value, with Critical Remarks, and Biographical Sketches. The First Part of which will shortly appear.

Mr. Chandos Leigh has in the press "The Queen of Golconda's Fete," and other poems.

The publication of the Library for the People

People will be commenced in Sixpenny Numbers, on December 3.

Obstinacy, a Tale, will be published in a few days.

Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable Connexion with the Shows of the Eleusinian and other Mysteries. By James Christie, a member of the Society of Dilettanti. 1 vol. demy 4to. with plates, will shortly be published.

Dr. Ayre announces Researches in Pathology, Part I. containing an Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Dropsies.

Time's Telescope for 1826 is preparing, and will be published in November. Besides contributions from several eminent living poets, the volume will be embellished with a highly finished engraving and some original music.

Facts and Fancies; or Mental Diversions, are preparing for the press, by the author of "Solace of an Invalid."

Mr. Hartshorne, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in the press a volume of Metrical Romances.

An octavo edition of Moore's Life of Sheridan is now just ready.

Mignet's History of the French Revolution is announced for publication.

Proposals are issued for publishing a half-length Portrait of George Birkbeck, Esq., M.D.; to be engraved in mezzotinto by Dawe, from a painting by Lane.

An History of the Roman Emperors, from Augustus to the last Constantine, is announced, from the classic pen of Mr. C. A. Elton.

The author of "The Two Rectors" has in the press a work, entitled "The Converts."

Mrs. Hofland announces a new volume, entitled "Reflection."

A third series of Sayings and Doings may shortly be expected.

A Quarterly Magazine will be commenced at Cork on January 1, 1826.

Baron Cuvier announces a new edition of Buffon, to which he will prefix two introductory volumes.

A new Medical and Surgical Dictionary, including the collateral branches of Philosophy and Natural History, as connected with *Materia Medica*, is in the press, from the pen of the author of the "New London Medical Pocket Book," &c.

Among the publishing novelties is the announcement of an extensive work, entitled Constable's Miscellany of Original and Selected Publications, in various departments of literature, the sciences, and the arts. To appear in weekly numbers:—The design is to reprint in a cheap form several interesting and valuable publications, hitherto placed beyond the reach of a great proportion of readers, and to issue in that form many original treatises which are now in preparation; among which are the following works:—

Devotional Exercises, Prayers and Me-

ditations, original and selected, by Robert Morehead, A.M. of Balliol College, Oxford.

J. G. Lockhart's (LL.B.) Life of Robert Burns.

History of Voyages, from the earliest times. 3 vols.

The Life and Discoveries of Captain James Cook. 3 vols.

History and present state of South America. 2 vols.

History of the Earth and Animated Nature, by James Wilson, Esq. assisted by several distinguished naturalists. 6 vols.

Murray's (Hugh, F.R.S.E.) Narrative of the Settlement and Present State of Van Diemen's Land, New Holland, and the Coasts and Islands of Australia. 2 vols.

History of British India, and of the commerce of Europe with the Eastern nations. 3 vols.

A treatise on Road-making, Railways, Wheel-carriages, and the Strength of Animals, by George Buchanan, Esq.

Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk.

Life of Andrew Hofer, general of the Tyrolese.

History of Inventions and Discoveries, by Professor John Beckman. Translated from the German. 4 vols.

Lives of the Reformers—Martin Luther, Melanethon, Cranmer, Calvin, Alasco, Zuingle, and John Knox. 2 vols.

Health and Longevity. Rules for the preservation of health, and the attainment of long life, by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. A new edition. Revised by a physician. 2 vols.

The Narrative of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia, to discover the source of the Nile: 4 vols.

Murray's (Hugh, F.R.S.E.) History of Greenland, the Whale Fishery, and of the Northern Voyages of Discovery. 2 vols.

A Treatise on the Principles of Metallic and Paper Money, and the theory and practice of exchange, by J. R. McCulloch, Esq.

History of the Origin and Progress of Printing, Engraving, Paper-making, and other Arts and Inventions. 2 vols.

Biography of Illustrious British Statesmen.

A Systematic View of the more Popular and Practical parts of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. 3 vols.

History, Principles, and Advantages of Benefit Societies, Banks for Savings, and Assurances on Lives.

Journey to the Holy Land, by the Viscount de Chateaubriand, peer of France. Translated from the French. 2 vols.

Military Life of Arthur Duke of Wellington. 3 vols.

Life of General Washington. 2 vols.

Life of Horatio Viscount Nelson. 2 vols.

Biography of distinguished Individuals who have contributed to modern improvement in the arts, sciences, and commerce.

History of the Discovery, Revolutions, and Present State, Political and Commercial, of the Continent of America. 3 vols.

History

History of Ancient Greece. 3 vols.
 History of Modern Greece and the Ionian Islands, by Charles Maclarn, Esq. 2 vols.
 History of Rome. 3 vols.
 Memoirs of the Life of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, with some particulars of the Rebellion in the year 1745.
 Memoirs of Alexander Murray, D.D., professor of Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh. Original correspondence and the biographical notice by Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart.
 Life of Mary Queen of Scots. 2 vols.
 History of England, and of Great Britain to the present time. 5 vols.
 History of Scotland, by William Ritchie, Esq. 3 vols.
 British Sermon Writers.—Extracts from eminent Divines. Selected by John Clayton, Esq. 2 vols.
 Universal Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary. 3 vols.
 A New General Atlas.
The first numbers are now in a forward state, and special announcements are daily expected.

Facts and Fancies; or Mental Diversions, are preparing for the press, by the author of "Solace of an Invalid."

The English Gentleman's Library Manual; or a Guide to the choice of useful modern Books in British and foreign literature, with biographical, literary, and critical notices, by William Goodhugh, is preparing for publication in 1 vol. post 8vo.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison is printing a Parting Memorial, consisting of discourses written and preached in China; at Singapore; on board ship at sea, in the Indian Ocean; at the Cape of Good Hope; and in England.

A new annual work is announced, under the title of "The Literary Scrap Book, for 1826; containing the most striking and popular pieces in English literature published within the past year." It may be expected early in January.

The English Gaelic and Gaelic English Dictionary is printed, and will be published early in November.

Characters Contrasted; or, Character modified by Education, by the author of the "Mirven Family," in 1 vol. 12mo., is in the press.

The Rev. Robert Hall's Sermon on the Death of Dr. Ryland will be published on the 1st of November.

Memoirs of the late Rev. S. Morell, of Norwich, by the Rev. J. Binney, of Newport, in 1 vol. 12mo.

Waterloo; or, the British Minstrel, a poem, in five cantos, by J. H. Brudfield, is in the press.

A new Medical and Surgical Dictionary, including the collateral branches of Philosophy and Natural History, as connected with *materia medica*, is in the press, from the pen of Mr. Forsyth, author of the New London Medical Pocket Book, &c.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 416.

On the 22d of November will be published Time's Telescope, for 1826; or, a complete Guide to the Almanack, and the astronomer's, botanist's and naturalist's guide for the year.

Mr. Hyman Hurwitz, author of *Vindiciæ Hebraicæ*, &c., has now in the press a volume of Moral Hebrew Tales, translated from ancient Hebrew works; to which will be prefixed, a popular essay on the still existing remains of the uninspired writings of the ancient Hebrew sages.

Mr. Kendall's Letters to a Friend on the State of Ireland, the Roman Catholic Question, and Merits of Constitutional Religious Distinctions, will appear early in November.

A new and enlarged edition of Kceper's Travels in search of his Master, will appear at Christmas.

Dr. Johns, F.L.S., has just ready for publication Practical Botany, consisting of two parts. The first part contains an introduction to the Linnean system; the second, the genera of British plants, in a tabular form.

The Holy Inquisition! being an historical statement of the origin, progress, doctrine and fall of that infamous tribunal! originally written in Latin by Philip A. Limborch, D.D., re-modelled and enlarged by C. Mackenzie, will shortly appear.

Tavern Anecdotes, and Reminiscences of the Origin of Signs, Clubs, Coffee Houses, &c. &c., intended as a lounge-book for Londoners and their country cousins, is nearly ready for publication.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A catalogue of Books, new and second-hand, the stock of Robinson and Bent, Manchester.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey. By Nicolas Harris Nicolas, esq. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. Royal 8vo. 15s.

Marshall's Naval Biography. Vol. II. Part 2, 8vo. 15s.

The Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. By Thomas Moore, esq. 4to. £3. 3s.

The Adventures of Don Ulloa. 12mo. 7s.

CHEMISTRY.

An Attempt to establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment. By Thomas Thompson, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

DRAMA.

Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, with Notes by the Rev. W. Harness. 6 vols. 8vo. £4. 4s.; fine paper, £6. 6s.

EDUCATION.

The Translator, No. 2, 1s.

The Elegant Letter-Writer. 3s.

Horner's Greek Grammar. 12mo. 4s.

Platt's English Synonymes. 12mo. 5s.

Selections from Virgil. 6s.

Horace. 4s. 6d.

Epigrammata e Purioribus Græcæ Anthologiae.

thologiæ Fontibus Hausit; Annotationibus Jacobsii, De Boschi et aliorum instruxit: suas subinde Notulas et Tabulum, Scriptorum Chronologicum adjunxit Joannes Edwards, A. M. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Series of Outline Maps, neatly engraved from designs. By Joseph Woods, Architect. The maps, neatly coloured, with keys, 2s. each; or, the set complete, 16s.

The Theory and Practice of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, elucidated by numerous Examples, and adapted to the new modes of Tuition. By John Matheson. 1s. 6d.

Grey's Memoria Technica, applied to Chronology and History. By J. H. Todd. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Butcher's Chronology of the Kings of England. 2s.

FINE ARTS.

Gwilt's Architecture of Vitruvius. 4to. 36s.

The Cathedral Antiquities of England. By John Britton, F.S.A., No. XXXVI., being the second number of Exeter Cathedral. Containing six engravings by J. Le Keux. Medium 4to. 12s. Imp. 4to. £1.

Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain. By John Britton, F.S.A. No. X., with six engravings, by J. Le Keux, &c. Medium 4to. 12s.; imperial 4to. £1.

The Beauties of Wiltshire, displayed in statistical, historical, and descriptive sketches; interspersed with anecdotes of the arts. By John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. 3, with a map and fifteen plates. 8vo. £1. 4s.; large paper, £1. 16s.

Thd Pictorial Atlas. No. 1. Folio. 7s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

South's Dissectors' Manual. 8vo. 12s.

Annesley on Diseases of India. 8vo. 18s.

Cooper on Ligaments. 4to. 21s.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. Published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. 13. Part I. 8vo. 12s. boards.

A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa, and on Strictures of the Urethra. 12mo. 7s.

An Address to the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, on the injurious conduct and defective state of that corporation with reference to professional rights, medical science, and the public health. By John Armstrong, M.D. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Aiton's Diary of Husbandry. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Vagaries of Nature; or, Portfolio of Singularities. 8vo. Part I.

Roscoe on the Law of Actions relating to real Property. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 15s.

Letters on England. By the Baron A. de Staël Holstein. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Relics of Antiquity. 12mo. 4s.

Edwards' Greek Epigrams. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Laconics: or, the best Words of the best Authors, with fine portraits of Montaigne,

Chesterfield, Selden, Swift and Cowley. Part 1. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

A Critical Essay on the Writings of St. Luke, translated from the German of Dr. Frederic Schleiermacher: with an introduction by the translator, containing an account of the Controversy respecting the origin of the three first Gospels since Bishop Marsh's dissertations. 1 vol. 8vo. 13s. bds.

The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus. By the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, of the University of Dublin. 8vo. 21s. boards.

Dr. Grey's Memoria Technica; or, method of Artificial Memory applied to, and exemplified in, the sciences of history and chronology; together with a new appendix and index verborum. Revised, abridged, and adapted to general use by John Henry Todd. Embellished with a frontispiece by Corbould. 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Sermons and Plans of Sermons on important Texts of Holy Scripture, never before published. By the late Rev. Joseph Benson. Part IV. 8vo.

A Vindication of the Proceedings of the Edinburgh Bible Society, relative to the Apocrypha, against the aspersions of the Eclectic Review. Also, a new edition of the Statement of the Committee of the Edinburgh Bible Society relative to the circulation of the Apocrypha. By the British and Foreign Bible Society. Price 4d.

Dun Allan; or, Know what you Judge, by the author of "Father Clement." 2d edition, 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. boards.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc. A Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s. Miseries of Human Life. New edition. 2 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Outlines of Truth. 12mo. 5s.

Hearts of Steel. By the author of the "Wilderness." 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

The Antiquary's Portfolio. By J. S. Forsyth. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

Attic Fragments. By the author of the "Modern Times." Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Tales of To-day, or Modern Facts; containing narratives of the most extraordinary occurrences of recent date. With illustrative engravings. 7s.

Memoirs of Monkeys, &c. &c. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, or the Events of Days which are gone. By the author of the "Scrinium." 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Gulliver's Last Voyage, describing Balymugland, or the floating island. 2s. 6d.

The Brazen Mask. A romance. By Mrs. Charlotte Putney. 4 vols. 12mo. £1. 2s.

The Stranger of the Valley. An American tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

The Club. A series of essays, originally published in the Manchester Iris. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Phantasmagoria.

Phantasmagoria, or Sketches of Life and Character. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

Sherwood's My Uncle Timothy. 2s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Butt's Botanist's Primer. 12mo. 6s.

Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by the fossil remains of plants peculiar to the Coal Formations. By Edmund Tyrrell Artis. Royal 4to. £2. 10s.

The English Flora. By Sir James E. Smith. 8vo. Vol. 3. 12s.

The Natural History of the Bible, or a description of all the quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects, trees, plants, flowers, gems, and precious stones, mentioned in the Sacred Scriptures. Collected from the best authorities, and alphabetically arranged. By T. M. Harris, D. D. New edition. 12mo. 8s.

POLITICS.

Speeches of the Right Hon. George Canning. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Slave Colonies of Great Britain, or a Picture of Negro Slavery. 4s. 6d.

The Poor Man's Preservative against Popery. By the Rev. Blanco White. 3s. 6d.; or a cheap edition, 1s. 6d.; or 16s. per dozen.

POETRY.

The Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner; with Elegies, and other Moral Poems. By Hugh Campbell. 12mo. 6s.

Ella and Sir Eustace.

Mahony's Poems. Foolscap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Skylark. A collection of Songs. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

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The Cheltenham Anthology; comprizing original Poems, and translations from the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and French poets. Edited by W. H. Halpin. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

The Holy War, a Vision; a poem in

five books. To which is added, the Holy War, in prose. With an appendix, containing the substance of the speeches on the Catholic Question, in the House of Lords, &c. By John Bunyan Redivivus. 4s. 6d.

Herban, a poem, in 4 cantos. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Grant's Church History. Vol. 4. 8vo. 14s.

Dissuasives from Popery. 6s.

An Answer to certain Allegations contained in a Critique in the Intellectual Repository, Number VII., New Series, upon a work entitled, "The Trial of the Spirits," or a demonstration of the heavenly doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg. By Robert Hindmarsh. 6d.; or, on fine paper, 1s.

An Answer to the Lord Chancellor's Question, "What is a Unitarian?" By J. G. Robberds. 1s.

Allen's Faithful Servant. 2s. 6d.

An Account of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. 8vo. 12s.

Rose's Four Sermons on Protestant Religion in Germany. 8vo. 8s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Historical and Descriptive Narrative of Twenty Years' Residence in South America. 3 vols. 8vo.

Stewart's Original Persian Letters. 4to. £2. 2s.

The English in Italy. By a distinguished Resident. 3 vols. post 8vo. 30s.

Useful Hints to Travellers. By an Englishman. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Useful Hints to Travellers, going to, or already arrived in, South America; and to military men, or merchants, bound to the West-Indies, India, or any other tropical climate.

OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

LACEPEDE.

BERNARD Germain Etienne Lavoisier, Count de Lacépède, was born at Agen, the 16th December 1756, of a noble family: he entered the Bavarian service, but abandoned the field of honour for the sciences. At that period Buffon was in the zenith of his glory. Science herself seemed lovely in his descriptions, and Lacépède soon became his most distinguished pupil. Buffon and Daubenton obtained for young Lacépède the situation of keeper of the cabinets of the king's garden at Paris. When the Revolution broke out he had already published the *Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents*, in continuation of Buffon. But Lacépède's enthusiasm did not blind him to his defects. Comparative anatomy was then merely the skeleton of a science, though Aristotle had collected an immense number of isolated

facts, and modern naturalists had made some progress towards a regular classification of a few orders; when Linnæus and John Hunter appeared, and opened a new field for the enquiries into the mysteries of nature. Lacépède was one of the first in France to appreciate the superiority of their system. But he had soon reason to find, that comparative anatomy was still in a very imperfect state: it was reserved for M. Cuvier to collect the scattered fragments and embody them into systems at once beautiful and harmonious. The cabinet of comparative anatomy, at the Garden of Plants, is a splendid monument of his genius, learning, and immense observation.*

* We may also refer to his work now so ably in the course of translation, and published by Mr. Whittaker.

M. Lacepède duly appreciated the new system, and his later works prove that he profited by it. His *Natural History of Fishes*, 5 vols. 4to., 1798, is a proof of this. But the events of the Revolution distracted his attention from science. Of a mild disposition, but firm in principle, he attached himself to no party: loving the Revolution from principle, as the grave of absolute power, but lamenting its excesses. He was elected, in 1791, president of the National Assembly; and it was in this character that he received the address of the Whig club, with which the Assembly agreed in political sentiment, and he proposed that "Letters of Naturalization should be granted to Dr. Priestley's son, on account of his father's house being burnt by the English fanatics for his known attachment to the French Revolution." During the succeeding horrors of the Revolution, M. Lacepède did well to renounce politics and attend to natural history. On the creation of the Institute he was elected one of its first members. He afterwards became member of the Institute of Bologna. Charged by government to give the necessary instructions to Captain Baudin, on his voyage of discovery, Lacepède selected two young men of great merit, Bory de St. Vincent, and Peron, to accompany him. Buonaparte again tore M. Lacepède from his peaceful occupations, and we see him, successively—in 1799, Member of the Conservative Senate; in 1801, President of the Senate; in 1803, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; in 1804, Senator of Paris; in 1805, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion. As president, it was Count Lacepède's duty to address Napoleon on all occasions; devoted entirely to him, his eloquence sought new expressions to convey his admiration, and make it pass as the organ of the whole empire. In January 1814, when the crisis of the new monarch was approaching with rapid strides, he dared to utter the word peace at the head of the senate. His words are remarkable:—"We combat between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our infants. Obtain peace, Sire, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop your arms, after having signed the peace of the world." The political career of M. Lacepède ended with that of his master, and he returned again to his studies. In private life, M. Lacepède was esteemed and respected by all who knew him: passionately fond of the fine arts, and especially of music, he composed several symphonies and sonatas, which display considerable taste. He also published two novels—*Ellival* and *Caroline*, 2 vols.; and *Charles D'Ellival* and *Caroline de Florentino*, in 3 vols. He rarely touches the chords of the stronger passions, but excels in scenes of gentleness and love. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerous attended; the opening addresses of each course were particularly admired.

He published several dissertations, and composed part of the articles in the *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, and contributed to several periodicals; but we have no scientific works of magnitude from him since 1804, when he published his *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*.

His opinion of vaccination, as a preservative from the small-pox, was not in consonance with the general doctrine, and he unfortunately fell a victim to his error: he took the infection some few weeks since; it was of a very malignant kind, and carried him off on Wednesday the 6th October, at the age of 68. His funeral was attended by deputations of the Peers of France, the members of the Institute, and an immense concourse of persons in the first ranks of society.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

Origin of Steam-Boats.

Died, at his house in Cumnock, on the 18th September 1825, after a severe illness, and in the 67th year of his age, James Taylor, Esq., proprietor of the extensive pottery establishment of that place.

The death of this gentleman is more a public loss than is generally imagined. He was a man of no ordinary powers and acquirements, and, had it been his fortune to be placed where he might have had full scope and employment for his genius, he would, long ago, have held a distinguished rank among the benefactors of his country. But adverse circumstances, during the greater part of his life, shed a withering influence over all his projects; chilling his ardour, discouraging his exertions, and confining his usefulness within a very narrow sphere.

Mr. Taylor received the rudiments of his education at the celebrated school of Closeburn, and afterwards prosecuted it, during several years, at the university of Edinburgh. Having turned his attention both to medicine and divinity, and gone through a course of studies calculated to fit him for either profession, he might have been comfortably established in the church, as he had more than one living offered to his acceptance: but he was passionately fond of philosophical pursuits; particularly geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and mechanics. He had paid much attention to the steam-engine, and was the first who suggested, and (in conjunction with the late Mr. Miller of Dalswinton) carried into effect, the application of that power to the propelling of vessels. The original experiment was performed on the lake at Dalswinton, in the year 1788. It was completely successful—for though on a small scale (being with a four-inch cylinder) and with a vessel not calculated for rapid motion, they went at the rate of five miles an hour with ease. In the following year the experiment was repeated on the Forth and Clyde canals; and, as it was on a larger scale, the motion was proportionately

ly accelerated, being nearly seven miles an hour; thus demonstrating that, by increasing the magnitude and power of the engine, almost any degree of celerity might be attained.

These experiments gave the greatest satisfaction to a multitude of spectators, some of whom were of high respectability. They were recorded in several publications of the day; and in particular, may be seen mentioned in the *Scot's Magazine* for 1788, vol. 2, page 566; yet, from some unaccountable whim, however, though the success equalled the most sanguine expectations of all concerned, Mr. Miller could never be prevailed upon to proceed farther in the business; and, as Mr. Taylor had not the command of sufficient funds, the project was necessarily, and, on his part, most reluctantly abandoned.

MIL. M. MARSHALL.

Died, at Belfast, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., after a few days' illness, Mr. Matthew Marshall, aged 50. He served twenty-five years in the British army, during part of which he was troop serjeant-major in the 6th or Enniskillen dragoons; and was present on the memorable field of Waterloo. In the action of the 18th, the Enniskillens made several brilliant charges against the French cuirassiers;

when Marshall's squadron, dashing into the thickest of the enemy's phalanx, were cut off from the other troops. In endeavouring to return to the British lines, Marshall had his bridle arm broken, and had not proceeded much farther when he was hurled from his horse by a lance which penetrated his side, and a heavy blow broke his right thigh. He lay for some time on the ground under the hoofs of the enemy. When the ground became somewhat clear, he espied a horse without a rider; towards which he crawled, and was about to mount, when a French trooper, galloping up, cut him down. This part of the field was again occupied by the French forces, particularly artillery; and one of the gunners made his mangled body a resting-place for his foot, while ramming his gun. Marshall remained on the field with nineteen lance and sabre wounds on his body, for two days and three nights.—On the regiment returning home, he was discharged with a pension of two shillings a-day, and resided in Belfast, where he maintained the character of an intelligent, unassuming, and industrious man. His remains were attended to the burying-ground by a numerous and respectable assemblage.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Oct. 27.—Official intelligence arrived of the capture of Prome, in the East-Indies, by Sir Arch. Campbell. The place was captured on the 25th April, and with it 101 pieces of ordnance. Nearly a quarter of the town was consumed by fire. Prince Sarrawuddy, with the remnant of his people, retired upon the capital, destroying the villages, grain, boats, &c. of every description in the line of his retreat. The native princes placing their hopes, not on resistance, but on the destruction of our armies, by the privation of the means of subsistence.

Sept. 26.—An alarming fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Jacob and Trunks, furriers and leather-dressers, White Lion-street, Goodman's-fields. The inhabitants narrowly escaped.

A fire broke out in a house at Gibraltar-row, Bethnal-green, by which the premises were completely gutted. No part of the property was insured, and no lives were lost.

Oct. 1.—The Gazette contained official accounts of the capture of Arracan by our troops.

A singular discovery has been made by pulling down a house situated at the corner of Watling-street, near Queen-street. A number of strongly-built arches, which apparently existed before the fire of London, have been found beneath the foundation,

on which ground either a church or a monastery (perhaps the monastery of St. Augustin) formerly stood. The arches are quite perfect.

The toll-houses and gates at Hyde-park corner are pulled down, and also the house for the weighing-machine.

By an order in council, the duty on tobacco was made permanent at three shillings per pound.

Oct. 9.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Macleod, in Upper Barton-street, Westminster.

The Society of Arts have rewarded an ingenious carpenter, named Glachvin, for the invention of a plane which answers all the purposes of the jack plane, the pannel plane, the smoothing plane, and the moulding plane.

Notices are advertised of an application to Parliament, for leave to enlarge and improve the corn-exchange in Mark-lane, or to erect a new one.

Oct. 24.—The great commercial house of Mr. Samuel Williams and Co. stopped payment. The amount of the demands upon the house are calculated at from five to 7,000,000. But it is said that not more than between six and seven hundred thousand pounds is directly on their own account, and the remainder in cross acceptances of various kinds on others, scattered over England, the Continent, and America.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ended 10th of October, 1824 and 1825, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended 10th Oct.		Increase.		Decrease.
	1824.	1825.			
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	10,278,243	14,306,152	4,027,909		
Excise	24,319,852	21,620,714			2699138
Stamps	6,637,784	5,997,016	323,142		
Post Office ..	1,439,000	1,501,000	62,000		
Taxes	4,800,106	4,975,340	95,234		
Miscellaneous	309,017	363,565	54,548		
	47,990,092	49,763,787	4,562,833	2699138	
Deduct Decrease....			2,609,130		
Increase on the Year			1,963,695		
Quars. ended 10th Oct.					
	1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	3,240,272	5,278,455	2,038,183		
Excise	7,113,017	5,154,058			1958159
Stamps	1,759,630	1,823,519	63,889		
Post Office ..	375,000	379,000	4,000		
Taxes	481,968	474,433			7535
Miscellaneous	79,113	76,379			2734
	13,049,050	13,188,644	2,106,022	1968428	
Deduct Decrease....			1,968,428		
Increase on the Quar.			137,594		

MARRIAGES.

Sir Francis Shugburgh, bart., to Maria Denys, only daughter of Lady Charlotte Denys.

Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, esq., to the Lady Emily Lygon.

Col. T. Foster, to Miss Lamotte, daughter of J. L. Lamotte, esq.

At Camberwell, Holland Goddard, esq., of Harborough, to Miss Fagg, of Peckham.

T. Watson, esq., m. d., Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, to Sarah, second daughter of the late E. Jones, esq., of Brackley, Northamptonshire.

Hugh Wade Maccaughey, esq., of Tottenham, to Lucinda, second daughter of James Arbouin, esq., of Brunswick-square.

Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, of the 67th regt., to Sarah, only daughter of the late C. Shard, esq., of Lovell-hill, Berkshire.

R. Wilson, esq., of Thames-street, to Miss H. Weston, of Warnford, Hants.

Beaumont, only son of the late W. Atkinson, esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. J. Ellis.

T. Papillon, esq., of Ainsle-place, to Frances Margaret, second daughter of Sir H. Oxendon, bart., of Broom-park.

At Uppark, Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, bart., to Miss M. A. Bullock.

The Rev. J. H. Sparke, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. H. Astley, of Seaton Delaval, and Melton Constable, bart.

H. Currie, esq., to Emma, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Knox, of the 1st regt. of Guards.

Rose Tunno, esq., of Upper Brook-street, to Caroline, second daughter of J. M. Raikes, esq., of Portland-place.

Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, bart., to Miss

Eleanor Paget, second daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget.

The Rev. Dacre Barrett Lennard, son of Sir T. Barrett Lennard, bart., of Belhus, Essex, to Rachel Anna, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Ines, esq., of St. Catherine's-hill.

DEATHS.

34, In Wimpole-street, Anne, wife of Capt. C. S. J. Hawtayne, R. N.

Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Bailey, late of Dewsbury, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Parkin, and niece to J. Halliey, esq., of the same place.

Diana, the wife of Dr. P. M. Latham, and youngest daughter of the Hon. Major-Gen. Chetwynd Stapylton.

91, At Chertsey, G. Dundass, esq.

Margaret, the wife of Lieut.-General J. Manners Kerr.

The Right Hon. Lady Sarah, wife of Sir W. C. De Crespigny, Bart., M. P. for Southampton.

Thomas Brodie, esq., many years employed in compiling an Index to the Journal of the House of Lords.

63. At Cooper's Hill, Surrey, Lord Langford.

At Sunninghill, Charlotte, wife of R. Mangles, esq.

Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. L. Chirol, one of his Majesty's chaplains, St. James's Palace.

Rev. G. Nevill, eldest son of the Hon. G. Nevill, of Flower-place, Surrey.

J. Crosdill, esq., the celebrated violoncello-player, in Sloane-street.

67, In Down-street, Piccadilly, the Rev. J. A. Perny, D. D.

77, In Kensington-square, Major Torriono.

Mr. D. Lewis, of the New-Inn, St. Clement Danes.

50, The Rev. W. Paget, Rector of Gatton.

25, Susan, the amiable and beloved wife of Mr. E. Bailey, of Holborn.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Madras, J. Barclay, esq., of ship Sophie, to Caroline, second daughter of E. Day, esq., of Staunton.

At Madras, H. Cotes, esq., Solicitor, second son of the Rev. H. Cotes, of Bedlington, to Ann Heywood, eldest daughter of A. Davidson, esq., late of Calcutta.

At Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, Capt. M. R. Tomkins, to Miss Emma Garratt, late of Market Lavington, Wilts.

At the Ambassador's Chapel, in Paris, C. D. Broughton, esq., fourth surviving son of the late Sir T. Broughton, Bart., of Doddington Hall, Cheshire, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Colonel W. Greene, Military Auditor-General at Bengal.

DEATHS ABROAD.

19, In the East Indies, by the upsetting of

of a boat on the river Ganges, G. A. Paxton, esq., of the 6th regiment of Bengal cavalry, youngest son of the late Sir W. Paxton, of Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire.

27, At Boulogne, Mr. R. S. Newman, eldest son of the late R. Newman, esq., planter, Melksham, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

In the Mediterranean, Captain J. C. Jellicoe, of his Majesty's ship *Alacrity*.

86, At Smyrna, W. Barker, esq.

At Demerara, Mr. D. Richards, eldest son of the late D. Richards, esq.

63, The Hon. A. Gloster, Chief Justice and President of his Majesty's Council in the island of Dominica.

48, On his passage to England, Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Staunton, C.B., Aid-de-camp to the Governor-General of India, and Commandant of Ahmednuggur.

At Cawnpore, in the East Indies, the Rev. H. L. Williams, A.M., second son of J. L. Williams, esq., of Alderbrook Hall, Cardigan.

At Broach, Bombay, Lieutenant J. Hay, of the 10th regiment of Native Infantry, on the 21st of February.

In the West-Indies, Lieut. G. Nichols, of Devonport.

Lately, at Jamaica, Mr. R. Winlo, of Devonport.

At Charleston, Mr. Pinckney, the American statesman.

At Jamaica, J. W. Thompson, youngest son of the late W. Thomson, esq., of Birkenhead, Lismahagow.

At Jersey, T. Dumaresq, esq., Deputy Commissary-general.

At Frederickstown, New Brunswick, Major J. Hewett, late of the 52d regiment, second son of General Sir G. Hewett, Bart.

35, At Port Louis, Isle of France, Lieut. J. Butt, of the 56th regiment, son of the late Mr. W. Butt, of Standish.

In Iceland, last year, there were deaths, 1090—births, 1878; being a very extraordinary excess of births on that island.

At Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, Ensign Mackenzie, of his Majesty's 16th regiment of foot.

At Buenos Ayres, near Lisbon, Mary Barbara, the lady of J. C. Duff, esq., of Lisbon.

68, At Bruges, Sir J. Berney, Bart., late of Kirby-hall, in Norfolk.

20, At Fontainebleau, L. Briggs, the only child of Capt. L. Shephard, R.N.

P. Lihou, esq., of Guernsey; he fell overboard from the Guernsey packet, lying in Portland Roads, and was drowned.

At Valencia, in Colombia, Capt. J. D. Cochrane, the enterprising pedestrian traveller.

A surgeon, called Pulo-Timan, who lived in the small town of Vendemont, in Lorraine, has just died, at the age of 140 years. The evening before his death he had, with much dexterity and firmness of hand, performed the operation for cancer on an old woman. He was never married, was never bled, never took any medicine; and never had had any illness, although he had never passed a day of his life without getting intoxicated at supper; a repast which he never missed to the close of his life.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Randall to the Perpetual Cure of Stonehouse; Rev. C. Perkins, to the Curacy of Brixham; Rev. J. Knight, to the Rectory of Petrockstow, Devon; Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, to the Vicarage of Besthorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. E. Barnard, Vicar of Bexley, Kent, to the Rectory of Alverstoke, Hants; the Rev. Dr. Goddard, Archdeacon of Lincoln; to the Vicarage of Bexley; the Rev. G. R. Mountain, to the Rectory of Havant, Hants.

Rev. G. Vanbrugh, LL.B., has been installed into the Prebend of Timberscombe, in Wells Cathedral; the Rev. R. Warner, to the Vicarage of Timberscombe.

The Rev. W. James, M.A., one of the Priest Vicars of the Cathedral Church at Wells, to the Rectory of Long Sutton; the Rev. S. Madan, M.A., Vicar of Bath-easton, to the Vicarage of Twerton.

The Rev. J. Marshall, A.B., to the perpetual Cure of St. Sidwell; the Rev. C. Woolcombe, S.C.L., to the Curacies of Minster and Forrabury, in Cornwall.

The Hon. and Rev. W. Annesley, M.A., to the Rectory of North Bovey, Devon.

The Rev. H. Tacy, A.M., to the Rectory of Swanton Morley, with the Chapel of Worthing annexed, Norfolk; the Rev. R. Jefferson, D.D., Senior Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of South Kilvington, Yorkshire.

The Rev. W. Wogan Aldrich, Clerk, S.C.L., to the Perpetual Curacy of Butley, in Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Ackroyd, to the Rectory of Egmore, with the Vicarage of Holkham annexed, in Norfolk.

The Rev. T. Holloway, to the Rectory of Partney, and the Perpetual Curacy of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. G. Osborne to the Rectory of Stainby with Gunby, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. — Clark, M.A., Professor of Anatomy, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Guisley, in Yorkshire.

The Rev. J. Ellicott, LL.B., to the Rectory of Horn, *alias* Hornfield, Rutlandshire.

The Rev. C. H. Hodgson, A.M., by the Dean and Chapter, one of the Vicars-Choral of Salisbury Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Sept. 27.—That great work, the *Darlington and Stockton Railway*, was formally opened by the proprietors. It is a single rail-way of twenty-five miles in length.

A person residing in Gilligate, at Durham, has a dog-fox, which he has brought to a remarkable state of tameness. It will fawn about, and follow the son (who has indulged it not a little) precisely as a dog would. He is sometimes hunted in a large garden, when he exhibits a surprising degree of alertness, and seems to take delight in the sport.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Mr. R. Wilson, of Stockton, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. Metcalfe, esq. of Dockwray-square, North Shields; F. Chapman, esq. son of Abel Chapman, esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Arabella Maria, daughter of P. Godfrey, Esq. of Old Hall, East Bergholt, Suffolk.—At Gosford, Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, esq. to Lady Charlotte Charteris, fourth daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.—At Norton, G. Hall, esq. of Norton Cottage, to Miss Foster.

Died.] At Bothel, Rebecca, widow of the late J. Gibson, of Bothel Hall, esq.—At New Church, near Penrith, 26, the Rev. Alfred Grundy.—At Darlington, Mr. Isaac Pease.—At Bishops-wearmouth, 65, J. Burrell, Esq.—63, Lieut. J. Martineau, R. N. 92, the Rev. S. Clarke, vicar of Chilton.—At Newcastle, 80, J. Fryer, Esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, H. Jefferson, jun., esq., to Miss Davis, Scotch-street.—At Dacre, near Penrith, the Rev. C. J. Musgrave, A. M., brother of Sir P. Musgrave, bart. M. P., to Miss Hasell, eldest daughter of E. Hasell, esq. of Dalemain.

Died.] At Carlisle, 29, Elizabeth, the wife of J. Connell, esq.—At Workington, Mr. W. R. Hiley, Frances, eldest daughter of the late W. Swinburn, esq.—At Ambleside, 52, Catherine, wife of J. Harrison, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Idle and Shipley proposed Road.—Active measures are now taking for carrying this long wished-for improvement into effect. The present road, leading to the manufacturing villages of Calverley, Eccleshill, Idle, and Shipley, is narrow, uneven and dangerous. The saving to a traveller, from thence to the Bradford and Keighley turnpike-road, at Shipley town-end, by the proposed road, will be about three miles, besides the advantage of passing through a delightful country, abounding with picturesque scenery.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Leeds Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the saloon of the Music-Hall, lately. The attendance was both large and respectable, consisting principally of ladies. J. Hardy,

esq. President of the Society, in the chair, commenced the business by reading an abstract from the Twenty-first Report of the Parent Society. It stated, that the income of the present year was not so large as that of the last, nor was the number of Auxiliary Societies formed equally great. The receipts amounted to £93,285, 5s. 2d., and the disbursements to £94,044, 3s. 5d.

Married.] At Wath, Mr. G. Naylor, of the gigantic stature of forty-two inches, to Miss F. Leak, who exceeds her worthy spouse in height twenty-one inches. The young lady who officiated as bride's-maid is both deaf and dumb.—At Ripon, W. Webster, esq. to Catherine, widow of T. Crathorne, esq. of Crathorne.—At Thorne, Mr. Barker, of Heckmondwike, to Miss Child, of Thorne, daughter of the late T. Child, Esq. of Gawthorpe, Lincolnshire.—At Kirkby Knowle, near Thirsk, Mr. R. Dalton, jun. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Smyth, vicar of Kirby-Moorside.—At Doncaster, James, son of W. Cross, Esq. of Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts., to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Littlewood, Esq. of Ferry, Lincolnshire.—At Doncaster, Lieutenant-General Sharpe, of Haddam, to Jane, daughter of G. Higgins, esq. of Skellow Grange.—The Rev. J. D. Hurst, B. A. of Penistone, to Louisa, only child of H. Laughton, esq. of Newton Blossomville, Buckinghamshire; S. Pitchforth, esq. of Halifax, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Hughlings, esq.; I. Movvit, esq. jun. of Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late P. Baillie, esq. M. P. of Dochfour, Inverness.—At Ripon, Matthew, second son of the late Rev. J. Minithorpe, M. A. of Burley Hall, in this county, to Miss Robinson, of Knaresbro'.

Died.] At Alborough, the wife of J. Tempest, esq. and only surviving sister of Henry, late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, K. G. &c.—At Wood Hall, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, suddenly, Mrs. Alderson, wife of C. Alderson, esq.—At his residence, Wilton Castle, near Ross, Guy Hill, esq.—At Sheffield, 37, the Rev. G. Mainwaring, of the Staffordshire Potteries; 35, Mr. C. Dawson, of Beverley; 59, Mr. E. Brook, of Wakefield, one of the coroners of the West-Riding; 73, Margaret, relict of the late J. Dobson, esq. of Pudsey; 24, Ann, daughter of Mr. Depledge, of Hull; 80, R. Atkinson, esq. of Ashley House, Huddersfield.—In Park-square, Leeds, 76, B. A. Keek, esq.; at H. W. Adcock's, Vittoria-street, J. Carter, esq. of Thirsk.—At Scarborough, 42, Mary, second daughter of the late Timothy Wilks, esq.—At Selby, the Rev. John Turner, Minister of Barlow.—At Boston, near Thorp-Arch, 91, Mrs. Gossip, relict of T. Gossip, Esq.;

73, Hannah, wife of Mr. J. Gaunt, Bramley—At Thorpe Grange, Greta Bridge, 22, Mr. G. Patrick, youngest son of E. Patrick, esq. of Petersfield—At Potternewton, Isabella, daughter of G. Wailles, esq.—The following awful instances of mortality have lately taken place in one family: 49, Mrs. Mary Oades, of Morley, sister of Mr. W. G. Searth, of Leeds; 20, W. Oades, son of Mrs. Mary Oades; Mr. T. Searth, of West Ardsley, brother of the above-mentioned Mrs. Oades.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester.—There have been three failures of cotton speculators here within a few days; one owing about £10,000, another about £25,000, and the third nearly £50,000. The best composition proposed in any of the cases is 5s. in the pound, and the lowest, 1s. or 1s. 3d.; two of the parties have failed before under circumstances pretty similar.

At Liverpool, the bonded warehouses are so crammed with cotton, that, there being no accommodation for a cargo which arrived lately, the consignees were under the necessity of paying the duty, and the cottons were lodged in private warehouses.

Sept. 28.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, a destructive fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Anderson, merchant, on the south side of Lord-street, Liverpool, whose premises were mostly uninsured. After having been, for some time, apparently extinguished, it spread into the shops of Mr. Hewitt, a trunk-manufacturer, and that of Messrs. Barlow, woollen-draper, which form the ground-floor of the premises; and about three o'clock in the afternoon the smell of fire caused a fresh alarm to the inmates: on proceeding to the warehouse, in which were a great quantity of cotton, corn and provisions, it was found that the premises were actually in flames. The shops above named were not materially damaged, and no lives were lost.

On Wednesday, Oct. 12, a fire broke out at Scarisbrick Hall, Liverpool, which threatened destruction to the whole of that ancient pile of building, but fortunately the main part of the building was saved.

On Wednesday night, Oct. 12, about ten o'clock, the Severn warehouse, at Knott-mill, occupied by Mr. Samuel Briddon, was discovered to be on fire.

Married.] At Saddleworth Church, J. Kershaw, esq. of Mumps, near Oldham, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Mellor, Bent, Oldham; T. Crompton, of Farnworth, near Bolton, esq. to Miss J. Rideout—At Oldham Church, J. R. Hallsworth, esq. to Sarah, third daughter of J. Fletcher, esq. of Wernith, near Oldham—At Prestwich Church, W. Duckworth, esq. of Pendlebury, to Hester Emily, fourth daughter of R. Phillips, esq. of the Park—At Eccles, Mr. Garthside, of Barton, to Miss Fleming, of Pendleton—At Liverpool, Mr. H. Parry, North Wales, to Miss Sarah James, formerly of Chirk, Denbigh-

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shire—At Aston, Mr. J. Davies, of Warrington, to Mary, the eldest daughter of H. Okell, esq. of Sutton, near Frodsham

Died.] Mrs. E. Forster, widow of the late T. Gregson, esq. of Blackburn—At Rochdale, 77, T. Wood, esq.—At Burrton Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, 62, J. Parr, esq. formerly major of the 22d regiment of foot,

CHESHIRE.

Destructive fire at Stockport.—A fire broke out lately in the cotton-mill of Mr. Hope, which raged with violence, and it was with difficulty that the work-people escaped. One of the men had a narrow escape:—he had been employed in letting down a number of children through the windows, by means of leathern straps; and immediately after his leaving the room the flooring gave way. The whole building was reduced to a heap of ruins, and was uninsured.

Chester is one of the most singularly built towns in England, the four main streets being excavated in the rock the depth of an entire story below the level of the ground, and having galleries or porticoes on each side for foot passengers, beneath which are the shops and warehouses. The Castle was originally erected in the time of the Conqueror, and comprizes an extensive armoury with nearly 40,000 stand of arms.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. Dr. Foulkes, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, formerly Incumbent of Cheltenham, to Miss Houghton, of Liverpool—At Chester, the Rev. G. Pearson, to Catherine, second daughter of P. Humberston, esq. of Friars—At Backford, Mr. W. Haigh, etcher, to Mary, second daughter of the late Francis Parker, esq.; the Rev. Mascie Domyville Taylor, of Great Boughton, to Jemima, youngest daughter of the late J. Foulkes, esq. of Eriviatt, in the county of Denbigh; J. Gordon Davenay, M.D. of St. Thomas's East, near Kingston, Jamaica, to Maria Barnes, only daughter of the late J. Harrison, esq. of Chester.

Died.] In Chester, 34, the Rev. D. Jones, Rector of Llanddodged, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Carnarvon. Anne Moore, formerly of Tutbury, but latterly of Macclesfield. This is the woman who, some years ago, excited the attention of the public, by declaring that she lived wholly without food. The imposture, after succeeding for some time, was at length detected, it being discovered that her daughter was in the habit of conveying her food daily, and concealing it under the bed-clothes. At the Castle, A. J. Tregent, esq. of the Royal Marines.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Derby Triennial Musical Festival terminated with a ball.—The amount produced by the festival for the funds of the infirmary did not exceed £700, including three liberal donations of 50 guineas each, from Madame Caradori, Miss Stephens, and Miss Wilkinson.

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Married.]

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. W. Machin, eldest son of J. Machin, esq., of Burslem, Staffordshire, to Hannah, fourth daughter of Mr. S. Harvey, of Milford; the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, rector of Egham, to Mary, eldest daughter of F. Hurst, esq., of Alderwasley.

Died.] At Bolsover, Mrs. Nickson, youngest sister of the late G. Milnes, esq., of Dunston Hall; aged 85, Mrs. Beard, of Derby, relict of the Rev. T. Beard, M.A.—At Hulland, in the 19th year of his age, J. Borough, youngest son of the late I. Borough, esq.—At Draycott, J. Martin, aged 96—At Derby, his next brother, M. Martin, aged 94, both of Chaddesden.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Wednesday week, as one of the gamekeepers of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber, near East Retford, was on his usual perambulations, he observed a large body soaring in the air, which afterwards descended with great velocity to the surface of the water, as if intent upon its prey, and immediately rose again; on which he shot and killed it. When taken out of the lake, it proved to be "the sea-eagle, or osprey;" it measures from the tip of each wing, when extended, upwards of five feet; and from the beak to the tip of the tail two feet; and weighs three pounds. Its prevailing colour is ferruginous, and the inner veins of the tail-feathers are white; the cere is yellowish, and the legs are partly covered with down; the eyes are of a bright yellow colour, and the talons are remarkably large.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. C. Trueman, of Nottingham, to Miss M^cKenzie, of the former place; Mr. Dobbs, of Newark, to Frances, only daughter of the late E. Salmon, gent.—At Strelley, Major Hurt, formerly of the 9th Lancers, to Mary Margaret, second daughter of the late T. W. Edge, esq., of Strelley Hall, in the county of Nottingham.

Died.] At Kirkby, in Ashfield, Mr. W. Bowmar.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Scurfill, of Brigg, has an extraordinary fat pig, supposed to weigh about thirty stone. It is nineteen months old, stands two feet three inches high, is two feet across the back, girth of the neck four feet, and that of body six feet and a half; length four feet and a half; head and ears very small; remarkably short legs; and the flesh so overhangs the face as totally to exclude the light.

The Opah Dory.—A rare and beautiful fish, called the opah dory, was caught lately off Skegness, by some fishermen of that place. This species is a native of Africa, though sometimes met with in the Mediterranean and northern seas. Its form somewhat resembles the John Dory. It exceeds in size every other fish of its species: the one caught off Skegness measuring upwards of three feet in length, and nearly two feet in breadth. Its appearance is very handsome,

and the colours of the skin are especially worthy of notice; the ground is a bright green, shaded by a brilliant blue, and when seen in different positions it appears diversified with red, varied by numerous large oval spots, the whole forming a striking contrast with the fins and tail, which are of a bright scarlet. The fish is destitute of teeth, the absence of which is compensated by the peculiar structure of the tongue, which is thickly set with prickles pointing backwards. The breast-bone is remarkably prominent, and resembles in appearance the keel of a vessel. The extreme rarity of this beautiful production of nature in these climes may be inferred from the fact, that only three of its kind are recorded to have been hitherto caught on the British coast; the last one was caught in the year 1752, off Torbay, Devonshire, and is now preserved in the British Museum.

A curious spring has lately been discovered in a garden at West Grimsby; the substance which issues from it is of a dark red colour, and when spread on the ground has the appearance of clotted blood.

Married.] Mr. W. R. King, to R. Catharine, daughter of Mr. J. Graves—Dr. Silvery, medical staff, to Frances, third daughter of the Rev. R. Williams, rector of Houghton, prebendary of Lincoln, and chaplain to the Marquess of Hastings—At Caistor, J. Atkinson, esq., of Binbrook, Lincoln, to Miss Codd, of Bradford.

Died.] 36, Mary, the wife of A. Alderson, esq., of Woodhall Park—At Market Stainton, 63, Ann Parish, who for five years had been confined to her bed by a paralytic affection, during which period she took 1460 ounces of laudanum.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] The Rev. G. Hunter, of Great Wigston, to Miss Siddons, of Cromford, near Matlock—At Loughborough, T. B. Miller, esq., to Susannah, relict of J. Land, esq., of Exeter.

Died.] At Allexton, the Rev. C. Fenwick, M.A.; E. A. Burnaby, esq., of Baggrave Hall, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's privy-chamber, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for this county—At Quarndon, Miss C. Andrew, daughter of the late R. Andrew, esq., of Harleston Park, Northamptonshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A second free church is to be erected at Wolverhampton.

Married.] At Handsworth, N. Tootal, esq., of Wakefield, to Louisa, daughter of the late W. Dawes, esq., of Birmingham—At Hanley, T. R. Foley, esq., of Tettenhall, to Anne, daughter of S. G. Simpson, esq., of Shelton, formerly of Rickerscote—At Stone, Mr. C. M. Ashwin, of Biston, to Harriet, second daughter of R. Forster, esq., of the former place—At Barton-under-Needwood, R. Cooper, esq., Burton-upon-Trent, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late R. Brown, esq., of Sundridge, Kent.

Died.]

Died.] At the house of Mr. W. H. Lowe, of Wolverhampton, N. Marsh, esq., of Hill-ton House, Lancashire—At Leek., 57, H. Townsend, esq., brother-in-law to Mr. R. L. Rooke—At Handsworth, 51, Mrs. Vale, relict of the Rev. J. Vale; 19, Ann, daughter of H. Chinn, esq., of Lichfield Close; 71, Mr. T. Bluck, of Brockton; also two brothers of Mr. B.—56, S. Simpson, esq., 33 years town-clerk of Lichfield.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. S. Burbury, of Kenilworth, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Hawkley, formerly of Bridge Hill, near Sheffield; Mr. J. B. Lillington, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late J. Adkins, esq., of Milcote—At Coventry, A. Baker, esq., of the Third Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Frazer, of Hospital Field, Arbroath, North Britain.

Died.] At Leamington, H. W. Knight, esq., eldest son of W. Y. Knight, esq., of Great Marlborough-street, and Barnes-common, Surrey; Mr. J. Phillips, of Oldbury.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] W. W. Watkins, esq. younger, of Shotton, to Christian, daughter of the late T. Watkins, esq., Lidlithgow—At Middle, Mr. R. Bickerton, of the New Farm, to Mary Anne, second daughter of G. Hilditch, esq., Haston.

Died.] At Great Salop, near Tenbury, 95, Mary Owens, widow; she was followed to the grave by her six surviving children, whose united ages amounted to 368 years.—At Shelderton, near Ludlow, Mr. Wil- lings; W. Powell, esq., of Highfield, near Hales Owen—At Harley Grange, 62, S. Swinton, 2d son of the late Lord Swinton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Salt works become more numerous in this county; new pits are in progress between Ripple and Tewkesbury, where salt springs have been long known to exist. There has also been a consolidation of some of the more extensive works at Droitwich. The price of salt has lately advanced.

Married.] At Worcester, J. Lilly, esq., of Pedwell Cottage, Somerset, to Anne Margaret, daughter of H. Chamberlain, esq.—At Kempsey, Lieut. C. Bracken, to Jane Anne, daughter of Col. L. Grant—At Claines, J. Harris, esq., of the Shrubbery, near Worcester, to Mrs. Terrett.

Died.] 78, W. Morton, esq., one of the aldermen—Rebecca, wife of Mr. Haden, of Spring Gardens—Eliza, wife of Mr. Haden, jun., of Spring Hill.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford Music Meeting.—The collections for the charity were greater than those made at any preceding meeting in that city. The sums collected each morning were as follows:—first day, £265; second day, £240; third day, £393 6s.; added since, £6 15s. 6d.—Total, £910 1s. 6d. The amount of tickets was £1,269 19s. 6d.

A few days ago, a man whilst digging near Ledbury found seventy-six silver coins, most of them of the reign of Charles I.; they were enclosed in the remains of a bag, and several of them tolerably perfect.

Married.] Lieut.-Col. Whitney, of Calverhill, to Margaret, relict of the Rev. E. Harries, of Arscott, near Shrewsbury.

Died.] In Hereford, Ann, the wife of W. Symonds, esq., m.p., and daughter of the late J. Woodhouse, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A question of the highest importance to the burgesses of Bristol, and to the public generally, is at present agitating in that city: whether the burgesses and commonalty are entitled to vote in the election of the mayor, of one of the sheriffs, and of forty of the common-council; which they claim on the authority of a charter granted in the 47th year of the reign of Edward III.

Oct. 4. A memorial of the inhabitants of Cheltenham, praying for relief from the assessed taxes, was forwarded to Lord F. Somerset, to be presented to the Lords of the Treasury.

The new line of road at the foot of Dowdeswell Hill, entering Cheltenham from London, was opened lately.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Rush-ton, of Stone House, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Price, of Birmingham—Mr. W. Bedford, of Bristol, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. Jenkins, of Marsh-field—P. Phillips, esq., of Newport, Mon-mouthshire, to Susannah, eldest daughter of J. Morgan, esq., of Neath—A. Marshall, esq., to Miss H. Hutchinson, both of Cheltenham—Mr. T. Grimes, of Gloucester, to G. B. Meyer, eldest daughter of W. Jack-son, esq., of London—At Henbury, Mr. C. Foley, of Bristol, to C. C. A. Adams, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Adams, of Haverfordwest, and niece of T. Corey, esq., of Bristol—At Bourton-on-the-Water, Mr. H. Hammond, of Furnival's Inn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Wells, of Ascott, Oxfordshire—Mr. M. Brookman, of Bristol, to S. A. Rodd, niece of Mr. F. Riddle, of St. Philips, gent.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, F. Savage, esq., to Juliana Louisa, youngest daughter of the late T. Walker, esq., of Redland.

Died.] At Bristol, Miss C. B. Atwood, daughter of the late Rev. G. Atwood, rector of Milverton—At her house at Clifton; Mrs. Porter, relict of the late Lord Bishop of Clogher—At Cheltenham, the Hon. C. Frances, relict of A. B. Bennett, esq., sis-ter to the late and aunt to the present Vis-count Galway—At Bristol, B. Smith, esq.; Eliza, daughter of the Rev. R. Davies, of Wrington—Mr. John Straker, of Prospect Cottage, Monmouthshire—At Sneyd Park, Gloucestershire, 59, Maria, relict of G. W. Hall, esq.—At Bristol, 53, J. Bowle, esq., of Gomeldon, Wilts—At Chepstow, Mr. Roberts, late master of the ceremonies at Clifton

Clifton and at Tunbridge Wells—60, Jane, wife of G. King, esq., of Bristol—Margaret, wife of T. Turner, esq., of Harrington-place—At his house, in Parker's-row, Gloucester, 64, J. Tovey, esq.—At Bristol, 66, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Rowe—At Cheltenham, Miss A. Nicholl, of Berkeley-place, and of Watford, Herts—45, Mrs. Smith, wife of J. Smith, esq., of Owdeswell.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A fire broke out at Wallington, on the night of the 10th of October, which destroyed eight cottages; fortunately, no lives were lost.

Scandalous Riot at Oxford.—Mr. Mulock, who has for some time been preaching in the Potteries, lately opened a chapel at Oxford, and held forth doctrines which, it is stated, have had remarkable effects in several families. His principal followers are the son of an opulent and respectable banker, a chemist in High-street, and the son of one of the managers of the Clarendon printing-office. On Thursday afternoon two of these gentlemen, furiously attacked by a mob in St. Thomas's parish, gained admission into a house, and locked the doors; but they were forced open, and the two gentlemen became exposed to the fury of the assembled crowd, who drove them out of St. Thomas's through the wharfs, and into St. Giles's, where they took refuge in a house, and remained for some time. About seven in the evening, on their return home, they were again attacked; they ran into the town-hall yard, and the doors were locked. Some time after they ventured out, and appeared covered with mud and filth of every description; their hats were knocked off and lost. With some difficulty they reached the house of the chemist (opposite to St. Mary's church). Mr. Mulock, who was a member of Magdalen Hall, has published several religious pamphlets, some of which contain severe animadversions on Bible societies.—It is said that some of his followers have deserted their wives and children, in conformity with the tenets of their religion.

Married.] At Bampton, in the county of Oxford, the Rev. T. A. Warren, B.D., rector of South Warnborough, Hants, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Serg. Manley—At Thame, G. Wakeham, esq., to Sarah Jane, daughter of the late E. Payne, esq., of Lashlake, both of Thame.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Mr. Husband, post-master of Aylesbury, has this week removed a wasp's nest, which had been constructed in an outhouse in his garden. It was suspended from the roof like the nest of a swallow; and, when first observed, was not larger than a walnut. When taken down, it measured about ten inches in diameter, and was in the form of a bowl. Its construction is extremely curious. In the centre are three tiers of comb, similar to a honey-comb, about six inches in diameter, in which it appears the young wasps were bred. The comb is surrounded

by concentric circles, between twenty and thirty in number, of a substance like fine Otaheitian cloth; made of the bark of a tree, in stripes of grey and ash colours. The nest seems to have been constructed solely for the purpose of breeding; for when smoked and taken down, not a vestige of a wasp was found. The entrance was at the bottom.

As some labourers were working in a gravel-pit close to the town of Shefford, they dug out a bottle and two earthen dishes or platters, all of them evidently of Roman manufacture. From the pick-axe coming in contact with the bottle and the large platter or dish, they were unfortunately mutilated. The small dish was taken out whole, but the careless workmen threw it from the pit, and afterwards threw their working tools upon it, and broke a piece out of it. These dishes are of red earth, very fine in texture, and of excellent workmanship; the smaller one is a fine specimen of the chastest simplicity in design. There are two handles placed horizontally on the edge, and the margin is ornamented in the boldest relief. The large dish has withinside a radiated circle, containing the maker's name (it is presumed), Offager, in Roman capitals.

Died.] At Beach Hill, Berks, 22, C. Hunter, second son of C. L. Hunter, esq.—At Pewsey, 66, J. Deadman, esq.—At Stroud, J. S. Timbrell, esq., youngest son of the late T. Timbrell, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] At Elstree, Herts, F. Burton, esq., M.D., of the 12th regt. of Lancers, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late R. Baker, esq., of Barham House—At King's Langley, H. Hyndman, esq., of Fludyer-street, Westminster, to Augusta, second daughter of the Rev. T. Morgan, LL.D.—At Cheshunt, A. C. Russell, esq., of Cheshunt Park, to Avarilla Aphra, second daughter of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, Penigally Lodge.

Died.] 69, the Hon. R. Dimsdale, of Camfield-place—78, W. Holbrook, esq., of Ledbury—At Ware, 72, J. Climenson, esq.—At Hertingfordbury, 72, the Rev. H. Ridley—At Ware, the Rev. R. G. North.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Sulgrave, the Rev. C. Candy, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Harding.

Died.] At Rushton Hall, Barbara Maria Cockayne—At Yelverton, 88, the Rev. Giles Powell, B.A., T.C.D.—At Oundle, Sarah, relict of T. Hunt, esq., of Wavenhoe House and Oundle.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Ever since the attempted introduction of gas into the town of Cambridge, the destruction of lanterns has been great; but latterly has become so enormous, that the gas contractors have been obliged to beat up a hasty retreat; while the oil-men were unwilling or unprepared to take their places; consequently the active and the aged members

of the University, and other inhabitants of that seat of learning, have been obliged to grope their way "i'the dark" through the muddy and ill-built streets.

Married.] The Rev. J. Bailey, to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. C. Gaskell, of Peel, near Manchester.

Died.] The Rev. P. P. Dobree.

NORFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. H. Harrison, to Jane Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. T. Decker—At Foulden West Mains, the Rev. W. Ritchie, to Isabella, daughter of R. Brown, esq.

Died.] At Trowse, near Norwich, 82, Mrs. E. Money, sister of the late General Money—At Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, Col. Capper, formerly of Cathays, near Cardiff—At Bruges, 68, Sir J. Berney, bart.—106, Mrs. Hannah Want, of Ditchingham.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich.—A hand-bill has been posted, soliciting the assistance of the mechanics and manufacturers in behalf of the Bradford wool-combers and stuff-weavers; subscriptions to be forwarded to the Bradford committee. The object is to induce persons to support the wool-combers and weavers, so as to set their masters at defiance.

Married.] At Halesworth, J. M. White, esq., Great St. Helens, London, to Anne, eldest daughter of R. Crabtree, esq.; of Halesworth—At Ipswich, the Rev. R. Ousby, B.A., to Lucy, only daughter of the late Captain Wetherell, of Great Yarmouth.

Died.] 71, The Rev. E. Moon—At his seat, Crow Hall, Suffolk, G. Read, esq.

ESSEX.

Oct. 5.—A fire broke out upon the farm of Mr. Archer, of Caunhall, in Clacton, near Colchester.

Married.] H. R. Bullock, esq., captain in the 1st Life Guards, to Charlotte, second daughter of J. Hall, esq., of Weston Colville.—At Westham, Mr. W. Grinly, of Leithwalk, Edinburgh, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late S. Salmon, esq., of Twickenham—At Hutton, C. Grant, esq., of Thobey Priory, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. R. Black, rector of Hutton.

Died.] 70, E. Peers, gent., of Braintree.—At his residence, Higham-hill House, Walthamstow, J. Ingleby, esq.

KENT.

Oct. 15. The large four-masted timber-ship, Baron Renfrew, arrived off Dover, towed by two steam-boats.

Married.] At Linton, R. Hodges, esq., of Maidstone, to Elizabeth Heath, only daughter of J. Allsopp, esq., of Westerhill—At Maidstone, Mr. J. H. Cooke, of Devonshire-st., Queen-sq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of R. Gamon, esq., of Maidstone.

Died.] The relict of W. Emmett, esq., and daughter of Sir J. Honeywood, bart., of Evington, in the same county—At Fairlawn, the lady of E. Yates, esq.—G. Burr, esq., one of the magistrates of Maidstone—The Rev. A. Crichton, of Badlesmere.

SUSSEX.

Hastings.—Mr. G. Courtney, the flying American, who recently distinguished himself at Dover, &c., by descending from the heights underneath a rope over the town attached to what are by seamen termed *sheering-blocks*, has exhibited in a similar manner at Hastings, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The rope was drawn from the elevated part of the castle, over the gunner's house, Marine Parade, and shingles, to the sands, a distance of 900 feet, which descent he accomplished in nine seconds. At the termination of the ropes, from want of precaution, the jerk was so great as to occasion blood to issue from his mouth. He was remunerated by public contributions.

On Wednesday, Sept. 21, the first stone of the new chapel of St. Mary's, in the castle at Hastings, was laid with great ceremony.

The Bishop of Chichester intends to enforce morning and evening service on Sundays, in all parishes of his diocese where the population amounts to 500, after the example of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Married.] T. Arkcoll, esq., of Herstonceaux, to Winifred, daughter of W. Farncomb, esq., of Hollington, near Hastings—At Winchelsea, E. C. Wilford, esq., of the Royal Staff Corps, to Frances, daughter of the late R. Denne, esq., of Winchelsea—At Rye, Mr. J. Russell, jun., of the Borough of Southwark, to Jane, only daughter of J. Smith, esq., of Cadboro', Rye.

Died.] In July last, at Mid Lavant, Elizabeth May, wife of T. G. Calhoun, esq., and daughter of the late J. Piggott, esq., of that place—W. Piercy, esq., 70, of German-place—At Worthing, 20, Mary Elizabeth Margaret, fourth daughter of W. Boyd, of Plaistow Lodge, esq., M.P.

HANTS.

Married.] At Havant, Lieut. W.V. Read, of H.M.'s ship Albion, to Miss Budd; of the same place—At Andover, D. Skelton, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, to Charity, the youngest daughter of Mr. Parker, of the former place—At Winchester, the Right Rev. W. Hart Coleridge, D.D., Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, to Miss Rennell, daughter of the Dean of Winchester, and grand-daughter of the late Judge Blackstone—At Southampton, A. Denmark, M.D., to Caroline, relict of the late R. Pusey, esq.

Died.] At the Isle of Wight, Caroline, daughter of E. Grove, esq., of Shenstone Park, near Litchfield—At Woodlands, in the New Forest, advanced in years, S. Williams, esq.—At Gosport, Mr. W. Gange, late of the Field Train Department—At Winchester, 116, Mr. G. Harding; he survived five wives, two of which he married after he was 100 years of age—At Southampton, 63, R. Higginson, esq., of Bath.

WILTS.

Messrs. Sargent, Thring, and Blackmore, of Wilton, having refused to allow the same prices

prices to their workmen as those given by the manufacturers of Kidderminster, they refused to work. A very respectful representation was made to these gentlemen, that the wages are so low that they cannot maintain themselves and their families.

Married.] At Warminster, J. M. Hodging, esq., of Salisbury, to Miss F. D. Bayly, niece of Mr. Davis, of Portway House—J. Nichollets, esq., of South Petherton, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Toller, esq., of Barnstaple.

Died.] Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. Rowden (Vicar of Highworth), and youngest daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford—At Stratford-under-the-Castle, near Salisbury, 7, Grace, only daughter of R. Micklem, esq.—The Rev. T. Prevost, D. D., domestic chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland—At Laverstock, 55, T. King, esq., of Alvestone—Phoebe, daughter of S. Whitchurch, esq., of Charford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On Monday evening, Oct. 3d, the General Quarterly Meeting of the Members of the *Bath Mechanics' Institution* took place, and was numerously attended. The Report of the Committee was received with the highest approbation. It states the funds of the Institution to have been fully equal to paying every expense yet incurred for the purchase of books, apparatus, &c., and a balance left in hand for the purchase of more books, &c. The lending library, which has been in operation from the commencement of the Institution, contains already about 300 volumes of very useful books; and an average number of fifty volumes per week have been lent to the members.

An ancient cuirass, in excellent preservation, was lately dug up at East Brent: near which are the remains of a Roman encampment.

Married.] At Walcot, G. H. Thomas, esq., 7th Madras Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late venerable Archdeacon Thomas, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev T. Broadhurst, Belvedere House, Bath; by the Rev. Mr. Barry, Lieut. W. Russell, R. N., to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At Bath, 92, the Rev. S. Clarke—35, J. Piedra, esq., of Gibraltar—53, P. Hannock, esq., of Lydeard-St.-Lawrence—W. Powell, esq., 70, of High Fields, Hales Owen.

DEVONSHIRE.

The town of Devonport has experienced the greatest shock to its public credit by the failure of the Naval Bank of Messrs. Shiells and Johns. The failure of the Kingsbridge banking establishment of Messrs. Square, Priedeaux, and Co., last week, connected as it is with a district of many miles round, composed mostly of small farms, occasioned a great pressure on all the banks (six) of Plymouth and Devonport, particularly on the bank of Shiells and Johns, who were compelled to

announce that they were unable to resume their payments. The excitement of the public was heightened on Thursday by the announcement that Mr. Shiells was found dead in his bed at five o'clock the previous afternoon. He was a magistrate for the county of Devon.

Married.] At Stonehouse Chapel, the Rev. J. Baker, LL. B., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Kesterman; B. Roberts, esq., to Jane, only daughter of the late W. H. Ransley, esq., of the 1st Somerset Regiment—At Broadhembury, Capt. W. Faulkner, R. N., to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late R. Potter, esq.—At Kingsbridge, the Hon. M. De Courcy, of Salcombe, to the daughter of the late J. Chadder, esq., of Marlborough.—At Dartmouth, T. Stirling, esq., R. N., to Ann Maria, the elder daughter of W. L. Hockin, esq., of that place—At Sidmouth, Captain Aldons, of the Bengal Army, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late J. Morris, esq., of Staines, Middlesex.

Died.] At Witheridge, 40, Elizabeth, the relict of the late H. A. Bryan, esq., M.D., of Southmolton—J. Glencross, esq., of Devonport—At Exmouth, 86, W. Pagett, M.D.

CORNWALL.

On Tuesday, 4th Oct., the foundation stone of a new Methodist Chapel was laid at Padstow, by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, superintendent minister of the circuit.

Married.] W. Mathias, esq., of Haverfordwest, to Dorothy, third daughter of the late M. G. Davies, esq., of Cawn, Carmarthenshire—At Wendron, Lieut. Drew, R. N., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Hawkey, of Trellilhouse, esq.

Died.] At Carnbrea-park, near Redruth, Mr. Morgan Bevan.

WALES.

On Wednesday: Sept. 28, the foundation stones of a new town hall and house of correction for the Borough of Swansea, were laid by R. Jeffreys, esq., the Portreeve.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, the chain bridge at Menai was united and fixed across the river; and the whole, we find, will be completed before December. Since the mightiest days of Rome there has not been constructed a more remarkable public work.

Married.] At Marchwiell, W. Brady, M.D., of Nantwich, eldest son of the late Gen. Brady, of the hon. East-India Company's service, to Anne, daughter of the late C. Hall, M.D., of the same place—At St. Endellion, F. Oliver, esq., of Trewoodland, Liskeard, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. A. Travan, esq., of his Majesty's Customs, Port Isaac—Rev. J. Williams, of Cardiff, to Sarah Wilson, eldest daughter of J. P. Lockhart, esq., of Tavistock-square, London—At Lanwonno, W. Williams, esq., of Globe, to Mrs. Margaret Williams, widow of the late R. Williams, esq., of Lan, both in the parish of Lanwonno, Glamorganshire—At Merthyr-Tydfil, the Rev. T. B. Evans, Minister of Yuysgou, to Mrs. Williams.

Died.]

Died.] At Plas Isa, Merionethshire, Margaret, wife of Lieut.-General J. Manners Kerr—Elizabeth Charlotte, the wife of Capt. R. Lloyd, R.N., of Tregeyan (Anglesea), and eldest daughter of the late H. Gibbs, esq.—34, the Rev. D. Jones, rector of Llanddodged—34, Mr. J. Evans, eldest son of the late Rev. D. Evans, of Hescomb, Pembrokehire—63, H. Knight, esq., of Tythegstone, Glamorgan, Vice-Lieutenant of the county—Capt. Jones, of Newhall, near Ruabon, late Adjutant of the Royal Denbigh Militia—69, J. Done, esq., of Burton Hall, Denbigh—At Fishguard, 100, Methusalem Griffiths—At Cardiff, 25, Mr. E. Philpott. This singular being was only three feet nine inches high; the circumference of his head, twenty-five inches and three-quarters. For many years he officiated as a recruiting-serjeant in regimentals; and, by a strange formation of his legs, was able to kick his own forehead. For the last four years, he filled the office of ale-taster at Cardiff—Lady Richards, relict of the late Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, of Caernynnech, Merionethshire—At Cyfarthfa Castle, 65, Eliza, the wife of W. Crawshaw, esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

SCOTLAND.

Sept. 29.—The foundation stone of a monument to the memory of John Knox was laid at Glasgow. The committee of management, and a large body of subscribers, headed by the Lord Provost, went in procession to St. George's church; and, after attending divine service, proceeded to the site of the monument. The stone was laid by Dr. MacGill, of Glasgow.

The combined colliers of Scotland have subscribed 200 guineas to purchase an elegant epergne and a chased silver cup, to present to Joseph Hume, esq., M.P., with an inscription expressive of their gratitude for his exertions in their favour.

The Town Council of Edinburgh voted the presentation of the freedom of the city to the Right Hon. Lord Gifford.

On the morning of the 22d, the steam-boat Comet, with passengers from Inverness and Fort-William, was run down off Kempeck Point, between Goo-rock and the Clough lighthouse, by the steam-boat Ayr, outward-bound. In rounding the point, the vessels came in contact with such force and violence, that the Comet went down almost instantaneously, when about seventy persons were, in a moment, precipitated into the deep—into eternity! Ten only are saved, out of above eighty, which were believed to be on board. Amongst those escaped is the master, who was got on shore, but in such an exhausted state, that he was unable to give any account of what had taken place, or of the passengers on board. The Ayr, we learn, had a light out upon her bow, but the Comet had none. As the night, however, was clear, it is obvious that

a bad look-out had been kept up, and most reprehensible neglect shewn on both sides. The Ayr received such a shock, and was so much damaged, that she reached Greenock with much difficulty.

Married.] At Bonnington, John, eldest son of R. Haig, esq., of Dublin, to Jane, third daughter of the late J. Haig, esq., of Bonnington—At Huntington, A. P. Robertson, esq., of Leith, to Christiana, eldest daughter of W. Ainslie, esq., of Huntington—At Montrose, R. R. Hepburn, esq., of Rickarton, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of T. Bruce, esq., of Arnot—At Aikenhead, M. Campbell, esq., of Glasgow, to Isabella Craigie, eldest daughter of J. Gordon, esq., of Aikenhead—At Calderbank, J. Finlay, esq., of Castle Toward, to Janet, eldest daughter of Hugh Bogle, esq., of Calderbank—At Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire, Sir J. Forbes, bart., of Craigievar, to the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Forbes—At Stirling, F. W. Clark, esq., of Stirling, to Agnes, eldest daughter of J. Wright, esq.—At Yettbyre, W. Grierson, esq., second son of Sir R. Grierson, bart., of Lag, to Jane, daughter of T. Beattie, esq., of Crieve—At Edinburgh, Captain Stewart, 94th regt., to Ann, only daughter of C. Stewart, esq., of Ardsheal—At Gretna Hall, Gretna Green, T. Cator, esq., to Miss L. F. Lumley, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. J. Lumley Savile, of Rufford Hall, Nottinghamshire.

Died.] At Edinburgh, William, youngest son, and Agnes, eldest daughter, of Mr. J. McNaught—At Cardroness, 89, Sir D. Maxwell, bart.—At Falkirk, 59, Walker, esq., of Mumrills—At Aberdeen, 59, Major Phelps, of the 80th regt.—At Edinburgh, C. Gordon, esq., son of Sir J. Gordon, bart., of Gordonstone and Letterfourie—Mrs. M. J. Scott, wife of Mr. R. Scott, Edinburgh—70, poor Nichol, the mariner; he was found dead in his bed.

IRELAND.

Ancient Irish Gold Crown.—The workmen employed in quarrying on the strand near Rabeny, for Mr. Mitchell, of Hemey-street, discovered lately an Irish gold crown, seemingly of the greatest antiquity.

The intended bathing town, to be called New Brighton, in the vicinity of Dublin, is about to be commenced, and it is said will be proceeded on with spirit.

Married.] E. Waring, esq., to Miss E. Heckton, Doncaster, York, daughter of W. S. Heckton, esq.—At Ballycastle, A. Miller, esq., of Liverpool, to Jane, daughter of A. McNeil, esq., of Ballycastle—At Kinsale, Mr. H. M. Wills, of his Majesty's ship Pelorus, to Olivia, daughter of M. Busted, esq., of Mount Long, Cork.

Died.] At the Giant's Causeway, the Right Hon. the Earl of Annesley, Viscount Glerawley, and Baron of Castle Willan—At Kildare, Mrs. Magee, the lady of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin—At Park, near Coleraine, 105, Mr. A. Doherty.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged to confine ourselves, in the present number, to a more brief portion of the very valuable communication on the "Impressment, &c. of Seamen" than we could have wished: for it is not a subject to be doled out in minute fragments; but having brought to a conclusion two of the long articles previously in hand, we shall have more space, for the future, at our disposal.

We are still obliged to acknowledge the non-fulfilment of some of the promises of our last number. The disquisition on the Non-eternity of the World and the Eternity of Matter will, however, certainly appear in our next: as will, also, G* on Female Education, and, we trust, The Importation of Foxes, and T. H. on Bayley's History of the Tower.

Y. Z. on the comparative Antiquity of various Parts of the Old Testament, was only delayed in consequence of some difficulties about the Syriac types.

It was not our intention that M. Duvard's reply on the word "Idiotism" should have appeared without the attention of a note: but a temporary absence of the Editor from the spot, deprived him of the opportunity of subjoining his purposed comment. The omission will be supplied in our next.

It can hardly have escaped the acute observation of our correspondent Mr. Davies, that in his original communication (July, p. 521) *Lattire* is given as the name of the author alluded to; and which appeared, both to the printer and to us, the name written in Mr. D.'s MS.; in which case, the phrase we made use of (in p. 109, Sept. No.) will, perhaps, not be regarded as inexcusable.

In the reviewing department we have still some arrears to acknowledge; and, as the only return we can consistently make to those authors and publishers who pay us the compliment of sending us their works, is a prompt and public announcement—these we hold it a duty to specify. Reviews of the following are already in type, and stand over only from want of space:—Mr. Burridge's Address to His Majesty, &c. on the Critical Condition of the Army, Navy, &c.; The Slave Colonies of Great Britain, &c. an Abstract of the Papers before Parliament; Fosbrooke's Pathological Relations of the Kidneys, Brain, &c.; A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa, &c.; Hugh Campbell's Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with other Poems. A notice of Miss Edgeworth's continuation of Harry and Lucy, in 4 vols., is also in the hands of the printer, and only waits for space. Forty Years in the World, 3 vols.; The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc, 3 vols.; and The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, 3 vols. are in the hands usually entrusted with articles of this description.

The History of the French Revolution, from the French of A. Thiers and F. Bodin, 3 thick vols. 8vo.; Keatinge's Expedition to St. Peter's River, 2 vols. 8vo.; An Account of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, translated from the Spanish of Sen. Don Ignacio Nunez, 8vo.; and The Session of Parliament for 1825, 8vo., require an extent of examination, for impartial notice, which we have not yet had time to give them.

A Picturesque and Descriptive Tour in the Mountains of the High Pyrenees, with 24 coloured Views, by J. Hardy, Esq., 8vo.; Herban, a Poem in Four Cantos, 8vo.; A Critical Dissertation on the Nature and Causes of Value, cr. 8vo.; and some other articles, which will be further noticed as opportunities may permit, have been received.

Among the interesting articles of Correspondence that have been delayed, either from want of space, or their too late Arrival, may be enumerated—Facts relative to the Occupation of small plots of Land by the Poor; Remarks on Literary and Scientific Institutions; Mr. Gray on Rail-ways; Mr. Tatem on Dry Rot; X on the Migration of Birds; J. M. L. on Impositions of Water and Gas Companies; M. P. on Coreggio's Holy Family; T. H. on a Remarkable Epitaph; An Essay on Liberty, read at a Literary Institution; History of the Captivity of a Russian Officer among the Turks; Remarks on the Egyptian Zodiac; Dr. H. Robertson's Physiological Treatise on the Venous and Absorbent Systems; Mr. W. Sharp's Extract relative to the Attraction of the Heavenly Bodies, from Mme. Du Chastelet's "Exposition Abrégée;" and an interesting communication from Paris concerning a Deaf and Dumb Boy taught to hear and speak.

To our Poetical Correspondents several acknowledgments and apologies are due. "Dramas of the Dead: Great Folks at Home, a Tragedy in one Act," is already in type, but, on account of its length, must stand over for the Supplement; as must also some other poetical favours that would surpass the limits of our ordinary columns.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, thirty years ago, gave birth to a new era in Periodical Literature; and its example has done good by the crowd of imitators it has engendered. The great change, however, in the spirit and demands of the present age, calls for increased exertion, and a higher display of intellectual acquirement. The Proprietors, therefore, have determined to commence the ensuing year with a NEW SERIES of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE upon an improved and more extensive scale.

They meditate however no change that will affect its real value, or interrupt the sources of its popularity, especially its zealous advocacy of the intellectual elevation of the great body of the people. Their sole wish is, to render the spirit and genius of the Magazine more completely in harmony with the feelings and taste of the age, by infusing a larger portion of the essence of General Literature into those pages, which constitute the first and most prominent division of the work, and by varying the graver subjects of Political Economy, Statistics, Chemistry, and Experimental Philosophy, after the mode of their more modern contemporaries, with Original Papers, either humorous, historical, or pathetic, interspersed with lively or acute disquisitions on Poetry, and the Belles-Lettres.

Contributions by the most esteemed writers of the day will be regularly introduced, and the Literary Varieties will be enriched by larger extracts, without trenching on the claims of a large body of the earliest and most respectable patrons of the Magazine. In lieu of any diminution taking place in the department of Original Communications, it is the intention of the Proprietors to improve it, by presenting a better selection, and a greater quantity of original papers.

They trust that the Magazine will thus become a Progressive Periodical Encyclopædia, and Universal Register of Science, Literature, Philosophy, and Bibliography; since it will keep pace with the progress of human knowledge.

In order to administer to the general thirst for every description of knowledge, and to leave nothing untouched, condensation will be one of the main features of the Philosophical, Bibliographical, and Scientific departments.

Every individual attached to the study of any branch of the sciences, must constantly aim at obtaining a collection of those interesting and inferential facts by which science extends her dominion, and aggrandizes the empire of man over nature; but to do this he should become thoroughly acquainted with all the works which relate to the object of his study. Yet how much

more difficult is it for readers of general information (that is to say, ninety-nine out of one hundred) to become familiar with all the works which are daily published in every branch of art and science ! We are convinced that we are right in our conjecture, when we state, that the number of periodicals alone, now circulating, is equal to the entire product of the press at the commencement of the last century. It were impossible, therefore, to skim over even an inconsiderable part of them. To turn over these pages, would require more hands than Briareus ; to peruse them, would demand more eyes than Argus ; to digest their contents, would be a still greater miracle. This desideratum, however, it is the intention of the Proprietors to supply, as far as lies in their power, by means of selected analysis.

They intend also to continue their Reports of the Proceedings of Public Bodies, Learned Societies, and Scientific Institutions, both at home and abroad : the principal papers of which will be recorded, either in substance or detail ; and all New Patents and Mechanical Inventions will be faithfully communicated. It will be the study of the Proprietors, to make the Magazine a correct summary of all that is effected by those useful societies—and by so doing, they hope to increase the sum, and facilitate the acquirement of knowledge ; to establish an accurate standard by which to estimate the benefits which society continually derives from Science and Letters ; to commemorate the names and exertions of their most distinguished cultivators ; to indicate the best authorities to which every adept or tyro may refer in the course of his studies ; and to exhibit to the public as faithful, convenient, and complete a Mirror, as possible, of MIND, its labours and its profits, in every walk of Science, Art, and Philosophy, throughout the World.

The Chronicles and Registers of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which have always earned for it a high character, will also be continued, and, if possible, with more detail. They comprize the following heads ; a Digest of British Legislation, comprizing a recital of all Acts as they receive the Royal Assent, and an abstract of those of general interest. Monthly Reports—Musical, Medical, Commercial (comprizing the Prices of Shares and Stocks), Agricultural, Meteorological, and Chronological. A Monthly Summary of Metropolitan Occurrences, comprizing Bankruptcies, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in and near London ; also a Monthly Summary of Provincial Occurrences, forming a complete County History.

In order to effect these desirable improvements, it will be requisite to augment the quantity of the work, and consequently to increase its expense. The Proprietors, therefore, are under the necessity of raising the price of the Magazine to two shillings and sixpence ; they feel assured that the Public will not object to this trifling advance, inasmuch as the additional matter will be more than commensurate to the increase of price, which will yet be considerably less than some of its contemporaries, and upon a par with the remainder.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Vol. 60. No. 417.] DECEMBER 1, 1825. [Price 2s.

On the ANTIQUITY of the different PARTS
of the OLD TESTAMENT.

IN forwarding to you the following observations on the antiquity of the different parts of the Old Testament,* I am solely actuated by the desire of assisting in throwing some light on an important philological question, viz. to determine the precise antiquity of the most ancient monument of human speech in existence. I have no wish to contest its authenticity.

The Hebrew is, unquestionably, one of the most ancient languages, or, at least, a very ancient dialect of a language, once spoken over a very extensive portion of Western Asia (Arabia, Palestine, Phenicia, Syria and Chaldaea), and of which the Arabic is the only surviving, and most cultivated, branch. The Bible is the only document left of a language which, from the time of the first captivity of the Jews, ceased to be a living one, and was only continued in writing, although deteriorated by a strong admixture of words and phrases from the collateral dialects. But not to anticipate the order of time, I will begin with the examination of the most ancient portion of the Bible, viz. the Pentateuch.

We are now where told, although it has been the general belief, that those books were written by Moses; on the contrary, we have the evidence of the Bible itself, that the whole of the sacred volume was re-edited by Ezra; and many passages in the Pentateuch seem plainly to indicate that it was,

* I am entirely indebted for them to the excellent work of Mr. Gesenius, called "*A History of the Hebrew Language and Literature*," written in German, and which ought to be translated. Indeed, I should have ventured on the task myself, had I not been dissuaded by those who pretend to know the *trade*, and who told me that, as the Hebrew language was little studied, in this country, but by those who are either in, or destined for, the church,—a work that did, in any way, attack the opinions received among that enlightened body, would never receive its countenance. I hope, for the honour of the clergy, to be told, by one of their cloth, that such an assertion is an unfounded libel.—Y. Z.

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at least, re-written at a later period, when "Israel had kings." But the object of this essay being *purely philological*, I throw aside every other argument but such with which the *language* of the Bible can furnish us, in order to determine on the relative antiquity of the parts that compose it. There can be no doubt that the golden age of Hebrew literature took place during the time of David and Solomon, when the Jewish nation reached the zenith of its glory in arts and arms, an eminence from which it sunk but too soon, never to rise again. If, therefore, we find the language of the Pentateuch, in its historical parts, as well as in its poetry, corresponding in form and idiom (some unimportant idiotisms excepted)* with the

* הוּא (he) stands also for the feminine הִיא, which only occurs eleven times; נַעֲרָה (youth) for נַעֲרָה, a maiden, which only occurs in 5 Moses, xxii. 19, as it does in all the other parts of scripture; the latter peculiarity, however, may, perhaps, also be found in Ruth ii. 21. To these may also be added the pronoun הָאֵלֶּה, הָאֵלֶּה, הָאֵלֶּה, which occurs frequently in the Pentateuch, otherwise only in Chron. xxviii. 8.

The diction of Deuteronomy differs, however, materially from the first four books. Its principal character consists of a certain diffuse rhetorizing and moralizing tone, and a frequent use of favourite phrases; indeed, its language already approaches that of the latest period. Some of the phrases alluded to are דָּבַק בַּיהוָה, to adhere to

Jehovah, גָּבוֹר נָדָר, Greatness, majesty of God; מְשַׁלַּח יָדַיִם, business;

יִבְעֲרֶתָּהּ הָרַע מִקִּרְבְּךָ, ye shall remove the evil from amongst you, a later expression for the older one, his soul shall be rooted out; the repeated Synonymes, מִצֻּתֶיךָ מִשְׁפָּטֶיךָ וְחֻקֹּתֶיךָ; the

the histories and poetical compositions of that period, we may fairly conclude that it was written at the same time, or very nearly so.

“For (says Mr. Gesenius) if there were a distance of nearly 1000 years between those writings, which must be the case, if Moses was the author of the latter, we should see a fact unparalleled in the whole history of languages, viz. that a living language, and the circle of ideas of a nation, should have remained unaltered for such a space of time. It is true, that in support of this opinion it has been alleged (by Michaelis, Jahn and Eckermann) that, in the first place, the eastern languages and customs are less liable to change than those of the west; and, 2dly, that the Mosaical writings, as being the classics of the nation, had become the pattern and rule for the subsequent writers. But it may be easily shown how unsatisfactory these arguments are in explaining our subject. All the eastern languages which we have had an opportunity of reviewing for the space of 1000 years, have, during that time, *really undergone* material changes. And as to the latter assertion, it either means to imply that the language of literature alone was formed after the ancient documents, or that even the living language was, as it were, spell-bound by such a classic. In the first point of view, reference is made to the example of the Greek and Roman classics, the Koran, and Luther's translation of the Bible: and this alone may be considered a plausible one. But, in the first place, there are other distinct proofs to shew that the Pentateuch did not exist at so early a period; and, in the second, that it was not, like those classics, in the hands

rhetorical heaven of heavens, God of Gods (10, 14, 17, with which compare 1 Kings viii. 27, Chr. ii., 5) &c., דָּת, law, Deut. xxxii. 2, is decidedly a later word. The tone and language of this book most agrees with some of the prophets, especially Jeremiah: for instance נָתַן לְיוֹעָץ ל, to renounce, xxviii. 25, compare with Jer. xv. 4, xxiv. 9, xxix. 18, xxxiv. 17, besides this, only in 2 Chron. xxix. 8; זָרִים (idols), xxxii. 16, compare with Jer. iii. 13, v. 19; דָּבַר סָרָה אֶל, to teach backsliding, xiii. 5, compare with Jer. xxviii. 16, xxix. 32, שָׁבַל, to kill the young people; xxxii. 25, compare with Jer. xv. 7, xxxvi. 13-15. Lament. i. 20; שְׂרִירוֹת לֵב, obstinacy of heart, xxix. 18, compare with Jer. iii. 17, vii. 24, ix. 13; xi. 8.

of every individual. Then, it is to be observed, that the later historical works do not bear the stamp of imitation about them, as we find to be the case in some of the later Psalms; they seem rather the produce of a very similar age and spirit. In fine, those analogies do not prove that for which they are advanced. That of the classics is out of place, for the question is about a living, and not a dead language; and the two others go against it: for neither the German nor the Arabic, such as they are written at the present day, are any longer the same as in Luther's Bible, or in the Koran. The latter supposition contradicts itself. Even in our age of study, it cannot be imagined that an author, however classical, could stop the progress of a living language, much less in antiquity, where they read and wrote so much less, and spoke and acted so much more. We should rather suppose that language would hurry along, in its change, its older documents, and compel them to speak with the tongues of later periods. Therefore, if we even consider that in some parts of the Pentateuch, much more ancient documents formed the basis (which is very probable in the Decalogue, for instance), we must still necessarily admit of a later transcription and remoulding, according to the language of the period. The result, for the history of the language, remains the same, viz. that the writings of the Old Testament, before the captivity, in their present form, cannot be far distant from one another, and this alone we mean to assert.”

Mr. G. divides the Hebrew literature into two periods, the one before, and the other after, the captivity. Without attempting a *strict* definition of that which belongs to the one or the other of these periods, which (he says) would be rendered impossible by the nature of the Hebrew literature, he assumes the following statement as being the most probable:

“Of the greater historical writings we may enumerate, as belonging to this (the first period), the *Pentateuch*, the books of *Joshua*, and the *Judges*, *Samuel*, and *Kings*; at least the principal parts of them were composed at that period, although we cannot doubt of their having been re-edited more recently, besides having had some new pieces incorporated in them.* Many of the *Psalms*, especially in the first books, are evidently genuine compositions of David, or his school; whilst the majority of them bear the stamp of a more recent period.

* For example, the blessing of Moses, Deut. xxxiii., the 7th verse of which could only have been written during the captivity.

riod. It is exceedingly difficult to class them; the language, in some of the later productions, being such a successful imitation of the older Psalms, and (such as the songs of the *Korahites*, for instance) perhaps surpass them in poetical beauty. Nevertheless, the classing of them is of the utmost importance, and it has been justly laid down as a rule, that we might consider a certain heaviness, conciseness and boldness, a certain contest between the subject and the language, as criterions of antiquity. Later poets followed the beaten road, which those of the earlier times had to break. The collection of *Proverbs*, in which more unity of character and language prevails; contains no parts that seem to make their later composition necessary. Next to this stands the book of *Job*, although, in some respects, it inclines to a more recent period.

“The prophets offer the least difficulty for fixing their period and genuineness; the only occasional obstacle being to determine their relative ages. The four contemporaries, *Amos*, *Hosea*, *Micah* and *Isaiah*,* among which *Hosea*, in particular, is distinguished for his antiquated weight and concinnity of expression. The nearest to them are *Joel*, *Nahum* and *Habakkuk*, alike distinguished for poetical elevation, lively colouring, and a certain classical concinnity, in which *Joel* surpasses them all.† *Obadiah*, *Zephaniah* and *Jeremiah*, were nearly contemporaneous witnesses of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans, and the captivity of the nation. The latter, indeed; sang his dirges on the ruins of the temple. *Ezekiel*, however, uttered his oracles during the captivity. Although the most original poet, whose rich fancy riots in a new gigantic grotesque imagery, he possesses too little taste and purity to deserve the name of a classical author.

“A few of the changes that occurred in the language are even remarked by the Bible itself; such as 1 Sam. ix. 91, the note that formerly, *i. e.* in the time of Samuel

רָאָה (prophet), was used for נָבִיא; in

Exod. iii. 14, the mention that יְהוָה

had been introduced for שֵׁי. Notes

* From the latter prophet, however, we must deduct several later pieces, especially that from chap. 40 to 66, which form a subject for themselves, and must have been composed towards the end of the Babylonian captivity, and, although drawn out and disguised by many repetitions, still possess some great excellencies of diction.

† Several parallels, especially of a historical kind, in *Joel* and *Amos*, point them out as contemporaries. *Nahum* and *Habakkuk* are very little later; the former making mention of the irruption of the Assyrians, and the latter of that of the Chal-

about the change of names of places are frequent.

“A new period, for language and literature, appears with the captivity, which shews itself especially in the approximation of the language to the East Aramaic dialect. The Jews accustomed themselves to it during those times; it ultimately completely supplanted the Hebrew as a national language, so that, at the return from the captivity, its use was confined to literary purposes alone, till the time of the Maccabees, however not without an admixture of the popular dialect. This admixture is, nevertheless, not equally great in all the literary productions of the period, and several pieces, which are referred to it by their historical character, are as pure in their language as any of the works of the preceding period. Of this description are the last 27 chapters attributed to *Isaiah*, the Psalms 44, 84, and 85, most of the songs of degrees (as they are called), from 120 upwards, which, for the most part, belong to the exile, and the period immediately following it; and even the Psalms 74 and 79, in which we recognize the age of the Maccabees. Purity of language can, therefore, not serve as a sure criterion of antiquity, although, on the other hand, an admixture of the Chaldaic is a certain sign of a late authorship.

“This age is, however, as inferior to the foregoing, in point of historical and poetical composition in general, as it is in point of language. The later prophets, *Haggai* and *Malachi*, and several of the later psalmists; write, for the most part, in a meagre and watery style, and are poor in invention, and content themselves with putting together phrases from the older authors.* The books of *Daniel*, *Esther* and *Jonah*, contain legends in an inferior Jewish taste; and, lastly, the *Chronicles* are a bad compilation of older historical works, made by priests of a late period. This sentence ought, however, not to be passed too sweepingly, since the Maccabean period shows us that the ancient spirit had not entirely departed from the severely-oppressed nation; and that, on the contrary, in some individuals it rose with greater energy than ever. And, indeed, most of the above-named pieces are possessed of much poetical worth, in point of taste, ideas and expression—excellencies which are even apparent in such of them whose language is already tintured with the Chaldaic. Among these are the beautiful Psalm 139, the book *Koheleth* (*Ecclesiastes*), the Idyls of the *Song of Solomon*, some of the sublime visions of *Daniel* (for instance, ch. 7, &c.).

“The books in which the Chaldaized language

* For instance, the Psalms 69 (with which compare 22), 25, 35, 88, the songs in the *Chronicles*, and the hymn of *Jonah*.

language is most apparent, form a cyclus of composition which mutually explain each other, and for the interpretation of which the *Targums* (Chaldee paraphrases), and sometimes the contemporaneous Apocrypha, originally translated from the Chaldaic, have not been employed as much as they might. These are *Esther*, *Ecclesiastes*, the *Chronicles*, *Daniel*, *Jonah*, and some of the Psalms. A purer language is found in *Ezra*, *Nehemiah*, *Zachariah*, *Malachi*, and the *Song of Solomon*, to which we may add *Job*. But the books of *Daniel* and *Ezra* contain whole pieces in Chaldaic.

"In this later diction alluded to, we may distinguish the proper Chaldaisms from the other peculiarities of the modernized Hebrew. The former, which are also the most numerous, are two-fold. Either the Chaldaic word has been received without any alteration of either its form or sense, which is mostly the case, or the writer merely imitated the Chaldaic, in its turns, signification, &c., preserving the Hebrew form. For instance, *What?* in old Hebrew יִמָּה, Chaldaized יִמָּהֶשׁ, יִמָּהֶשׁ,

יִשׁ אֶשֶׁר (quidam, quidam), is an imitation of the Aramaic אֶשֶׁר; the pleonasm אֶשֶׁר מִקוֹם, at the place where; for where is the Syriac בְּשַׁל אֶשֶׁר; זֶלֶזַל (Eccl. viii. 17), is the Aramaic פְּדִיל דְּ.

The later modernizations, which cannot be found in Chaldaic, are particularly apparent, when, for the same idea, a different expression prevailed in the older authors. For instance, לֶחֶם הַמַּעֲרֶכֶת, Shewbread, for לֶחֶם הַפָּנִים.

"As the language of the Talmud and the Rabbis is closely connected with this later form of diction, much of it has remained usual with them, and may be profitably explained from them." Y. Z.

[We should observe that this correspondent has, in the text, used the identical word *idiotism*, relative to which we are in controversy with another correspondent; and we must confess that we are not quite aware of the sense in which it is here applied. It would seem to be used as indicating some species of contradistinction from the general term *idiom*;—as a more minutely specific discrimination of idiomatic style in phrase and composition. For our idea of the only sense in which the word ought to be retained, see hereafter our reply to M. Duvard.—Edit.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IT is worthy of observation, that the Parliamentary Reformers, one hundred and fifty years ago, as is evident from the following remarkable epitaph, were not better treated than their re-

cent successors in the same cause. But if sufferance be the lot of reformers in all ages, they have the consolation to know that their honest exertions are not ultimately altogether fruitless. It was a favourite maxim of the late worthy Dr. John Jebb, that "no effort is lost;" and, even since his time, there is abundant proof of its truth. The efforts that were made, about thirty years ago, for the diffusion of information among the people, whatever calumny and persecution they might bring on individuals, was, undoubtedly, the great spring of that vast increase of knowledge which has since diffused itself with unexampled rapidity among all classes of society. It was truly asserted by the great Bacon, that "knowledge is power." Knowledge diffused among the people is, therefore, the pledge of ultimate freedom and reform.

The following is the epitaph I alluded to at the beginning of my letter.

REMARKABLE EPITAPH

On a Stone in Bunhill-fields Burying-ground.

MR. FRANCIS SMITH,

Late of London, bookseller,

(Whose grateful memory

May this stone perpetuate.)

During the reign of Tyranny, and Oppression, in the 17th century, for Urging the Frequency of Parliaments,

And publishing the sentiments

OF FREEMEN,

Suffered much by

Fines, corporal punishments,

And Forty-one imprisonments.

Unremitted severity

Necessarily much impaired

His constitution:

Yet this spot did not receive him

Till Heaven, by the hand of the

Glorious King WILLIAM,

Had restored to his

Almost-ruined country

The Rights of MEN,

Of CHRISTIANS, and

Of BRITONS.

He died Keeper of the Custom-House

To that Great Prince,

22d Decr. 1691.

This Tomb was restored by his descendant

THOMAS COX,

Citizen of London, in 1761;

Who hopes to rest with his family in the same place.

It is very desirable that a more extended memoir should be given of Francis Smith, than what we have in the epitaph, to shew the present generation whether his extraordinary and accumulated sufferings were inflicted by mere forms of law in a summary way, or by sheer despotism. Was it the fashion

fashion in those days to print and publish the trials for assumed libel and sedition? No doubt there are some records of the uncommon and cruel treatment which he is said to have experienced, but I have not been fortunate enough to meet with them. It is probable, he was not the only sufferer, in the same cause, at that time. I hope that some of your intelligent correspondents, who may be in possession of authentic documents connected with his case, will be so good as to favour your numerous readers with, at least, a reference to where they can be found. May I presume to ask whether the present worthy Alderman Cox be a descendant of his? If he be, perhaps he will be kind enough to give the information required.

T. H.

Pimlico, 29th Sept. 1825.

AULD ROBIN GRAY.

IF the Editor of the Monthly Magazine will refer to the Obituary in Blackwood's Magazine for August last, he will find, that the late Lady Ann Barnard was the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray,"—the *ballad*, I mean.

Oct. 1, 1825.

Without referring to the *high authority* quoted, we believe we can produce, from the *Edinburgh Observer*, a much better account of the matter at issue. It is, at least, confirmatory of our previous information.

"The following extract from a letter, written to the late Thomas Hamersley, Esq. by the Rev. William Jervis, rector of Urrington, in Somersetshire, in June 1812, has been handed to us. It shows that the words of the ballad of Auld Robin Gray were written by Lady Anne Lindsay, and that the music was composed by W. Jervis. A gentleman now resident in Edinburgh, and intimately acquainted with the composer, can answer for the authenticity of the letter:—

"My dear Sir: Anxious as you have ever been for the sake of right, as well as for the fair fame of your friends, you have more than once solicited that I could publicly claim an offspring, which for more than forty years, has been of uncertain origin. Nothing could have induced me to undertake this, at my period of life, but the offer of your kind testimony to the genuineness of this my early production, which an acquaintance with it in manuscript, long before it surreptitiously found its way to the public eye, enables you so convincingly to bear. As to the ballad or story, you may

remember that I received it from the Honourable Mrs. Byron, and understood it to have been written by Lady Anne Lindsay."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I WENT to view the lately purchased Correggio (Holy Family) at the Angerstein Gallery; it had been sold at different times, by different proprietors, for £60, £70, £100, £500, and some other number of pounds which I do not recollect; but in our days of magnificence, wealth, good and bad taste, the bargain was closed a few days since by the English Government, for 3,800 sovereigns. Gold they tell me may be bought too dear—pictures I know: its dimensions are fourteen inches by eleven; it is protected by two glasses, with a small interval between, which precaution is very detrimental to light and shadow. This picture is highly finished, and beautifully coloured; the internal evidence of its being a genuine production from the pencil of Correggio, is *frappant*: it has not been injured by varnish, which is often (indeed, generally) the destruction of choice pictures; nor has it been defiled by adventitious retouching. In the background there is a very ordinary Joseph at hard labour, with an ill-constructed plane. This subject has been often repeated by the same great master, and of like dimensions, as it appears by several prints (I think nine); but with a little variation: sometimes the child is resplendent with that sort of effulgence which we admire in the glow-worm, which luminous effluence being reflected, admirably lights the virgin's face and the rest of the picture, and seems to be a very beautiful thought of the artist, who, however, has portrayed a mere woman, and her child a mere boy. Both are gracefully disposed, though not with that delicacy a sinner expects from a saint;* the child has not been circumcised, which is contrary to the authority of Holy Writ. If you require more accuracy respecting sums, dates, measurement, &c., more shall be sent, from your friend and admirer,

M. P.

To cover this picture with guineas, as an equivalent, would be very inadequate; the guineas must again be covered three or four deep.

* An artist, whose beautiful designs corresponded with the delicate sensibility of his mind, was not a little embarrassed by the request of a lady of high rank to expatiate on the merit of this *chef-d'œuvre*.

HINTS on the LIPRESSMENT and TREATMENT of SEAMEN.

(Continued from p. 211.)

IT cannot be either the fear of winds, or of waves, nor yet of the enemy; for the dangers of the former are still more imminent and threatening in the merchant ships—and it is hardly necessary to say, that the latter is unthought of:—besides, the marines have no difficulty in recruiting, and are even preferred to the Line. Neither is it altogether the discipline; for that applies equally to the marines; and its severity, if impartially considered, is perhaps greater in that corps and in the regulars than the navy; but it is there carried on with infinitely more *form*, with a more *visible appearance of justice*, if not with more real equity than in the latter service: because, however revolting corporal punishment may be to the natural disposition and feelings of a captain of a man-of-war; however anxious he may be to dispense strict and impartial justice; let him be ever so much convinced of the rectitude of his intentions, of the purity of his motives, or the necessity of his acts; he is still a human being, subject to error, passion and partialities, and, consequently, in his weaker moments, liable to let the warmth of his own feelings warp and bias his cooler judgment—and the more so if he feels his motives to be good and his ends useful. It requires no common exertion of mind to bear contradiction and crossing; to see plans, undertaken with the purest intentions, and leading to the best results, thwarted; to find orders, issued for the general good, unheeded, or languidly obeyed; to observe a favourite scheme, the object of much labour and anxiety, confused and disordered by some unpardonable neglect: and all this when power is in his hands, and punishment follows his nod.

Experience dictates what is here said; and an appeal is made to any and every officer, who has commanded a man-of-war, candidly to declare whether, on a cool review of his own conduct, he has not been sometimes forced to acknowledge that the feelings of the moment have, at times, materially influenced his decision in the infliction of punishment—unconsciously, perhaps, at the moment, but even on that account the more dangerous: and though many officers lay it down as a rule *never to punish until twenty-four hours after a crime has been committed*; still so salutary a regulation

does not always protect a man from the effects of his own passions and weaknesses.

In the army, an investigation on oath invariably takes place previous to sentence being passed on an offender. Whether it *really* diminishes the amount of punishment is not here of consequence: it is sufficient that the mind is soothed by the forms and appearance of justice—for let a man feel himself ever so guilty, he still likes to give his officers the trouble of proving him so; the crime, moreover, is made apparent to his companions, and the murmurs of secret discontent are dispersed by the publicity of the inquiry and clearness of the proof.

The natural desire of bettering our condition by honest industry, is the inducement to a seafaring life in common with all other professions: and this is, of course, equally applicable to the king's and the merchant-service. In time of war, the flattering, but often delusive hope of prize money,—the natural desire of glory,—the personal spirit of enterprize, so conspicuous throughout our maritime districts,—together with the prospect of a pension, after a fixed period of service, are additional incentives to enter the royal navy: in peace most of these lose their force, or, indeed, no longer exist, and, consequently, the two services are more nearly on a par, while the prospective advantages are rather in favour of that of the merchant. There a man may, with well-grounded hope, look forward to be mate, master, and, eventually, even part-owner of the vessel in which he embarks; but excepting this, he has nothing to which he may look forward beyond his present contract; these, however, are no trifling inducements, and naturally attach the steadiest and best seamen to that service in which their fair and honest expectations have the best and earliest chance of consummation, unless prematurely blighted by their own misconduct.

Let us now take a comparative view of the advantages and disadvantages accompanying the two services, divested of those fears and prejudices that may be supposed likely to obscure the judgment of persons exclusively attached to either; and, by this examination, endeavour to ascertain which holds forth the most rational and secure prospects of ease, independence, and ultimate wealth; in short, to which of them belong the most probable means

means of bettering the condition of the individual.

The seaman enters on board a merchantman *voluntarily*; he signs a contract to perform stipulated duties for a specified remuneration, and subjects himself to certain penalties in case of non-performance; he can discontinue his services when the contract is ended, or previously, if he choose to forfeit his wages; he is, in a word, completely unfettered, and entirely master of his own movements. He is, moreover, well fed, and receives high wages—or, at least, wages equal to the value of his skill and industry; his engagements are rarely of long duration, and he is not subject to corporal punishment.

Should he feel himself uncomfortably situated, or fancy that he can improve his condition, he is free to change, but he is not subject to be shifted from ship to ship, at the pleasure of the master or owner, except in a case of mutiny or extreme insubordination, when he may be sent on board a man-of-war,—which it is so much the custom in England to consider as the proper receptacle for every thing that is infamous; and then there are wonder and clamour at the necessity of flogging, and the general severity of this discipline.

The merchant-seaman's prospects are not visionary, or very remote: they are the probable result of a reasonable calculation, founded on the basis of his own industry and zeal, unmixed with the adventitious aid of birth and great connexions. The inclinations are unconfined, the energies unshackled, and the *man* is left at full liberty to reach the level of his own powers. It may even be said that merchant-seamen have more freedom of action than the individuals of most other trades, for they can seek and find employment amongst the surrounding nations; with all the tools they want, their knife and marline-spike, without running risk of violating the laws of their country. In this service, therefore, if unmolested, a man's chance of success in life is at least as fair as that of any other branch of industry; and by throwing into the scale the extreme facility which, from the nature of his occupation, he enjoys of transporting himself to any part of the world where he may bring his labour to a better market, his advantages are still greater than those enjoyed by other classes of productive labourers; but, above all, his mind is not soured or

discontented by the consciousness of being a prisoner, if not in name, at least in reality, which is, unluckily, too much the case in His Majesty's service.

That this feeling is a strong, and probably the most powerful cause of dislike to that service, must come home to every mind, were it even unsupported by the constant complaints of the people themselves; for there must be many who, perhaps, for years, have never wandered farther than the limits of their own domains, or never had a wish to exceed certain distances, who, if a law were suddenly passed restricting them to those boundaries, would become restless, unhappy, discontented, and ready to break out at the mere idea of circumscription.

This must necessarily be so from the nature of the human mind, which is much too strongly inclined to freedom of action, to brook the least unnecessary restraint, where the means of avoiding it are within its reach: and it can only be compensating advantages that will ever induce a man to relinquish this natural and inalienable right. That the British naval service does not hold forth such advantages, is a fact to be sincerely deplored, and an imperfection that it is hoped will in time be removed:

“A consummation devoutly to be wished.”

It is, nevertheless, far from our intention to set up the merchant-service as a sort of *nonpareil*; on the contrary; the seamen are frequently ill-treated and imposed upon; and the instances of their preferring a man of war, particularly in foreign countries, are too numerous, and too well known by professional men, to be here mentioned.

This, however, rather strengthens than weakens the argument: for, it is this very power of change that attaches them; besides, in these instances, they are generally moved by resentment—by the fear of imprisonment for some real or alleged misconduct; by the hope of getting their arrears of pay; and by that strong desire, inherent in our nature, of overcoming our antagonist, cost what it will. In the one service they may often be abominably used; [it frequently happens that they are so; instances are not uncommon, of masters of merchantmen harassing their men, while in port, until they force them to commit some act of insubordination, which forfeits their wages, and then put them in prison, hiring men at a cheaper rate to load or unload the ship.

This is what they call "*sailing their ships cheap*." but they are free to change: in the other, injustice is now rare, but freedom of will is banished. But it will be asked, what are the peculiarities that disfigure the king's service, and render it so disgusting to the merchant-seaman? The answer may be, generally, the severity of the discipline—the impossibility of quitting it without committing a crime—the comparatively diminutive rate of pay—and the positive confinement.

Without entering here into any discussion of the nature and effects of the discipline practised on board his Majesty's ships, I will merely observe that, in spite of its excellent principles—in spite of that general mildness of execution which is constantly recommended by the Admiralty—in spite of the pains that are unceasingly taken by that board, as well as by the commanding officers of ships, to see that strict justice be administered to the seaman, nothing can efface the mortifying impression from his mind, that he is subject to punishment of the most degrading nature, at the mere will and pleasure of his captain: you cannot conceal from him that his happiness or misery, while in the service, solely depend on the personal character of a single individual, who may be repeatedly changed; whose successor may have different notions and views of the service generally, and local regulations of a nature totally dissimilar, and, in many instances, diametrically opposite to those which he has been hitherto accustomed to obey. These ideas will continually obtrude themselves, and nothing but the removal of the cause, or countervailing advantages, will neutralize the irritable feelings to which they give birth: the latter may be immediately applied; and, in the course of time, the former really, though perhaps not nominally, removed.

Comparisons, though odious, are sometimes necessary. A man, on entering the king's service, finds himself as it were in a prison—a splendid one, but still a prison, where he knows he must remain during the continuance of hostilities. He is liable to serve in any country, for any length of time; he receives no pay when abroad, and has always six months' arrears due when at home: his pay is much below that which he *could* earn, if left to himself. In war, the exigencies of the service rarely allow of time or opportunity for leave of absence, and which is sel-

dom granted when occasions do present themselves—through fear of desertion; he is subject to corporal punishment; to be watched, while on duty, by centinels; ordered about by children; obliged to do a thousand petty, nonsensical, but wearing and irritating duties, that scarcely allow him a moment's tranquillity. He has less, perhaps, of *hard* labour than in a merchant-man; but much of what he has is infinitely more harassing, and frequently becomes a fertile source of sullen discontent.

"The grand or fundamental principle of naval discipline," says the author of the *Essay on the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions*, "as promotive of health and comfort amongst seamen, consists in so artfully employing both mind and body, that the one may not be affected by apathy or chagrin, nor the other by indolence or over exertion."

"In exact proportion as this principle is kept in view and acted upon, will the end and object of naval discipline be attained; and, whenever it is disregarded, the inevitable consequences will be anarchy and disease."

"For this purpose, the code of interior regulations should be *mild and judicious*, in order that a rigid performance may be enforced; and, instead of the many different orders that are suspended under the decks of ships throughout the navy, *there should be one simple uniform system of interior economy, signed by the Lords of the Admiralty, perfectly adhered to.*"

"When seamen are convinced that nothing but an unforeseen exigence, or indispensable necessity, will cause a deviation from the routine of duty prescribed, they know exactly what they have to do; their minds are accordingly made up to the performance of it, and they go through it with alacrity, in order to have the intervals for their own amusement, or private occupation."

"But where order and punctuality are not rigidly enacted and followed up, the equilibrium in the division of labour becomes unhinged, and the greatest share of toil often falls on the best men; never being certain of the exact periods of duty and relaxation, they frequently become listless, lazy, dissatisfied, and careless about their personal cleanliness—the consequences of which need not be pourtrayed.† The great art

* This has at length, we hope, commenced by a new system of great-gun exercise; and we trust that it will be followed up by other regulations of the same nature.

† One very important thing may be here mentioned, although not strictly connected with the subject before us; namely, the expediency

art then seems to consist in properly appreciating the capacities of the men, and so appointing their respective duties in every department, as to get them into a kind of mechanical train; when the future superintendence will be easy and pleasant, and the health of the crew secured."

But to return. It is possible that, from the character and opinions of his commanding officer, the sailor may not experience many of the inconveniences above enumerated; but the consciousness of being at any time liable to them must remain, and the apprehension will exist conjointly with the possibility of his suffering from the evil; or until other advantages are introduced, of a nature to counterbalance that terror, which universally pervades the maritime classes of this country when a man-of-war is in question; and perhaps nothing would contribute more to such an end, than an immediate and decided improvement in the situation of *petty officers*, with respect to pay, privileges, character and authority.

The most favourable circumstances connected with the king's service, which are not equally enjoyed in that of the merchant, are, in the first place:—

The great care and attention paid to the sick.

2d. The pensions given for service and wounds, as well as the pecuniary compensation for accidental hurts received in the service, which is known by the name of *smart money*.

3d. The scrupulous regard paid to the quality of the food, and the certainty of enjoying the luxury of fresh provisions and vegetables whenever they can be procured.

4th. The assurance of not being imposed upon in the purchase of their clothing; although this is, perhaps, balanced by the sailor being obliged to have an assigned number of each sort; amounting to more than is required in the merchant service, where so much

expediency of having a more commodious place for the men to make use of, instead of the exposed, and sometimes even dangerous situation of the head or fore-chains: this may appear ridiculous, but it is a fact, that many men will suffer all the inconveniences of long retention, by which their bowels are disordered and their health injured, sooner than run the risk of being ducked over head and ears; and we are convinced that a little more attention to this point would save many of those feverish colds and fits of illness, so common after a continuance of bad weather.

importance is not attached to appearance and cleanliness.

5th. The allowance of spirits, which few, if any, merchantmen issue to their crew.

6th. Short allowance money for the above and other provisions, if not consumed; whether voluntarily, or from the necessities of the service.

7th. The excellent arrangements by which any man may allot a portion of his pay to his wife and family during his absence. And lastly,

If we add the universal hope of making prize money, it will comprehend every benefit a man can possibly anticipate by entering his Majesty's naval service; for the rank of warrant officer, although a great object after a man has been *some years* in the navy, is seldom a sufficient temptation to enter.

Of the above advantages, the 1st, 2d, and last, are distant or contingent, and the 7th a partial convenience; consequently, ill calculated to balance the immediate, and therefore more influential evils that are in the other scale, and press with greater weight on the imagination: for there are few men of that temper who will voluntarily suffer an immediate and lasting evil, for the distant prospect of an uncertain good.

These appear to constitute the material objections, and the probable reasons of that dislike to the King's service, so much deplored by all those who wish well to their country, and feel the importance of making the sea-service the ambition, and not the bugbear, of the people; and the only mode of subduing this disinclination is that of meliorating the condition of the men, by a milder and better managed, but not less efficient, discipline; which will soften the harsher features, and remove many of those asperities that now obstruct the channel of communication between the maritime population and his Majesty's service. But surely the noxious custom of impressment is ill calculated to accomplish this object; its immediate effects are the concealment, and the smuggling away of the prime seamen, in which a cordial assistance is rendered by every inhabitant of the district; the driving of many totally from their profession, which, by enhancing the value of their labour, raises wages, and magnifies the hardship, by shewing the impressed men what they could earn if free: thus increasing the temptation to desert whenever an opportunity offers. Let us add

to all this the deep curses so heartily bestowed on the authorities employed, arising from that universal hatred which accompanies the execution, and will ever frustrate the object, of bad and oppressive laws; together with the enormous expense necessary to enforce them: which is far beyond the benefit produced—if that can be called a benefit which drags a man into a service he detests, to associate with the abandoned refuse of the jails—which too often forms his companionship.

Let us consider these things, and we shall hardly be disposed to give our unqualified assent to the custom of impressment: while we legislate against crimps, who at least succeed by their wit, we should not dignify brute force with the solemn sanction of the law!

Amongst all those feelings that worry the human mind, perhaps there is none more irritating, and less easy to be borne, than that of confinement; it is particularly so to that of the sailor, with whom a restless love of change, and a childish impatience of the monotony of life, are peculiarly characteristic, as must forcibly strike any one who takes the trouble to study his disposition—active, bold and daring to a fault; careless, improvident, and unsuspicious; perfectly aware of what is right, and open to reason where it is fairly urged; yet easily led astray. Hating sameness and inactivity, any change is a recreation; and consequences pass across his mind like a summer cloud: always well inclined to go the full length of his tether, and beyond it too, he quickly sees through the character of his captain, and governs himself accordingly. Peculiarly susceptible of impartial justice, he is easily ruled by the man from whom he is certain of receiving it; buoyant with life and spirit, as long as he is kept in constant, but not overstrained, employment; though spoiled by idleness and indulgence; naturally capricious, he has his sullen moods and sulky fits—in which he must sometimes be indulged. Always watching him as a child, he must still be governed as a man. With such a disposition, and when we also see, even in time of peace, when there is no impressment, men, who have invariably conducted themselves well; who have had two or three years' wages due; who were well aware that, in the course of a few months, they would be paid up and discharged; who were allowed to go and

amuse themselves on shore, whenever and as long as the public service would permit; whose sole restriction was that of returning to their time, in order to give others their time on shore; who were never subject to much punishment themselves, and had no complaints to make of their officers;—when we see people, under these circumstances, deceived and deluded by some idle absurd tale of making their fortunes (a thing of frequent occurrence on the North American station), without a second thought, forfeit all the advantage of a long service, we cannot be surprised at the impatience with which the confinement of a king's ship is borne in time of war—when no prospect of emancipation is before them—or one so very distant as to be scarcely perceptible.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I PERCEIVE, Sir, that your Reviewer of the Reviewers, in his Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism for the preceding month (p. 234), in speaking of the "earth-stars of cottage industry" that "twinkle" over "those beautiful hills of Gloucestershire," which "were once covered with vintage," had an eye to the following description of the night scenery of that county—in some lines I have met with "*On Leaving the Bottoms of Gloucestershire.*" I refer to them for the sake of subjoining another traditionary fact relative to that lovely region, which both the poet and your criticizer of critics seem to have overlooked. The lines referred to run thus:—

"Here holier industry,
Even from the dawning to the western ray,
And oft by midnight taper, patient, plies
Her task assiduous; and the day with song,
The night with many an earth-star, far de-
scribed
By the lone traveller, cheers amidst her
toils."

Dr. Southey may, perhaps, not be displeased to hear that this region of the vine is said, in olden time, to have been assigned as an honourable and inspiring remuneration to the royal bard or minstrel—the poet-laureat of those antique days:—whence, perhaps, the origin of his butt of sack.

As the pen is in my hand, and earth-stars are the theme, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable, if I present your readers with some beautiful original lines on the genuine earth-star. I have

have just fallen upon them in a manuscript volume of poems, which, though hitherto hidden from the world, has many gems that might worthily adorn your poetical department.

'Is it a star fallen on the lap of earth,
From heaven's blue arch—or gem, instinct
with fire,

From crystal cave, by gnome transplanted
here—

That from the centre of this savage heath
Beams forth its placid radiance? Rather say
A living gem,—terrestrial cynosure
To wandering love, tempting through
night's deep gloom

The pathless wilds of ether. Hail to thee,
Fair insect! proof that even here the flame
Of omnipresent love can find a home,
And smile upon this melancholy waste,
That spreads its bosom to the approaching
storm!—

With tears I greet thee—for my busy mind
(Fraught with similitudes of lonely woe),
Remembers, with repentant grief and shame,
A sweet, but mournful parallel—for such
My Eleonora was!—a tranquil light
Sole shining on this bleak unshelter'd world,
To guide a reckless wanderer to a home
Where he might rest his ruffled wings in
peace;

On the soft bosom of connubial bliss
Pillowing his cares, and soothing to repose
Tumultuous passions and untam'd desires.
—And I, misled by meteor-fires, that shone
Brighter, but only lur'd me to despair,—
Left it to burn unnotic'd and alone,
And perish in its joyless solitude!"

PHILO P. C. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I AM induced to call the attention of your readers to a subject, certainly not new, yet hitherto unexplained, viz. the Migration of Birds.

My curiosity was considerably excited, a short time since, as early as six o'clock in the morning, by an unusual noise on the top of a large house facing my residence; and, on looking out to discover the cause, I found the roof was nearly covered with swallows and other birds, evidently congregating for some particular purpose. For two hours, fresh arrivals took place, till the roofs of the adjoining houses were also covered; at length, after a confused sort of buzz, or signal, the whole flock took wing in a southerly direction, and soon disappeared.

I should feel particularly obliged to any of your correspondents who could give me some idea of the probable destination of this immense body: whether they were taking flight to a warmer climate, or merely to another county, to take shelter in unfrequented caverns, or inaccessible rocks?

Of their being found occasionally, in the winter, in a torpid state, there can be no doubt: in proof of this fact, I would mention the following circumstance:—

A friend of mine, a few years since, had half a dozen swallows, in a torpid state, given him by a person who found them in the trunk of a hollow tree; my friend put them in his desk, where they remained, till the spring, forgotten. One morning, however, he heard a strange noise, and, on looking into the desk, discovered one of the birds fluttering about: the others also began to move, and, upon being placed out of doors in the sun, they speedily arranged their plumage, took wing, and disappeared.

I am fully aware that the migration of birds has been treated of in Willoughby's Ornithology, Walton and Cotton's Angler, in some of the early volumes of the Monthly Magazine, and also in a small octavo pamphlet of modern date, as well as in other works; but, from all I have read or heard, I have never been satisfied, whether the major part leave the country altogether, or only seclude themselves in a torpescent state during the winter.—Your's, &c. X,

Oct. 3, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN a communication, which you did me the honour of allowing a place in your columns, in August last, having mentioned (in p. 17 of that number) the astonishing, but, I believe, well-attested fact of the flight of Henry IV.'s falcon from Fontainebleau to Malta; I drew a conclusion, startling, and apparently unreasonable, that, *perhaps*, the flight of the swallow might equal seventy-five miles an hour!—The following extract, recently quoted in a weekly publication, will show, however, that my calculation was so far from overleaping the bounds of possibility, or even probability, that it was much under that of others, who, deservedly or not, assume the name and province of the naturalist:—

"*Rapid Flight.*—The rapidity with which hawks and many other birds occasionally

sionally fly, is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles in an hour; the common crow, twenty-five ditto; the swallow, ninety-two ditto, and the swift, three times greater. Migratory birds probably about fifty miles per hour."

I must beg leave to trespass so much further on your valuable space, as to express a complete disallowance of the distinction in the above quotation, between the swallow and migratory birds, which seems to be inferred from the manner in which the sentence is worded, but which, perhaps, at the same time, was not actually meant to be asserted.

Your's, &c. THERMES.

Allow me to add a brief notice of some observations in Switzerland, which tend to show that our continental neighbours are not altogether regardless of the interesting bearings of this question.

Migration of Birds.—Dr. Schinz, Secretary to the Provincial Society of Zurich, has endeavoured to discover the laws, according to which European birds are distributed. The country, in which the bird produces young, is considered its proper one. The nearer the Poles, the more do we find peculiar, or stationary birds, and the fewer are the foreign species that appear. Greenland has not one bird of passage: Iceland has only one, which remains during the winter, and, in spring, takes its flight to still more northern climates. Sweden and Norway have more; and we find them continually becoming more numerous, as we approach the centre of Europe. In the intertropical countries, no bird emigrates—to the north they all do: their propagation keeps pace with the supply of food. Spitzbergen, has only one herbivorous species, for the sea presents more nutriment; and the rocks and cliffs are populous with aquatic birds. In the Frigid Zone, a much greater number of marsh birds breed, than beyond the Arctic Circle, and in the warm countries of Europe.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT of a REMARKABLE ANECDOTE relative to the ATTRACTION of the HEAVENLY BODIES, in *Madme. Du Chastelet's "Exposition Abrégée du Système du Monde,"* at the End of her Translation of Sir I. Newton's *Principia*. Vol. ii., p. 5, Art. VIII.

ART. VIII. We find the attraction of the heavenly bodies still more

clearly mentioned in "Hook's Book on the Motion of the Earth," printed in 1674, that is, twelve years before the *Principia* were published. Here is a translation of what he (Hook) says, p. 27.

"Now I will explain a system of the world which, in many respects, is different from all the others, and which is perfectly conformable to the known laws of mechanics. It is founded on the three following hypotheses, viz.

1st. "That all the heavenly bodies, without exception, have an attractive force or gravitation towards their centres, by which they not only attract their own particles of matter and prevent their disunion, as we see it in the earth, but likewise attract all the other heavenly bodies that are within the sphere of their activity: whence it follows that, not only the sun and moon have an influence on the body and motion of the earth, and, reciprocally, the earth on them, but that Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn have also, by their attraction, a considerable influence on the motion of the earth, and, reciprocally, the earth a great influence on the motion of those planets.

2d. "That all bodies which have received a direct impetus, or impulsive stroke in any direction, will continue to move in a right line, and in the same direction, until they are turned aside, or made to deviate from it by some other effective force; and made to describe either a circle, an ellipsis, or some other, more complicated, curve.

3d. "That the said attractive forces are so much more powerful in their operations, the nearer they approach the centre of the body on which they act.

"With regard to the ratio in which these forces either increase or diminish, according as the distance decreases or increases respectively, I confess I have not yet ascertained by experience or observation; but it is an idea which, if pursued with that attention I think it merits, will be of great service to future astronomers, in reducing the motions of the heavenly bodies to certain rule, which I doubt the possibility of ever effecting without it. Those who understand the nature of circular motion, and the gyration of a pendulum, will easily comprehend the grounds of the above principles, and will be able to find out the means of establishing them on sure foundations; I have here hinted this idea to those who have both leisure and abilities to render them successful in their researches," &c. &c.

SIR:—I think the foregoing extract worthy of notice; and, should you be of the same opinion, the insertion of it in your next publication will oblige,

Your's, &c. WILLIAM SHARP.

Romney, Oct. 13, 1825.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

IMPOSITIONS OF WATER AND GAS COMPANIES.

I BEG to call your attention, and that of your numerous and intelligent readers, to a mischievous, and, in my view of the case, a highly improper practice of most of the *water and gas companies* in the metropolis; and which, as it chiefly operates on the poor and middling classes of the community, is not so likely to meet the eye or ear of those able or willing to assist in remedying the evil.

The practice I allude to is this: whenever the collector to a water or gas company finds that he cannot get from the inhabitant of a house the rates due for the supply of either for a year or upwards, he orders that supply to be cut off and discontinued; and for this, not an iota of blame can be attributable either to him or the company employing him. But, what I complain of is the course afterwards adopted; instead of taking a legal remedy against the parties by summons, or otherwise, they lie by, until a new tenant comes into the house, upon whose application for water or gas, he is told that house is two, three, four, or more quarters due by the last house-keeper, amounting to so and so, which amount if he chooses to pay he may have water or gas, as the case may be, and if not, he must go without, and help himself how he can; and I know of no method by which he can compel them to supply him.

That this is the general course adopted, I will pledge my veracity, as I have had opportunities of knowing the fact, both in my private and public capacity; and I am quite sure you will agree with me, it is any thing but the right course. Is it not making the innocent pay for the guilty? the good for the bad? the industrious and pains-taking mechanic for the lazy and abandoned? To my mind it is clearly all these; in fact, it is more than is ever done for the king's taxes; land-tax alone being enforced in any such case, and that falls on the owner, and not the inhabitant of the house.

I merely name the fact in the hope that an amelioration of such a mal-practice may take place; indeed, many of these companies have got monstrous powers slipped into their acts of parliament, which the Legislature should watch over, and remedy; and for such a purpose no time can be better than the present one—of profound peace.

Your's, &c. J. M. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE attempts to cure the Dry Rot have been so numerous, and the subject has so often engaged the attention of the public, that some apology may be necessary for occupying your valuable pages with the following specific, and the more so, as I believe that it has appeared in another periodical work; but the length of time since that took place is so great, and the circulation of your Miscellany is so much more extensive, that I am induced, thinking I am conferring a public benefit, to forward it to you.

The greatest care must be taken to remove every fibre of the fungus, and to clear the whole of it away, even from the walls of the building; and previous to putting in new timber, the joists, if for a ground floor, and the back of any wainscot that may be used, should be washed with green copperas, melted in the manner directed below, giving it two coats, which will easily adhere, and soon cool, if the timber be dry; then strew the ground with iron scales from the blacksmith's forge, which will destroy the vegetable fungus, and any seaweed appearance, which attacks new timber much sooner than old.

Twenty years' proof of the efficacy of the above process, in the residence of a worthy friend at Clapton, Middlesex, whose dining and drawing-room floors had been twice relaid in the short space of six years, is a sufficient recommendation; and it only requires to be known to be resorted to, when buildings are suffering from that most destructive of all enemies, the dry-rot.

The use of iron scales, which were thickly strewed on the ground before laying the joists of a house, built sixteen years since, in a damp situation, has preserved the building from dry-rot; no symptoms having made their appearance.

To melt green copperas (which is very cheap) use an iron pot, as for pitch, putting in a little water to assist in dissolving it, keeping it stirred with a stick, to prevent its adherence to the pot—the copperas to be used as soon as melted.

Your's, &c.

JAMES G. TATEM.

Wycombe, 17th Oct. 1825.

REMARKS on BOARD the SHIP RESOLUTION; GEORGE PARKER, *Master*, from the ISLE of FRANCE towards ENGLAND, between the 8th of January 1825, and the 23rd April 1825; by Henry Ennis, Purser, Royal Navy.

JANUARY 8th, 1825.—I joined the

Resolution, and took possession of the cabin assigned me, being the after one, on the larboard side, under the impression that we were to have sailed for England direct that same evening, or early the next day.

[*Considerable delay, however, from circumstances not important to the interest of the Journal, occurred.*]

After all we did sail, and passed the Bell buoy, on Wednesday the 12th January, at four P. M., several vessels having sailed on the Monday and Tuesday, and the Oscar, a brig for London, deeply laden, on Monday morning.

Having thus, at length, got clear of the Isle of France, all sail was made, with a strong breeze from east to east-north-east.

16th.—Strong breezes and unsettled weather; passed the Island of Bourbon.

17th.—Heavy squalls and a head sea; ship labouring very much: observed the whole stern to open more than an inch right a-cross, and apparently to run as low as the transom: this was a sad beginning to a very long and dangerous voyage, particularly as the ship was, to all appearance, otherwise badly found.

The weather continued very unsettled, with heavy squalls, and a cross heavy sea; the ship labouring much, and rolling heavily, beating across the Mosambique passage.

From the 16th to the 24th January, the weather continued to be much the same; in that time we had carried away the main-top-mast, gib-boom, and several smaller spars: in short, it was one continued scene of tearing sails, stranding, and breaking rope of every description, from the slings of the main-yard to the smallest cordage.

On the 25th, in getting out the gib-boom which had been newly tongued, the bowsprit was found to be badly sprung; this was an alarming circumstance indeed, being in the worst part of the passage, and the most likely place to fall in with severe weather, or gales of wind; and it was now evident we must put into the Cape of Good Hope, for a new bowsprit, or to have

the old one fished, which would delay us several days, at least.

The winds were light and baffling, with a cross jumbling sea; and not being able, from the state of the rigging, bowsprit, &c. to carry sail, our progress was proportionately slow; and, altogether, our passage, for the remainder of the way to the Cape, was truly uncomfortable. We made Cape Infanta on the 4th of February, Cape Lagultras on the 5th, and False Cape, coast of Africa, on the 6th, and anchored in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on Monday, the 7th of February, 1825.

As I have already spoken of Cape Town, I shall only add that, at this season of the year (being now their summer), it is one of the most delightful places I ever saw. Fruit and vegetables, of every kind, are in the greatest abundance, and uncommonly cheap: for instance, apples are about fifteen pence per bushel; grapes, and every thing else, in proportion. Rows of trees being planted in every street, and round the parade and public walks, being now in full leaf, contribute much to the health and beauty of the place, and to the comfort of those whose business or pleasure calls them to walk out: which may be done at any hour of the day without inconvenience, as they are perfectly shaded from the sun, which at this season is intensely hot.

The Company's gardens, which are of great extent, are a delightful retreat; and are planted with trees and evergreens in such a manner and abundance, as to preclude every ray of sun entering the public walks. A band plays here every evening; and it is much frequented. At the end of the Grand Walk, which is nearly three-quarters of a mile long, is the Company's Menagerie, which is worth seeing, on account of a good-natured old lion, supposed to be the largest ever taken into captivity, and a tiger of immense size and power; there are several other specimens of African animals; but those are infinitely the largest of their species I ever saw—we having nothing that comes near them in size in England.

The Public Library and Exchange stands at the top of the Parade, is an extensive noble building, and is well supplied with the best books, and all the new publications, and English papers, as well as French, Dutch, and India newspapers, and miscellaneous productions. In the part allotted for the Exchange, goods and merchandize are publicly

licly bought and sold, and all money transactions of any amount settled, bills of exchange negotiated, in short, the greatest part of the commercial business of the colony is carried on at this place.

At the Cape, there are no inns or taverns, as in England, for the better sort of passengers or travellers—only boarding-houses; but these are on a grand scale, and the living uncommonly cheap. The passengers in the Resolution went to Morrison's, on the Parade: each had a large bed-room; we had for breakfast, tea, coffee, chocolate and wine, with meat, eggs and fish. At noon, for tiffin, cold meats, sallads, and as much wine as we pleased. Dinner at four o'clock—every thing the town could produce served up in very good style, with fruit and wine in abundance; and at night, cold meat for supper; bed and all for five rix-dollars per day (or about seven shillings and sixpence sterling)—the wine, however, always being Cape; those that drank other wine paid for it in addition.

I should have observed that the Exchange, Library, the Coffee-rooms and buildings attached to them, were built by subscription, in shares, which were again sold out: and they are now supported by subscription. It is, therefore, necessary for strangers to be introduced by a subscriber. I had the good fortune to meet a friend from Portsea, from whom I had my ticket.

The ship having been anchored in the outer part of the bay, and at a very considerable distance from the landing, had not made good her defects before the 14th; being, by that time, in some measure refitted, we weighed and proceeded to sea, with a fine breeze at south-east, and passed Robin Island at 2 P.M. of that day. Having now the south-east trade wind, the weather was uncommonly fine and pleasant. Our rate of sailing from five and a half to six and a half knots an hour; not a cloud to be seen, all above was clear and delightfully serene, the temperature such as it might be wished; the sea as smooth as a mill-pond—indeed, for an open sea, I never saw any thing like it. In this manner we glided on to Sunday, the 27th of February, when, at 5 A.M., we made the Island of St. Helena.

This island, situated in lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $5^{\circ} 43'$ west, celebrated as the place to which Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled, is, in appearance, from the

seaward, without exception, the most barren, desolate, black-looking, frightful place I ever beheld. I have seen many descriptions of it, and several views and drawings, attempting to represent its appearance, but it is beyond the power of pen or pencil to describe it in such a manner as to convey an adequate idea of it to a person that has not seen it. It rises at once abrupt, steep and terrific, almost perpendicular from the bosom of the deep, to the height of 2,700 feet, and is inaccessible in almost every part, without the smallest appearance of tree, shrub, plant, or vegetation. It has been, by some dreadful volcanic shock, split in every direction from its top to its base, forming ravines and valleys, some of which cannot be looked into, from the tops of the adjoining hills, without horror, leaving immense rugged craggy rocks, whose heads are frequently hid in the clouds—this description holds good all round the coast, and for a mile or two into the interior, with the exception of a valley here and there, which serves to carry off the water from inland.

At 9 A.M. we stood into James's Bay, but did not anchor; I went on shore at James's Town, situated in a valley of the same name, surrounded on either side by high, and utterly barren hills, from whence apprehensions are instantly excited of masses rolling to the destruction of the houses and their inhabitants beneath. The entrance to the town is over a handsome draw-bridge, and through a strong gate; but it is so overhung and enveloped by mundens and ladder-hills, that it is completely hid from view, until you are fairly within the walls. The church, government house and gardens, some public stores, an excellent inn, and some other good buildings, form a handsome little square, at the entrance, and are kept in excellent order and repair, and have a pleasant effect. The town is about a mile long, and may contain about 200 houses: it is built of stone, and covered in with shingle: it is divided in two by a deep narrow ravine (over which are three neat stone bridges) which serves to carry off the filth and superfluous water; and is the means of keeping the place remarkably clean and healthy. In the main street, which runs from the north-end of the square, are some very good handsome houses, principally used as lodgings for passengers returning from India, and for the

company's stores and civil servants. Near the top are barracks for the officers and soldiers of the garrison; there are three breweries, an excellent free-school, with many other valuable institutions. A great number of wild plumb trees have been planted in double rows through the streets and square, and other parts of the vicinity. They are now grown up, and form a cool and pleasant promenade; indeed, they are both useful and ornamental.

On my landing, I had the good fortune to fall in with a Mr. Thomas, a very old acquaintance, who was very civil, and apparently glad to meet me; and who, immediately on my expressing a wish to visit Buonaparte's tomb, procured horses, and we set off forthwith for that purpose. Our road lay to the eastward, from James's Town, cut along the west side of Rupert's Hill. About a mile and half from the town we came to the Briars; a neat compact estate, the property of William Balcombe, Esq. (now Treasurer at Sydney, New South Wales); and, as this was the first residence of Buonaparte, at St. Helena, we had the curiosity to alight and go in, and indulged for a few minutes in a lounge on his sofa. From the Briars, we went on to the Alarm Ridge House Hill, a distance of about three miles from the town, and nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea: from this hill, there is a most commanding and delightful view of the town, bay and shipping, Longwood, Deadwood, Flag-staff Hill, the Barn and Arno's Vale. The face of the country here wears a very different aspect from that which presents itself on making the Island; for, notwithstanding the rocks are as barren, rugged and mis-shapen, as on the coast, and the ravines equally deep and forbidding, yet the eye is agreeably relieved, by the appearance of several good farm-houses, and merchants' country-seats, scattered along the sides of the surrounding hills; every spot capable of improvement being brought into cultivation; the young plantations, in many places, are sufficiently grown to cover the barrenness of the soil, and hide some of the rocks; and the several runs of grass-land to be seen from this spot, with herds of sheep and black cattle grazing on them, give an interesting and picturesque finish to the whole view.

Leaving Ridge House Hill, we proceeded to Huttsgate, about three quar-

ters of a mile distant, where the road divides into three branches; one leading to Government House Plantation, another to Longwood, and the other to Diana's Peak. Here we dismounted, and turned to the left, and descended by a winding path into a delightful little valley, at the distance of half a mile from Huttsgate, where we found the tomb of the great but unfortunate Buonaparte.

There is nothing remarkable in the tomb itself, being only a plain marble slab, without any inscription; but the situation is most happily chosen. There is not, in my opinion, a more romantic place in the world, or better suited for a place of sepulture, than this spot. The valley is small, but beautifully green and pleasant; nearly surrounded by hills almost perpendicular, the sides of which to a considerable height are covered with evergreens and plants; wild loquet, Chinese rose, jessamine, rock rose, magnolia, and many other indigenous flowers and flowering shrubs. A few yards from the tomb is a spring of delicious water, issuing from a rude basin cut into the rock. Two elegant willow trees, of large growth, decorate the head and foot of the grave; and the whole area around it is planted with geraniums, myrtle, dwarf lilac and passion flower, with various other flowers, &c., some of which are (from the delightful temperature of the climate in all seasons) ever in bloom; causing an everlasting spring in this earthly paradise.

Having sauntered round the valley, and cut some stocks from the geraniums immediately touching the tomb, and taking a few slips from the willow trees for the purpose of transplanting in England, we bade farewell to Buonaparte and his tomb, and retraced our steps to Huttsgate. As we were to sail that evening, I had not time to proceed on to Longwood, which I at first intended, so returned to James's Town; and at Mr. Thomas's, where I dined, was shown Buonaparte's famous looking-glass. It is the largest I ever saw in one plate: I fancy it is sixty inches in width, by eighty or ninety in height, in a plain black frame, without gilding or any other ornament. His bed bell-ropes were also at Mr. Thomas's; they are of silk, gilt. In fact, all his furniture is distributed in the respectable houses about the town; and I have no doubt, but in time to come they will be valuable.

The climate of St. Helena, I should imagine,

imagine, would be very salubrious. Storms of any kind are seldom felt, thunder and lightning are hardly known; nor, since its first discovery, has it been visited by earthquakes, or volcanoes; although it is evident, from the substance of which it is composed, that it is of volcanic origin: for not a vestige of primitive rock is to be met with on the whole island; and from its rugged, fantastic and mis-shapen hills and deep ravines, there can be no doubt but it has been shook by earthquakes to its very base; and its being everlastingly fanned with a gentle breeze from the sea, renders it delightfully serene, pleasant and healthy.

A tolerably correct idea of the temperature may be formed, from the circumstance of the thermometer at James's Town never rising beyond 79, or falling below 71; and at Longwood from 72 to 64, averaging for the year, in the town, 74, and at Longwood 66. The greatest drawback on the inhabitants arises from want of rain: droughts have been known to last as long as three years, which destroyed almost all the cattle, and withered every appearance of vegetation; however, this misfortune rarely occurs, and when it does, the droughts are generally only of a few months' duration.

Agriculture is not in a very flourishing state, owing, in a great measure, to the rockiness of the soil, and unevenness of the land, which will not admit the plough, except in very few places; and partly to the folly of the farmers, who sooner than reduce the price of their produce have, in some instances, suffered it to rot on the ground. The consequences are, that the high price of provisions and stock, and the difficulty of procuring it at any price, has driven the shipping that would otherwise call here for supplies, to other ports, where they are more readily and cheaply obtained. This deprives the island of its foreign market, and leaves the inhabitants entirely dependant on local resources, or on a chance ship now and then; and the company's ships from India, which are obliged to call there, and who only remain for a day or two. As a convincing proof of the bad policy of keeping up high prices, twenty-nine sail of vessels passed the island, in the course of the present month (February 1825), without one of them putting in, or having any communication with the shore.

The population of St. Helena may be

estimated above 5,000: of which the men are 160; women, 270; boys, 200; girls, 240: making 870 whites.

Blacks — men, 400; women, 320; boys, 310; girls, 330: making 1,360.

Company's slaves, 98; free blacks, 500; Chinese, 300; Lascars, 12: making 910;—total, 3,140: add troops and their families about 2,000 = 5,140.

The stock of black cattle (oxen and cows) are about 3,000; sheep, goats and hogs, 5,000; pigeons and poultry in great numbers, with a few horses, sheep and asses, constitute the whole stock of the island.

The defences of St. Helena are amazingly strong, and kept in fine order. James's Town and Bay are defended by a strong line and ditch in front; by a tremendous battery or ladder in the west; and by Munden's, Rupert's Hill, and Bank's Batteries on the east. In short, every assailable point round the coast is well fortified; and wherever a gun can be placed, there is one to be seen peeping from among the rocks. It is, in my opinion, the strongest place belonging to the British dominions, Gibraltar excepted: yet, from its local situation, inaccessibility, and interior resources, it would be a much more difficult conquest than Gibraltar.

I should have observed that there are several good shops here, where India goods are sold very cheap, particularly at the company's stores: but so far we were unfortunate, being here only on the Sunday, when every place was closed; so that we were disappointed in getting bargains, or seeing the inside of the shops, or stores. Having seen as much of St. Helena as the few hours, I was on shore, would admit, and picked up all the information I could collect respecting it, I returned on board at five o'clock, having been seven hours on shore; and we made sail towards England at 7 p.m., with a light pleasant breeze from the south.

28th February. Light airs and fine weather running down the trades. 5th March.—Made the Island of Ascension. This island, like St. Helena, is of volcanic origin; and is bare, rugged and unproductive. It does not rise to so great a height as St. Helena. It is famous for turtle and samphire,* the only refreshment to be got there; is destitute of fresh water, and is not inhabited. We had a sloop of war's establishment, at

* A plant preserved in pickle.

at Ascension, during Buonaparte's exile at St. Helena, which I believe is not withdrawn, as the English flag was flying on Cross Hill as we passed; it is in lat. $7^{\circ} 55'$, and long. $14^{\circ} 16'$. The weather continued fine, with light airs: rate of sailing between four and five knots an hour. Crossed the equator on the 10th March, in long. $19^{\circ} 20'$. From this time to the 17th, had light breezes and fine weather, averaging a run of about 100 miles a day. Spoke an American schooner, from Bordeaux to Pernambuco, in lat. $6^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $25^{\circ} 5'$. Fresh breezes, with occasional showers

of rain. 25th.—Theodore De Fuscher departed this life; committed his body to the deep in lat. $20^{\circ} 21'$, and long. $35^{\circ} 17'$; light airs and fine weather. 30th.—Boarded the brig Africa, from Greenock to Honduras, out twenty-seven days, in lat. $25^{\circ} 19'$, and long. $35^{\circ} 34'$, from whom we received a very seasonable supply of potatoes and fish,

* * * * *

23d April. — Pleasant, with light breezes, and clear weather; made the west end of the Isle of Wight; out from Mauritius 101 days.

THE INQUIRER.—NO. III.

Has the World Existed from Eternity?

THE advice we should give to every reader who has not the habit of deep and intense thinking is, to pass over this paper altogether; for these are not subjects to parrot about: and what but parrots are we, when we repeat, upon any subject, what we have merely heard, or read, without question or examination—in short, without fully and completely understanding, not only every syllable that is said, or written, but the applicability or non-applicability of every sentence to the subject, and the pertinency or insufficiency of every position and induction, to the premises and to the conclusion. Yet the severe examination and the intensity of thought such subjects require, are, to many readers, painful:—to some, insupportable. It is for this reason that we are somewhat shy of giving place to such subjects in our pages. Yet, a Magazine should have something to suit all tastes; and, while there are few, perhaps, who read every line of such a miscellany, there are some to whom a strenuous exertion of the intellect is an agreeable—nay, sometimes, even a necessary recreation. There are minds, as well as bodies, that cannot be kept in health, without some portion of that exercise, in which the faculties, as the muscles, must be strained to their utmost strength. Among exercises of the intellectual class that require an effort of this description, must be regarded all arguments and investigations which have reference to matter and spirit—to origin and eternity—to space and infinitude. Upon trials of their strength in exercises like these, there are some minds that cannot forbear occasionally entering; and though, after repeatedly putting forth, and perseveringly exerting their utmost powers, and concentrating their energies to the point proposed, till they feel the brain pinched, as it were, or screwed between a vice, they still find something which their comprehension cannot master:—they must, nevertheless, go to it again.

Art thou one of these, reader? If not, pass over this paper. If thou art,—thy attention may not be thrown away.

We remember, many years ago, to have heard Dr. Young say—during a discussion at the Lyceum Medicum, which was getting a little metaphysical,—that “it was good to go a little way into the dark sometimes, that we might know how far we could see.” And for minds that can bear the experiment, so it is; but there are some people who can never go beyond the twilight, without seeing phantoms and buggaboos. Let such never enter into “the dark impalpable obscure” of metaphysics. Such inquiries require *nerve* as well as *intellect*—or the latter becomes mastered by the imagination; and superstition, or mysticism (mental diseases both, which are only modifications of insanity), are almost inevitably engendered.

The only real use of such inquiries is, that they exercise the intellect; and it ought to be pure intellect, and nothing else, that is exercised upon them. The dogmas of authority, on the one hand—and the sport of the fancy, the vagueness of conjecture, or the flourishes of rhetoric, on the other—are equally out of place. It is pure unsophisticated logic alone that must be trusted to on these occasions, in which every individual word, as well as position, is weighed, and considered, and comprehended; in which not a syllable is out of its place, nor a syllable admitted that is superfluous: for, in close reasoning, we must have a language as close. Whatever is not necessary to the sense, is likely to lead us *from* it; and, in revising or examining an argument upon such subjects, the first care ought to be, to draw a pen through every syllable that is not necessary to the expression of the thought.

These observations may tend to shew—that if there are few who are fit to read upon such subjects, there can be very, very few indeed, who are fit to write upon them.

Very

Very little assistance, in this path, is to be expected from those who, after having been metaphysical in their poetry, become poetical in their metaphysics, and would atone by their flourishes in the latter for the abstraction of the former.*

In this respect, our Correspondent, "The Inquirer," seems to have treated his subject fairly: he has given his reasonings in their simple nakedness. It is for the reader to examine their validity and conclusiveness.

With respect to the commentator, the notes he has deemed it proper to subjoin seem to have reference to the logic, rather than to the doctrine; and it is not to be taken for granted that, wherever he disputes the validity of the reasoning, he disallows the doctrine. The conclusion would be no fair induction, even, if the differences were much wider than they are, for, the doctrine we agree with *may be* weakly, and that which we dissent from *may be* powerfully, sustained:—an axiom which (though not applicable in the present instance) should never be forgotten, by those who look to controversial reasoning for the test of truth. Mastery, in argument, is no demonstration of what ought to be *trowed*, any more than trial by combat is a test of what ought to be held legally just. Victory, in either case, may depend upon the comparative strength and skill of the combatants; as the real balance of a disputed account may be in favour of him who has not arithmetic enough to detect the false calculations by which the more subtle litigant may have contrived to embarrass the statements. The reader, therefore, should examine for himself the *pro* and *con*, wherever he finds any controversy; and should argue the matter with his own mind—independently: as he should, also, the grounds upon which the commentator pushes the argument still further, and, from the individuality of a world, extends his inquiry to universal matter.

But we have said, perhaps, more than enough. We leave the Inquirer and the Commentator to speak for themselves.—EDITOR.

* Such, however, is frequently the case with minds of very extraordinary endowments, and equally extraordinary attainments: but they are endowments in chaos—acquisitions in wreck and disorder. The faculties are jumbled together, and become scattered with like confusion over every subject; and, with all their vastness and their splendour, are of no more use to those who appeal to them, than the prostrate ruins of some magnificent edifice, to those who seek protection from the inclemencies of the elements.

1. **W**HATEVER has existed from eternity, must have existed of itself, not by means of another; for nothing could exist before it from which it could receive its being.

2. Every thing, therefore, that has existed from eternity, must be self-existent. On the other hand, whatever is self-existent must have existed from eternity.

3. For if it have not, there must have been a time when it began to be; and, if so, then something without itself gave it beginning; for, if something without itself did not give it beginning, then something within must; and one part must have existed in consequence of another—which, in a self-existent being, is *impossible*. (a)

4. I say, *impossible*; for, whatever is self-existent cannot be divided into parts, or, which is the same thing, is not divisible; for, if it were, then it behaved every part to be self-existent: (b) and, as every thing that is divisible may be divided *ad infinitum*, we should then have an infinite number of self-existent beings, which is equally *impossible*.

5. For, if any thing exist of itself, there can be nothing else to control its existence, or, what is the same thing, it must be superior to every thing else;

and, consequently, *omnipotent*—seeing a superiority to every thing else is all we mean by omnipotence. (c)

6. But there cannot be two omnipotent beings; because, either they would agree in every respect, and consequently be one and the same, which is absurd; or they would differ, and then each would oppose and annihilate the power of each, which is inconsistent with omnipotence.

7. There is, therefore, only one self-existent being, and that being has been demonstrated to be omnipotent, eternal, indivisible, and, consequently, immaterial.

8. The visible world, however, is material, and divisible; it is, therefore, not self-existent, and, consequently, has not existed from eternity. (d)

9. But the world may be further proved not to be self-existent; for all the parts of it are produced in succession, by some previous external cause: now, if all the parts be the effect of some external cause, the whole must be the effect of an external cause; for what may be said of all the parts, may, also, be said of the whole.

That all the parts, however, are the effects of an external cause, appears from this—that, in the animal kingdom,

no son can exist without a father; in the vegetable, no plant without a seed; and, in the mineral, no stone without a collection of the requisite component parts.

Should it be said, that these are not properly new existences, but only changes and modifications of matter,—I ask, whence do these changes arise—from themselves, or from another?

Does that particular modification of matter, the body of man, exist by his own will, or his own command? Does it not rather begin to be—continue to be—and cease to be—not only without his will, but by means of which he is ignorant, which are at once external to him, and independent of him?

If then man cannot produce even this change, or modification, with respect to his own body, much less can he create, or produce the materials of which it is formed.

But, if man can do neither of these, much less can the other parts of the universe; inasmuch as he is superior to all the other parts with which we are acquainted.

But, if all the parts of the universe are thus changed and produced, independent of themselves, the same must be true of the whole.

Ergo:—the universe is not self-existent—but the effect of some external cause; and, as every effect necessarily exists posterior to its cause, it follows, that it cannot have existed from eternity.

Again, whatever is self-existent, must necessarily be independent of all other things for the continuance of its existence.

But every thing in the universe is dependent on something without itself for the continuance of its existence. Thus, for example, the inhabitants of the earth depend on it for a supply of nourishment, as well as upon the other elements for things essential to life; and they cease to exist, *at least, in a certain form*, as soon as these are denied. The earth itself depends on the other planets for the place it holds in the universe; and the whole system is held together by an attractive power, which operates, from without, on every part of it, which is unknown to it, and independent of it.

If, then, the universe is not independent, with respect to the continuance of its form and place, much less will it be so with respect to the continuance of its existence: and, if it be not independent with respect to the continu-

ance of its existence, much less will it be so with respect to existence itself: and if not independent with respect to existence itself—it cannot be self-existent; and, if it is not self-existent, it follows, from what was demonstrated above, that it cannot have existed from eternity.

COMMENTATOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

3. (a) The first and second clauses seem to be postulates that are evidently unquestionable. This third might be equally so, but that there seems to be something unguarded, or, at least, *premature*, in the affirmation that it is impossible that one *part* of an eternal being should have existed in consequence of another part. The question of infinitude, as opposed to space or boundary, it should be remembered, has not yet been considered; and, barring this suggestion, there does not seem any actual impossibility in the idea of an eternally self-existent being* emanating new parts, or possessing the power of self-multiplication. It may be questioned, also, whether this argument does not, in one respect, go further than the author intends (this, however, would be no impeachment of its validity—he who seeks for abstract truth must not be startled at what are called consequences!)—whether it might not form a link in the chain of induction to prove the eternity of matter also. But of this hereafter.

4. (b) No: not self-existent *as a part*; but a *part of the self-existent*. Deny the eternity of matter, and it is more difficult to get over the proposition that the world itself, and all the worlds, are part of the self-existent.† If matter emanated from deity, it is, or was, a part of deity: for that which emanates from must have pertained to—must have been a part of that from whence it emanated. Extend the mathematical dictum that follows in this clause to infinitude of expanse—nay, confine it to eternity of duration—and see the inextricable difficulties in which all ques-

* *Istent*, if we had such a word, we ought to say—for it is difficult to conceive, unless we mean to deny his infinitude, how the particle *ex* can be any way applied to deity.

† Let it not be forgotten that the question of the eternity or non-eternity of matter does not necessarily involve the question of the creation or non-creation of any given world, or system of worlds.

tions of this description are involved. It is impossible to conceive that either eternity or infinitude are divisible into parts: or if parts are admitted, every part, however sub-multiplied, is equal to the whole; for that which is illimitable, in all directions, is incapable of diminution. It is a circle, of which every part is the centre. The eternity that begins to day (if eternity could begin) is as much an eternity, and as long an eternity, as that which began a thousand, or a million, or a hundred thousand million years ago.

5. (c) This clause is not equally self-evident with some of the precedent. Nor is the term omnipotent satisfactorily defined. Who, indeed, has ever satisfactorily defined it? Mr. Coleridge, when once hard pressed upon the subject, at last triumphantly exclaimed—"He has all the power that *is*: he cannot have the power that *is not*." But, notwithstanding the triumphant tone, this definition sets limits to omnipotence; and, supposing the definition just, what becomes of the *impossibility* of more than one eternally self-existent? If indestructibility be an inherent quality, or attribute of a self-existent, there is, or can be, no power of destroying it; and, consequently, Mr. Coleridge's *omnipotent* could not possess such power. The phrase *superiority to every thing else* comes in a *less* questionable shape. But still superiority of power does not necessarily infer the power, much less the need or will, of annihilating—especially, annihilating any thing else that (however subordinate to operation) should also be self-existent. I refer, of course, merely to the validity of the argument, and the satisfactoriness of the definitions; and, most assuredly, have not the slightest inclination to advocate the hypothesis of a plurality of gods.*

8. (d) We come now to something more tangible to our imperfect reason,—the *visible world*: because, here our finite senses (upon which, after all, our

boasted faculty of ratiocination is altogether dependent!) furnish us with some data from which to argue: and all that relates to the existence of this world (the *organic* existence—the *created* world, or visible system of worlds) seems to be satisfactory. At least, there are data quite sufficient that might be appealed to, which would seem to demonstrate, by the light of reason alone, the non-eternity of our world and planetary system.* But the arguments of our correspondent go no further: they do not even *touch* the question of the eternity or non-eternity of matter: except by inference, where he says, that a being omnipotent, eternal, and indivisible, is, *consequently*, immaterial. That every thing in our world decays, as we call it—that is to say, disorganizes—is evident to our senses; but our senses, also, when employed in experimental inquiry and research, equally prove to us that nothing, in reality, perishes:—generation and decay, organization and disorganization, concretion and solution, in animal, vegetable and mineral—in solid and in fluid—go on in perpetual revolution; but nothing is annihilated—nothing is actually destroyed. The constituents seem to be imperishable, though the aggregate identities change. Mutation is every where—material extinction no where. The researches of science, the analyses of experimental philosophy, the extended familiarity with the processes and phenomena of nature, nay, the every-day experience of our ordinary senses, all, as far as they go, when calmly reflected upon, seem to *affirm*, not to *negative*, the idea of the eternity of matter. Nor, let it be observed (though this is no part, in reality, of the *abstract* question,) does this hypothesis gainsay, in any respect, the truth of the Mosaic account of the creation. Revelation itself carries us no further than to a chaos—a chaos from which arose our planetary system: and chaos is matter as much as is crea-
tion;

* We admit the discrimination, and consider the whole of this disquisition as a trial of the intellect: as "a journey into the dark to discover how far we can see." Yet we perceive ourselves, at every step, on the brink of a precipice, and tremble at our temerity in admitting this disquisition into our columns, lest it should betray our correspondents into the heat of theological controversy. We *trust*, however, that the instant it shall assume such an aspect the discussion will close.—EDIT.

* With respect to the sun, however, the centre of our system, it seems to be admitted among the learned in astronomical science, that La Place has demonstrated it to be constituted with attributes for eternal existence. But in this there is nothing inconsistent with the idea of new creations, the decay of old, "the war of elements," that may ultimately produce "the wreck of matter, and the crash of subordinate worlds."

tion; and to make a world out of a chaos needs a creating power as much as it does to fill a vacuum out of primitive immateriality.

At any rate, of the non-eternity of the world we inhabit, and, consequently, of individual origin or creation, there seems to be presumptive evidence abundant: of its eternal existence none. We should say, arguing from analogy, and from what can be known of its history, that our world has all the appearance of being yet but young. (Six thousand years, or even sixteen, as the Chinese would make it, is youth—the comparative magnitude of the world, with its puny inhabitants, considered!) And comparing the progress, in many respects, of the latter, with their condition in former centuries, we should say that the human race, considered as an aggregate, seems but just to have burst the swaths of infancy. The existence of this world from all eternity, it is impossible for a moment to believe. The necessity of creation, or of a creating power—of the dissolution and regeneration of worlds—is therefore not meddled with, in any respect, by an inquiry into the eternity of what we call matter.*

To deny the eternity of matter (as far, at least, as any argument in the paper now in question goes,) seems to involve much of the same difficulty that is involved in the denial of an eternal self-existent being. It *divides* eternity—it makes two eternities: an eternity before the creation of matter, and another eternity *commencing* with the creation of matter. A *commencing* eternity!!! Nay, it does worse. As far as attributes are concerned, it makes two eternal self-existent minds. It makes a completely changeable and changed deity, with a complete mutation of attributes—who had existed through one eternity—or, what is the same in idea, but still more absurd in terms, through *one half of eternity*, without any disposition to create even matter; a more than epicurean deity—exclusively self-wrapped; and then to have bethought him of creating matter, that he might live another eternity, or other half of eternity, a creator of

worlds. There is an apparent absurdity in the very statement of this proposition, which almost excites a smile. I have no disposition, however, to throw ridicule upon the subject; and if I could find any terms less ludicrous, in which the idea could be stated, I would instantly draw the pen through what I have written.

In the idea of an eternal succession and revolution of created and dissolving, disorganizing and regenerating worlds, there is no equal difficulty. We cannot, indeed, form a positive idea (our minds cannot grasp it) of an eternal revolution of organizing and disorganizing systems—of new worlds eternally rising out of the wreck of old worlds, and of old worlds eternally hastening to decay. Nor can we form a positive idea of eternity, or of a self-existent being; but we can form these latter ideas *negatively*; and our reason readily admits them, because they cannot be denied without involving a positive contradiction. The affirmative of eternity and an eternal self-existence is only *beyond* our comprehension—the denial is *contrary* to our comprehension; and many things that are beyond our comprehension may, and must actually be: but that which is contrary to comprehension cannot be. In this predicament of being *beyond*, but *not contrary* to comprehension, the idea of the eternity of matter, and the eternal revolution of organized and disorganizing planets—of creation and decay—may, perhaps, on dispassionate investigation, be found to stand. Nay, we have some data (as has already been shewn, from the evidence of our own senses, and what we know of the history of terrestrial phenomena) that may lead us some way, by analogy, to such a conclusion. It does not go the whole length, indeed. We do not see planets shedding their seeds to sow new worlds, like vegetables; or generating, like animals; nor can reason, or even credulity believe they do so: neither do metals, rocks, or minerals shed their autumn seeds, or multiply by sexual intercourse:—they have laws of growth, concretion, solution, and production of their own. But we do see, and we *do know*, that all that we see is a perpetual series of decay and renovation, of dissolution and new organization; and, that matter, though it change its form, does not perish: and where evidence and analogy fail us, there we escape (and there only, as

* It signifies little into what elements the chemistry of metaphysics, or the metaphysics of chemistry, may resolve it. There is something cognizable to our senses, which we call matter; and that is the object of our inquiry.

far as reason goes, are we called upon to (escape) from doubt and contradiction, into the acknowledgment of an eternal self-existent power; who fashions and controls, sustains and organizes and modifies the whole. Beyond this, we only dream, perhaps, when we think we are demonstrating; or bewilder ourselves in cheerless scepticism, "And find no end, in wandering mazes lost."

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PANACEA, or WHOLE ART of MEDICINE.

I WAS favoured with a copy of the following curiosity a short time ago, and it appears to me very deserving of a place in your useful Magazine. As this is an age fruitful with inventions and discoveries for benefiting mankind, the discovery of this *panacea*, for the cure of all human ills, is surely none of the least. T. H.

25th Oct. 1825.

Extract of a Letter of Advice from Dr. —, of London, to a young Practitioner in the Country.

ALL medical learning, professional skill,
Depends on the knack of prescribing blue pill;
For on whatever part of the frame is the ill,
The liver's in fault, you must order blue pill.
You may join it with fox-glove, or join it with squill,
The only effective ingredient's blue pill.
The liver is torpid, the bile is bad, still
You change the secretion by dose of blue pill.
Bile, white, brown, or black, no difference still:
It must all be set right by the famous blue pill.
Whether raging with fever, or shivering with chill,
Your chylopoetic must fight with blue pill.
From your eyes, from your nose, should water distil,
'Tis your bile that's defective, so down goes blue pill.
No peppermint-water, no water of dill,
For wind can gain credit against the blue pill.
Thyme, marjoram, rue, Sir, you need not distil,
Their virtue's concentrated in the blue pill.
To line their own pockets the doctors must fill,
'Gainst reason, and logic, and 'gainst your own will,
Your doctor persuades you to take the blue pill.
He swears that your cure he thus soon will fulfil;
Open-mouth'd you believe him, and down goes blue pill.
Oh! it gladdens my heart, and it makes my nerves thrill,
To think of the cures that are made by blue pill.
This truth in your mind let me ever instil,
Your fortune is made if you manage blue pill.
I should worry myself, and should wear out my quill,
To describe half the charms of the wondrous blue pill.
By experience, by study, by whatever you will,
You'll be reckoned a fool if you give not blue pill.
By it, though your patients you afterwards kill,
You've the present advantage, so stick to blue pill.
Should your patient survive it!!!—well pleas'd with your skill,
He will trumpet your fame, and the fame of blue pill.
And the doctor will bring the best grist to his mill,
Who prescribes with least mercy the mighty blue pill.

Bath. — GIBBS.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 417.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE establishment of Literary and Scientific Institutions; will render the commencement of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, a memorable epoch in the career of knowledge; nor will the establishment of Mechanics' Schools and Institutions be, among these, one of the least prominent features. No unprejudiced person can presume to doubt that, when the minds of the mass of the population shall be directed, scientifically, to their respective occupations, an immense accession of useful talent and discovery will be the result; and which must contribute, not only to individual welfare, in numerous instances, as well as to the prosperity of the empire generally; but it must also tend, in an eminent degree, to such extension of the intercourse between nations, both near and remote, that the means for increasing greatly the sum-total of human happiness, must unavoidably become more certain and assured. I take these results to be the necessary consequence of the more general diffusion of knowledge of all kinds, *provided* a very moderate share of adroitness only be adopted in presenting those means to mankind; and it is really astonishing that persons are still to be found who are desirous to throw every obstacle in the way of that beneficent consummation, so long and so ardently desired by every sincere and intelligent well-wisher to the happiness of our species; namely, that of making every member of the community a rational and intelligent being.

As to the Mechanics' Institutions—in answer to the silly cavils raised against them, is it no trifling consideration to divert the labourer and the mechanic from the *alc-house* to the *lecture-room*; from the debasing and demoralizing effects of bacchanalian orgies, to the calm deductions of science? the tranquilizing, yet pleasing perusal of the scientific treatise, the argumentative Review, or to the varied contents of the now well-edited and well-written Magazine? or to the spirited essay, sparkling with all the vivid corruscations of wit and of intelligence? "Knowledge," one of the greatest masters of science has told us, "is power." And without knowledge what is man? Need I answer, too often a brute; and sometimes a terrible brute too.

But this is by no means ALL which these institutions are capable of accomplishing;

plishing; nor all which they will accomplish. Besides introducing more adroitness and skill in the respective departments of the useful sciences, a refinement of thought and action will necessarily result from altered habits and modes of life. When the pipe and the pot shall give way to the book and the lecture-room, we may soon expect to find, besides, a disposition to get rid of habits at once low and vulgar, and the introduction of more delicate ideas, and the excitement of purer feelings. I calculate, also, on a considerable diminution of that taste for low buffoonery and theatrical inanities, which is now, unfortunately, so prevalent; and although, for wise and substantial reasons, no religious dogmas are to be taught professedly in these seminaries, it does not follow that moral truth shall not be inculcated: indeed many of the books now found in them and circulating among the members indirectly do this; but surely it would be quite consistent with these establishments to direct the minds of their members, either by lectures or otherwise, to an occasional consideration of that moral fitness and propriety of conduct which becomes all, and which so materially contributes to individual, as well as general happiness.

This being done, as I dare say it ultimately will be, and I think ought to be, there can be no doubt of the beneficial tendency of these large, and in every way powerful associations. The more those who labour become capable of thinking and reasoning justly, the more readily may they be governed by rational motives presented to their understanding; and consequently the less refractory and turbulent will they become; and the more also must they become convinced that violence is, of all means, the least calculated to operate beneficially. It is the quality of well-directed knowledge to produce peaceful dispositions, and submission to unavoidable accidents and privations.

Away then with the anility, the folly of opposing the education of the people. Ignorance is one of the most prolific sources of vice, crime and misery. That government is the best, is the most stable, which is built, not upon the ignorance, the prejudices, or passions of the people, but upon their interest and their knowledge; and that government which promotes these in the best manner, will be most likely to render a people happy; and, therefore, contented and or-

derly. That Great Britain is in the way of doing this I sincerely hope; and I also hope that no one will throw any obstacle in the way of so beneficial a consummation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

AT a time when new literary establishments are springing up in every part of the metropolis, it may be useful to call the attention of those who are seeking for improvement, to those which are already existing, and some of which are possessed of advantages which, perhaps, some of the new have not.

The utility of debating-societies has been frequently proved in the pages of your valuable Magazine, and, therefore, requires no farther commendations of mine. One of the oldest, and best arranged societies of this description, and the one to which I wish now to call the attention of your readers, is the Philomathic Institution, in Burton-street. It was founded in the year 1807, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex; and consists of subscribing and honorary members, both of whom are proposed to, and elected by, fourteen directors, who are themselves chosen every half year.

The society meets every Tuesday evening, for the purpose of discussing literary and other questions, previously selected by a majority of votes, and from which, such as refer to religion and party politics are (as usual) excluded. Besides these meetings, there are others on Fridays, in which original compositions are read, or lectures given, by the members. Of these, and of the debates, the best are selected, and published quarterly in the Society's journal, lately established, which also contains reviews, written by members of the institution.* This journal shows many of its articles to be the work of inexperienced writers, although of such as have evidently thought for themselves, and are earnestly and honestly seeking for truth, and, therefore, deserve public encouragement.

To give your readers a better idea of the labours of this institution, I transcribe a few of the questions, &c. of the

* The last number of the Philomathic Journal contains the substance of a discussion on capital punishment, which may deserve your perusal and notice.

the present quarter, from a card now lying before me, and on which I am happy to observe such names as those of Dr. Birkbeck, Mr. Brougham, Sir Anthony Carlisle, &c. as honorary members.

Lectures—On the History of Surgery, by Mr. Pettigrew.

On Ethics (the 5th), by Dr. Collyer.

On the English Language; On the History of the Teutonic Languages and Literature; On the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth of Man and Brutes; On Criminal Jurisprudence. By subscribing members.

Essays—Influence of Education; Principal Cause of the Darkness of the Middle Ages; Influence of Marriage on Literary Pursuits; The Deaths of Seneca and Lucan, a dramatic scene; On Physiognomy; The Morality of Arithmetic; Noah and Superstition, poems.

The *questions* on the list are thirteen, of which, in order to save your valuable space, I will only say that *two* are historical, *two* purely literary, *five* refer to legislature and political economy, and the rest to education and ethics.

It has lately been proposed to extend the plan of the institution, by raising a fund through shares, for the purpose of uniting with it an extensive library, and providing for regular scientific lectures. But I hope that this plan will not succeed: and for this reason in particular, that the spirit of harmony and fellowship, which now distinguishes this institution, would be destroyed; since, to be admitted a member, would depend on nothing but the ability of purchasing a share. Such institutions as embrace the objects, and are, consequently, under the regulations alluded to, are very useful, and ought to be encouraged; but the Philomathic is established on different principles, from which it ought not to depart.

Visitors are admitted to the lectures and discussions, by tickets from the members; and I have sometimes seen there an audience of from two to three hundred persons, a great proportion of which was composed of ladies.

Hadlow Street, 4th Nov. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

IF you think the following account of the occupation of a few acres of land, by the poor in this parish, worth a place in your valuable Miscellany, you will have the goodness to insert

it. The land belongs to the parish, and is in the hands of trustees: it consists of nearly thirty acres; but some of it being subject to flood, only twenty-one acres are let to the poor, and are thus divided:—six pieces, of one acre each; twenty-one and a-half pieces, half an acre each; and eighteen pieces, one rood each. It is tythe free, and let subject to the following regulations, which are printed, and each of the occupiers is furnished with a copy:

1st. That the land shall be only let for one year, and possession given on the 29th day of September, in each year.

2d. That two pounds is to be the rent per acre, including all town dues, and so in proportion for any less quantity.

3d. That the said rent be paid into the hand of the treasurer, appointed by the trustees, at any time in the course of the year, *viz.* on or before the 29th day of September in each year; and any sum not less than one shilling, will be received on the first Monday evening in each month.

4th. That the land be occupied in the following manner, *viz.* the occupier shall not crop more than half his land with any kind of grain; and it is required that the other half shall be planted with potatoes, or some other vegetables; and that five loads of manure per acre (or in that proportion for any less quantity) shall be laid on the land every year.

5th. That a committee of three of the trustees shall be appointed annually, in the month of September, to superintend the management of the same land, and to whom application may be made by any of the occupiers, for any necessary purposes.

6th. That if any occupier is found neglectful in the cultivation of his land, after examination and direction given by the committee, he shall not be permitted to hold it more than one year.

7th. That no occupier will be suffered to relet his land.

8th. That no occupier will be allowed to plough his land, but required to cultivate it solely by spade husbandry.

9th. That no occupier who is at work for the parish, or for any employer, shall be allowed to work upon his land after six o'clock in the morning, or before six o'clock in the evening, without permission from his master.

10th. That each occupier shall keep

his own allotment of fence in good repair, under the direction of the committee.

11th. Any occupier, who shall be detected in any act of dishonesty, shall forfeit his land.

12th. It is expected, that every occupier shall attend some place of worship, at least, once every Sunday; and should he neglect to do so without sufficient cause, after being warned by the committee, he shall be deprived of his land.

13th. No occupier shall be allowed to trespass upon another's land in going to or from his own allotment.

14th. That no occupier shall work on a Sunday.

15th. That if any occupier, who is an habitual drunkard, or frequenter of public houses, shall, after being reproved by the committee, still persist in the same, he shall be deprived of his land.

N.B.—It is determined that this last rule will be strictly enforced as well as the rest.

The quality of the land is good, and worth to a farmer about the rent that is given for it; it varies from a good strong loam to a rich light turnip soil (provincially red-land); it has been occupied three years, this Michaelmas (1825), by the poor; and the crops, with hardly a single exception, have been remarkably fine: indeed, I think, full one-third more than is usually grown by the farmers in the neighbourhood; which may be principally attributed to cultivation by the spade instead of the plough. The wheats have averaged full five quarters per acre—indeed, some superior managers have got more than twelve bushels upon their rood of land; the potatoes, from two to three bushels per square rod; and what little barley they grow, at about the rate of seven to eight quarters per acre; the peas about five or six quarters: besides which they grow various kind of vegetables—as onions, cabbages, beans, &c. The wheat and barley have been some of it drilled, and some broad-cast. I think, upon the whole, the drilled has been rather superior; but the difference is by no means great. I am convinced it has materially increased the comforts of the poor. Some who never fattened a pig before in their lives, are now enabled to do it, and feed them up to from ten to seventeen or eighteen score. The rent has been paid on Michaelmas-day, or before, with the greatest punctua-

lity. One only has, at present, been turned out for breach of rules; though there are two or three more under notice. There are now more applications for land than can be accommodated. Indeed, I believe I may safely say, that two or three times as much land might very properly be immediately let in the same way in this parish.

G.W.W.

*Spratton, near Northampton,
October 1st, 1825.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir:

IT has pleased your Correspondent Mr. Jennings (See M.M. Oct., p. 231) to take up rather warmly a passing observation of mine, on the "sweetened cream and water" of the sonnetteering poet Mr. Bowles, in the essay I troubled you with (Aug. p. 12), on the controverted rank of Pope as a poet; and to be very angry with me, because I did not sign my own proper name to that essay.

I am very sorry, of course, Sir, to have wounded the critical sensibility of Mr. Jennings, or, of any other of the admirers of the cream-and-water school; and, still more grieved, that there should be certain reasons which make it not quite decorous for me to step forward with my card in my hand, to meet the challenge of that gentleman, and, in the open gaze of all your numerous readers, shed my avowed ink in the desperate conflict to which he so gallantly invites me. But, Sir, though I have my reasons, on the present occasion, for preferring the customary inglorious mode of miscellaneous bush-fighting, to the more glorious and chivalrous mode of open duel, to which my antagonist rushes forth to invite me, I beg leave to assure Mr. Jennings, that it is from no disrespect to him that I decline the honour of inscribing my name as his opponent, on the eternal columns of your temple of Philosophy and the Muses: for, though not exactly agreeing with all the critical opinions of Mr. Jennings, I can truly say, without the least flattery or dissimulation, that I have read with great pleasure whatever of his production has fallen into my hands; and, as a constant reader of the Monthly Magazine, should be happy to meet with his name there more frequently. I trust, however, that as a combatant, especially as I have not the least intention of being personal to him, he will be content to meet me in my vizor.

I am

I am sorry, indeed, that our encounter has been so long delayed: for, though I do not think that a casual essayist is called upon to enter into controversy upon every incidental remark which he may throw out, in the course of a slight and unmethodical dissertation; and still less, that he should be called upon to load his careless pages with critical notes, analyses, and quotations from every author whom he may happen in his way to mention, with an epithet either of censure or commendation—yet, most assuredly, if other and indispensable vocations had not engrossed my time, I should not so long have delayed some notice of the supposed “parrot-like injustice” imputed to me, with respect to Mr. Bowles.

With respect to the parroting part of the accusation, Sir, permit me in the outset to undeceive Mr. Jennings altogether, by assuring him, not only that I have not taken up my opinions of Mr. Bowles, or any other author, either from Capt. Medwin's contemptible inventions, or equally contemptible repetitions of the supposed loose conversations of Lord Byron, or from any thing really said or written by Lord Byron himself; but that I hold the trashy book-making, catch-penny farragoes of the Medwins, Dallases and Co., &c. quite in as much contempt as Mr. Jennings himself can possibly do. With respect to Lord Byron, I not only agree with Mr. Jennings, that he was one of those “who too often write for effect, and for effect only;” but I consider him (and trace the undeniable evidence of such estimation in almost every page of his writings) as being so completely in the habit of indulging and venting every brilliant conception of his own irregular and extraordinary mind, without the least consideration of its truth or accuracy, that I even doubt whether he had ever permitted himself to form what might properly be called a settled and digested opinion upon any one subject whatever—except the splendour and power of his own rapid and imaginative talent.* He was a comet-birth of eccentric genius that revolved not in the ordered sphere of analytic attraction: too vivid—too headlong—and too precipitate for the ratiocination of criticism: and, even if I were one of those who could be content to follow

in the wake of others, I should as soon think of taking an *ignis-fatuus* for my guide across a fen-bog, as Lord Byron for my director through the labyrinths of critical opinion. Supposing even that his Lordship did absolutely ever indulge his spleen, or his vanity, in “the silliness of the question, *what poets had we in 1795?*” so far from considering it as any proof of the settled contempt in which he held all the writers of that era (though some of those, I confess, whom Mr. Jennings has singled out, I should regard as of the *cream-and-water school*, and one or two of them, even, as *crab verjuice*), I should regard it as only one of those paradoxical sallies, in which men of wit and vivacity occasionally indulge, merely for the sport and absurdity of the thing, or to keep up the battledoor and shuttle-cock of conversational levity: or sometimes, perhaps, more in contempt for the understandings of those whom they are addressing, than for the talents of those whom they are pretending to decry; but certainly with no intention that any lick-spittle pick-phrase should record their rhodomontade as settled judgments and critical opinions, for the information of the world. Every man of genius and literature is not a Johnson, to converse in preconsidered dogmas and set phrases, with a Boswell and a note-book at his elbow, to transmit his oracular witticisms to posterity.

Mr. Bowles, therefore, if he troubles himself about it, and Mr. Bowles's admirer, may assure himself that my opinion of his sonnets, &c. has not been caught up from either Lord Byron, or Lord Byron's distorted shadow, Capt. Medwin. That opinion was, in fact, formed and settled long before ever the name of Byron was heard in the precincts of poetic literature; and the identical question which Lord Byron is reported to have put: “What could Coleridge mean, by praising Bowles's poetry as he does?” I had put to myself full thirty years ago, on seeing in Coleridge's own hand-writing, on the blank leaf of a copy of Bowles's sonnets, presented by him to a lady, among other extravagant encomiums, a protestation, that that little volume had “done him more good than any thing he had ever read, except his Bible.”

That the pietist may be very much delighted with the slipslop of some of these sonnets (the sugared “cream and water” of some of which have, I think, a little

* I hope I shall not be called upon for quotations to support this incidental opinion also.

little dash of opium, also); I can readily believe; but I must venture (notwithstanding the apparent taste of the age) to hazard an opinion, that piety is not always of necessity poetical, any more than genuine poetry is necessarily evangelical.

In one of these sonnets, if I recollect rightly (for I have not the volume by me, or I would turn to all Mr. Jennings's references), Mr. Bowles thus laments the loss of the lady of his heart:

"But it pleas'd God to take thee,—thou
didst go,

In youth and beauty *go to thy death bed,*
Even while, as yet, my dream of hope I fed.

"Be it so !

Ere yet I have known sorrow, and even now
The cold dews can I wipe from my sad brow."

Well then—wipe it, say I. If you are so piously resigned, why do you think of appealing to my sympathies in puling sing-song? This may be part of a goodly sermon, but it is no poetic inspiration. It may be good preparation for the communion-table, but it is no offering for the altar of the muses. In short, poetically speaking, what is it but sugared cream and water? It may be holy water, indeed, with which it is diluted; but it will have no better relish, on that account, for any but saintly palates. But it is the fashion of this school, as you, I think, Mr. Editor, have somewhere observed, to mingle together their poetry, their amours and their devotion; so that they cannot lament a lost mistress without talking about providence, or pay a compliment to a beautiful eyebrow, without seating God Almighty upon the arch. This sort of melange, to me at least, as far as poetry is concerned, appears to be in very bad taste; I must be permitted to doubt, whether it be not equally ambiguous piety. Some of those who have made use of it may be, and I dare say are, very sincere; but it must be confessed that it looks very like the cant of a would-be religious hypocrisy. Not that I am insensible to the charm of religious poesy, when it is at once really poetical and devotional. I kindle to enthusiasm with the divine Milton—I am soothed into interesting placidity by the pious and familiar colloquialism of Cowper. But then the poet should be either one thing or other: he should not attempt to mingle contraries. Cupid and the Evangelists make strange company, when invited to the same poetical party.

But to return—for Mr. Jennings, and you also, I suppose, will say, Sir, that I am but a rambling sort of essayist, when I get on my critical hobby-horse;—or, to resume my former metaphor,—not a bush-fighter only, but perpetually changing my bush!—To return to Mr. Bowles, and to the identical sonnet Mr. Jennings has selected for illustration: let us see whether there be not here, not only some sugared "cream and water," but also some adventitious incongruities to boot; and whether the ingredients, after all, be well compounded:—whether they are duly concocted (as the *word-mongers* might syllable it) to a felicitous concatenation of congruous homogeneity.* The poet thus begins:

"Whose was that gentle voice, that, whispering sweet"—

A natural inquiry enough, no doubt, when a poet, or any body else, hears a gentle voice, whispering sweet, and does not know where it comes from. But was the inquirer really in the dark upon this subject?

"Whose was that gentle voice, that whispering sweet,

Promis'd methought long days of bliss
sincere?

One would have thought that, without much of poetic inspiration, it might have been guessed which of the divinities it was that whispered such promises.

"Soothing, it stole on my deluded ear,
Most like soft music."

Wonderful! A *gentle* voice that whispered sweet, was *most* like *soft* music!

"Most like soft music, that *might* sometimes cheat—"

wonderful again! Soft *Music* might sometimes *cheat*!—Cheat what?

"that might sometimes cheat
Thoughts dark and drooping?"

If *dark* and *drooping* *thoughts* will suffer themselves to be beguiled by soft *Music*, that of the dice-box, perhaps, to the hazard-table, loo, or backgammon, it can be no additional marvel that they should sometimes be *cheated*: but, without the supposition of some such game, it is not very easy to conceive how the *cheatery* should take place:

* Again, I trust, I shall not be called upon to quote the identical word-mongers from whom I have borrowed this very scientific and luminous phraseology.

place:—except, perhaps, on the Royal, or at the Stock Exchange!

But now the poet—the dual-colloquist in this *dialogue between himself*!—begins to find out who, or what it was (as if he could ever have doubted the nature or character of that prepossession which filled his imagination with dreams of long days of bliss!—could he have suspected for a moment that it was Despair—Revenge—Remorse—Hatred—Fear, &c.), that suggested such dreams? Yes, he did doubt. But the sphynx has ceased; and now Œdipus expounds the riddle.*

“’Twas the voice of Hope!

Of love and social scenes it *seem’d* to speak
Of truth, of friendship, of affection meek—”

Seem’d to speak? What, did the voice of Hope only *seem* to speak of truth, friendship, and meek affection? In other words—Did it only *seem* to be truth, friendship and affection that the poet was hoping for—while, in reality, he was hoping for something else?

But let us see what these *seeming* objects of his hope were *seemingly* expected to do.

“That, oh! poor friend, might to life’s downward slope
Lead us in peace, and bless our latest hours.”

What, only to the slope?—Was there no hope that affection, truth and friendship should accompany them *through* the whole of their journey?—should lead them in peace *down* the slope as well as *to it*? Or was it a part of the hope so softly and musically whispered, that the hour in which they got to the edge of the slope should be their latest hour, and that *there*, with the *benedicite* of their three conductors, they should lay themselves down and die? Mark how much more poetically (because more naturally), without any of this extra-poetic pomp of allegorical machinery, Burns’s *Dame Anderson* expresses herself—

“John Anderson, my jo! John,
We clamb the hill thegither,
And many a canty day, John,
We’ve had with ane anither;
Now we must totter down, John,
Yet hand in hand we’ll go,
And rest thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my jo!”

* A riddle almost as inexplicable as that of the clown in Gay’s *Shepherd’s Week*—

“This riddle, Cuddy, if thou canst explain:
This wily riddle puzzles every swain!—
What flower is that that bears the virgin’s name,
The richest metal joined to the same?”

But let us proceed to the pathos of the close of Mr. Bowles’s Sonnet. And certainly the subject is pathetic enough. The only marvel is that it should have been so spoiled. A lover awakened from the dream of hope by the dismal toll of the death-bell, starting from his trance of expected felicity, and beholding the corpse of the expected partner of his joys pale and breathless before him! What incident could be more heart-wriving? How could it ever have occurred to any one smarting with the agonized feeling of such a catastrophe—or the recollection of such a feeling—to mingle with such sensations the conceits of fancy?—to deck out such a spectacle with the cold and artificial embellishment of puerile allegory?

“Ah me! the prospect sadden’d as she sung;
Loud on my startled ear the death-bell rung;
Chill darkness wrapt the pleasurable bowers,
Whilst Horror, pointing to yon breathless clay,
‘No peace be thine’ exclaim’d—‘away, away!’”

For what purpose, except of the metre and the rhyme, this warning exclamation of the turgid demon, Horror, was introduced, I am at a lost to conceive. It certainly does not deepen the pathos. Nor can I find any but a metrical reason for the four-syllable epithet *pleasurable* bowers—bowers *able* to please, or *to be* pleased! A “vile word” *pleasurable*! neither soothing to the ear, nor taking the shortest road to the meaning. Why not pleasing or pleasant bowers? cheerful bowers? joyous bowers? or any other of the multitude of dissyllabic, or, perhaps, monosyllabic epithets, which would have expressed the whole sense? Why, but that *the verse wanted four syllables*? And (even if the syllables had flowed smoothly off) what would this dilution have been but sugared cream and water?

But, to shew the extent of this dilution, let us (dismissing all that is unmeaning and superfluous) set down the meaning (such as it is) of these fourteen lines of ten syllables each, in plain intelligible prose; and, for the facility of comparison, in the same type, with the poetic quotations, and with the same number of syllables in a line:

“Whose gentle voice was it which, sweet as soft music that soothes sad and gloomy thoughts, whisper’d deceitful tales of long days of bliss?
’Twas

'Twas Hope's. It talk'd of love and social scenes,
 of truth, friendship, and meek affection, leading us in peace, poor friend! to life's downward slope, and blessing our last hours. Alas! the prospect grew dark while she sung; the sound of the death-bell startled me; chill darkness dimm'd the gay bowers; and Horror, pointing to a breathless corpse, cri'd begone! there's no peace for thee.

We have here the whole of the sense in three lines, all but one syllable, less than in the verse. In other words, there are twenty-nine expletive syllables in Mr. Bowles's fourteen lines. Is this not "diluting cream with water?" Let Mr. Jennings use Milton's rhymes so if he can. No: Milton knew that of the poet's genuine license is that of conveying the sense in fewer syllables than prose can compress it into.

But my heaviest charge against this so much lauded sonnet—this chosen master-piece of this darling poet Bowles—remains yet to be made. Let us turn to the picturesque identifying epithet *yon*—"Horror pointing to *yon* breathless clay!" What, then, is the actual corpse of his deceased mistress supposed to be in view during the chaunting of this sonnet? Was it before the poet when he conceived it? Was the recollection of it present when he wrote it? If not, where is the *oneness*—the congruity of the thought? If it was, how became it possible for the poet, or the lover, to conjure up all this fantastical and artificial machinery? Can the man of real sensibility, with the breathless corpse of a beloved object before him, think of allegories, and breathe in an atmosphere of metaphors? Can he see any thing but the dear object of his agonized regrets? Is his wit at liberty for the picturesque and the comparative?—Can he transfer the sensation of horror from his own breast to the pictured shape of a notorious non-entity. But grant him distract and demon-haunted, at the end of his sonnet—what a struggle must there have been at the beginning!—what a trial of skill and effort (with the image of his deceased mistress full in view, or in recollection) between his feelings and his fancy, before the latter could so have mastered and subdued the former, as to be able to summon up and arrange all the prettinesses of that glitter-

ing conceit—a dialogue about the gentle, sweet, whispering, musical voice, and what it could be compared to, and its telling pretty deceitful tales! and about soft music *cheating* dark and drooping thoughts!

And is this what the advocates of Mr. Bowles call "the fulness of genuine feeling?" Is this what is to be held up to the "admiration of the more refined feelings of our nature?"—the beau ideal of pathetic simplicity? To me, on the contrary, it appears that all the pathos is in the subject itself, and not in the poetical embellishments of Mr. Bowles. And although I do not think myself called upon to give up my real name to Mr. Jennings, as it is not his literary reputation that I have assailed,—nor have I, I trust, in my reply, said any thing that can be considered as personal to him,—yet I think I have said enough to justify me (till something better of Mr. Bowles's is brought before me), without retracting one single word about sugared cream and water, in signing myself your, and Mr. Jennings's, humble servant,

3d November, 1825. AVONIAN.

GRAY on a GENERAL IRON RAIL-WAY.

(Continued from page 30.)

IN order to form a just estimate of the economy of this measure, it will be necessary to ascertain the expense attending each particular mode of conveyance now in use, with the relative time required for the performance of journeys:—

1. The expense of the original construction of turnpike roads, the annual repairs, and the annual expense of vehicles and horses employed thereon:

2. The construction of canals and boats, the annual repairs, also the number and expense of men and horses:

3. The construction of coasting-yessels, the annual repairs, and the number of hands required, together with the expense.

And then compare these three-fold capitals with that required for the construction of a general iron rail-way, locomotive steam-engines and carriages (for the conveyance of persons and of goods of every description), their annual repairs, the number of hands required, together with the expense. It must be sufficiently evident to every man of reflection, that the benefit to be derived from rail-roads should be of a general and national kind; their partial introduction into certain districts would not merely

merely prove of local advantage, but give a most decided superiority to the commercial transactions carried on there, over those places where canals and the ordinary roads remain the only means of conveyance.

After witnessing the wonderful power and economy of the steam-engine, which gives motion to the whole machinery in every room of a manufactory; and the certainty, speed and safety with which steam-packets navigate the sea; the man who can now *hesitate* to recommend steam-engines, instead of horse-power, must be pitied for his ignorance, or despised for his obstinacy. Moreover, after the demonstration of their utility, daily proved by Mr. Blenkinsop these fourteen years past, it will require some explanation where and how our engineers have been exhibiting their skill.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Blenkinsop's plan must be our guide, from its manifest superiority and economy over all those at Newcastle; and if we look at the very slow progress made in the improvement of steam-engines, perhaps a generation or two may pass away without any very material benefit arising from the various experiments now afloat. To create further improvements, every encouragement should be given to the practical application of those we do enjoy, by extending them to the promotion of national prosperity.

It has been stated that the steam-carriages, at Newcastle, work solely by friction, or by the adhesion of the wheels to the rails, and that Mr. Blenkinsop's rack-rail is quite unnecessary. This nonsense is, however, so completely exposed by the experimentalist himself who wrote it, that the "Practical Treatise on Rail-Roads," recently published, must be put forth with motives I cannot comprehend.

My readers should, therefore, receive with great caution any information from persons interested in the northern collieries: for as their trade will be seriously affected by opening the London market to *all the inland collieries*, it is very natural to suppose that those in the north will do all in their power to decry my "Observations on a General Iron Rail-way;"* but, however much they may feel disposed to arrogate to themselves the right of giving in-

struction on this subject, I beg to remind the public that Mr. Blenkinsop's plan is, hitherto, decidedly the most efficient steam-carriage rail-way; and that, as Mr. Trevithick and he were the first to introduce this species of conveyance, any remarks or improvements, made by *those who follow them*, can only be considered as emanating from the example set by the above two gentlemen, to whom alone all credit is due.

In confirmation of what is now advanced, I invite my readers to compare the engines at Newcastle with those at Leeds, and then some idea may be formed of the vast superiority of the latter, both in economy and power; *it appears Mr. Blenkinsop's, with less than half the power, do more than double the work of the others!* How happens this? I leave it to the public, who are now in possession of the whole particulars, to decide. The pretended ignorance of the Newcastle writer of the superiority of Mr. Blenkinsop's rail-way, will meet with the contempt it deserves, and serve also to forewarn the public against his imbecile mis-statements and plausible calculations. I am fearful lest the companies now establishing should be so far deluded, as to follow the plans adopted in the collieries, of having recourse to inclined planes, stationary steam-engines, or the reciprocating steam-engine: all which may be well enough in the coal districts; but on rail-ways, for national purposes, they ought to be avoided as much as possible, for this plain reason, the multiplicity of machinery. The annual waste of capital, and the accidents which would unavoidably occur from their general introduction on public lines of road, are quite sufficient to arrest the public attention, in order to consider well before they commence laying down the roads. A multiplicity of machinery is the great evil to be avoided; and experience teaches us that the annual expense may be diminished, in proportion as our power is simplified and concentrated.

On this account, I am anxious that a national Board be appointed, in order to introduce the most simple and general principle of uniform connexion, throughout the country. It is the interest of each company to promote this general system, as the returns will be in proportion to the facility of *national* communication; for if the numerous companies do not strictly follow, in every particular,

* The fifth edition of this work is translated into French.

particular, the same plan in the formation of the rails and vehicles, the natural results will be confusion, unnecessary expense, delay, and all the concomitant evils peculiar to unorganized plans; in illustration whereof, I refer my readers to the present *scientific* management of roads, canals, and coasting vessels.

In order to fix upon one uniform plan for the whole country (and I rely upon the interest of each company to support my proposition), it is essentially necessary to obtain the decision of a National Rail-way Board, duly authorized by Parliament, to give every assistance to the introduction of this new system of general internal communication, and empowered to fix upon the different models, after examining the competent persons, in order to develop the most eligible plan. This once ascertained, the necessary duplicates and models might be transmitted, by each company, to the respective contractors for the work; and as the model of one would be that of all, no want of materials or carriages could be felt in any part of the country. This uniformity in the construction of rails and vehicles will enable the manufacturers of the different articles to keep an abundant supply, in all parts wherever this plan may be introduced. The wheels and axles will be the only parts of the vehicles confined to the model: the body may be made after any shape, or to particular fancy.

With what persevering industry and partial favour do our Ministers devote their time and talents to improve our colonial affairs, and how blindly do the public magnify the importance of such measures, whilst this scheme of permanent wealth at home appears a matter of secondary consideration! This combines every advantage—commercial, agricultural and social; the other is merely of a speculative and very uncertain nature. By a comparison of our home and colonial trade, a more correct idea would be formed of the vast utility of this measure; and it may further be remarked, that this scheme would not only add fresh treasures to our home resources, but give the greatest impulse to every branch of our foreign trade throughout the united kingdom. We have no institution in England so worthy of the attention of the statesman and financier as this, and there is no branch of our revenue

which could be so productive and equitable.

Yours, &c. THOMAS GRAY.
Nottingham, 1st Oct. 1825.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.
NEW WANTS.

THE great improvements that have been made, and are still in progress, in this country, by means of steam-engines, joint-stock companies, rail-roads, and aerial navigation, go far towards providing for *all* the wants of *all* the human race—at least, towards reducing *all* their wants to *one*, which may be summed up in *one* little insignificant word of two short syllables—MONEY: or, as a gentleman of our acquaintance, fond of the mystic number, with Demosthenean energy, tripartized it, Money! Money! Money! But total exemption from want—every wish gratified—every object of enjoyment purchased—presents an image too horrible to be steadfastly contemplated. To have no want unsatisfied were, in fact, to want every thing: and perfect plenum would be commensurate with absolute privation. The mind would have no room—no motive for enjoyment—no sphere of action; the current of intellectual life would be lost in the stagnant pool of apathy and ennui. In other words, the power—the necessity of entertaining unaccomplished desires once superseded, the great charm of mundane existence is lost—is extinguished for ever. In Voltaire's *Zadig*, the Assyrian grandee, who has attained to the fruition of every outrageous desire, finds life become an insupportable burthen; and a poet of our own, more epigrammatically perhaps, than accurately, sings

“Man never is, but always to be blest,”

for the expectation is, in reality, the bliss. We may safely, then, conclude that, while wants are necessary to pleasure, the extinction of them would not increase the sum of human happiness: and it becomes a duty, on the score of prudence (since projectors and inventors are in such mighty haste to supersede and anticipate all our wants), confidently to stare the danger in the face, and before the evil come too close, to devise, if by any manner of means we can, an adequate and precautionary remedy: one immediately presents itself—it is that of granting patents and premiums to all good subjects, and friends of humanity, who shall exercise their ingenuity in the

the creation or discovery of New Wants, as rapidly as the old shall be supplied. An old author wrote a book—"De Artibus Deperditis," concerning lost (or forgotten) arts. Could these be recovered, much, alas! of our present ignorance might be informed—much of our future labour might be spared: but the art of creating new wants would be more valuable than them all.

The Greeks and Romans, as history records, possessed many delightful (not to say glorious) arts, which we—woe worth the while—cannot come up to; the fact is so notorious, that we need not harrow up the reader's feelings, or our own, by dwelling on modern incapacity to make glass malleable, to dye cloth purple by cooking fish, &c. &c. Archimedes' burning lens was long regarded as fabulous, until the French Count Buffon demonstrated its applicability to military affairs. Apollodorus puts all our quacking venders of patent medicines to shame—all that their infallible elixirs profess is to restore the functions of nature, and thus prevent a man from dying; but he mentions a plant, whose sovereign efficacy is such, that a dead body being rubbed with it, the anointed would instantly start into renewed life. This far surpasses the sage devices of our worthy Humane Society!

In the east, more especially in China, they have possessed, and, doubtless, still retain arts, the attainment of which is far beyond our tether: concerning many of these we are gravely informed; but these crafty people, well remembering the maxim, "What man *has* done, man *may* do"—only obscurely hint at the exceeding comforts of planetary dwellings, and the vast privileges enjoyed by some of the "inhabitants of earth," who have obtained *passing-good* places in the moon. Indeed, as we have not yet heard that the "indefatigable fingers" of our illustrious countrywomen have succeeded in weaving a silken ladder of sufficient extent for the conveyance of passengers thither; and, even if that were done, we entertain a strange apprehension of difficulty,—particularly now that so much building is going on upon earth, that it is feared our common mother will be unable to afford a sufficiency of clay to satisfy the demand for bricks; we entertain, we say, a strange apprehension of difficulty in finding masons and bricklayers to build half-way houses, &c. Few people, probably, will as yet be found suffi-

ciently enlightened to regret the indistinctness, or the doubtful authenticity, of information on this point; as few, even with the assistance of M. Sfrayel's wonder-working telescope, and all the concomitant inventions which its marvellous properties will, in the course of time, stimulate and urge into use, would, probably, avail themselves of any advantage accruing from such discovery; unless they could be previously convinced how many yet undreamed-of wants there are that cannot remain unsatisfied in this our wonder-working *sublunary* sphere.

Evidently these, and innumerable other mysterious arts, which we will leave to the dull brains of "strong-built pedants"* to attempt to reckon, must, should our hint be taken, and the recovery be effected, lead to the fortunate discovery of those *wants*, which such arts or inventions were designed to supply; and thus the present narrowed bound of our sphere of enjoyment would, oh happy! be enlarged, and we should be no more soul-damped with the view of "fast-fading" *pleasures*: for as our pleasures arise from the prospect of satisfying or filling up of our wants, the more of *these* wants are found, the more of happiness may reasonably be looked for: our object, therefore, is attained—for, goaded by an unwearying search for pleasure, mistakenly supposed to consist in real enjoyment, invention is perpetually on the whetstone, to accelerate their gratification; and it is equally, therefore, the province and the duty of recondite science to be employed in imagining, hitherto, unfelt necessities, and creating

NEW WANTS.

EDITORIAL NOTE, intended to have followed the Letter of Mr. Duvard.†

OUR correspondent puts, we think, rather too harsh a construction on what we certainly meant as a very good-natured suggestion, in our note upon his former communication. We had certainly no intention of taxing him with *ignorance* (and, most assuredly,

* "The strong-built pedant, who both night and day
Feeds on the coarsest food the schools bestow,
And crudely fattens at base Burman's stall,
O'erwhelmed with phlegm, lies in a dropsy drown'd,
Or sinks in lethargy before his time."

† Vide pp. 304-5, of our November Number.

edly, we made use of no such word) when warning him upon the supposition of his being a foreigner, that "there goes something more to making an English scholar" (one of the rarest of characters, even among English literati themselves,) "than consulting Johnson's derivations and interpretations:" a warning which, we believe, cannot be too frequently repeated, or too strongly impressed; but the demonstration of the grounds of which would lead us into a length of disquisition (to say nothing of the angry controversy it might provoke,) perfectly inconsistent with the character of a mere note, on an article of correspondence. With respect to Todd's Dictionary,—as Dr. Johnson was the authority appealed to, it never occurred to us that it was necessary to look to the *additions* and corrections made by Mr. Todd: for, although Mr. Duvar may consider it as being "allowed to be greatly superior to any other edition of Johnson's Dictionary," we consider it to be, in all in which it differs, and in all which it adds, a perfectly *distinct* authority: and, although it is not necessary, in this place, to enter into any particular criticism of the bulky volumes thus referred to, we will take the liberty of stating it as our opinion, that all that is additional in the labours of Mr. Todd is by no means *improvement*—that, if the vocabulary of Dr. Johnson is extended, his errors are extended also, and that the radical defects are in both the same. That several of the best and most legitimate words in the English language were omitted by Dr. Johnson, is unquestionably true; it is equally true, however, that many words that are not English, and never ought to be admitted as such, were also by Dr. Johnson inserted. Whether Mr. Todd has supplied all the desiderata, we have never taken the pains to examine; nor, without the devotion of more time than we can spare from more important labours, would it be practicable to do so; but we know that he has added very greatly to the incumbrances of the latter description, and that, in both dictionaries, there are many words that, if they had been admitted at all, should have been marked as *obsolete*, or as *apocryphal*. That Todd, as well as Johnson, has the word *Idiotism*, in the sense in which Mr. Duvar has used it, is undoubtedly true; but, in the edition we have at hand, no

other authority is quoted than that of *Bishop Hall*.* We take it for granted, however, without the trouble of referring to the edition quoted by our correspondent, that he is correct in his statement; and, that an instance has been produced from Dryden, also, of a similar use of the term. Even this, however, would not change our opinion of the impropriety of so using it *now*; for, though we do not admit with Mr. Pope, that, "such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be;"† yet, this is not the only instance in which even Dryden has used, and that familiarly and systematically, an idiom, which a correct and elegant writer of the present day would not make use of;‡ and again, we repeat, that the word *idiotism*, as a synonyme for *idiom*, is obsolete; and, even if it were not, yet, according to the principles and analogies of our language, we maintain that it ought to become so: for as we have adopted the word *idiot*, in the sole signification of *fool*, or *natural*; and, as the adjunct particle *ism* has, in the English language, a fixed and determinate meaning,—*qualifying* always in the same way, without *altering* the signification of the primitive

* The octavo abridgment with which we have thus far satisfied ourselves, in the hope that, in the present age of publishing speculation, and under the influence of the feeling so often expressed of the desirableness of such a work, a real etymological and derivative Dictionary of the English language, would, by a competent combination of learning and talent, be undertaken; which, in less bulk perhaps, would place more utility and more satisfactory information on our shelves:—by a *competent combination*, we say: for it is the very madness of presumption to suppose that any one man should execute such a work, adequately, by himself,—unless he were to devote to it the whole of a long and laborious life.

† Our language has three grand stays, which Mr. P. does not seem to have thought of, unparalleled, perhaps, in any living language, which have a tendency to give it, upon the main, stability; Shakespeare, Milton, and, above all, the old standard translation of the Bible. So long as these retain their popularity, and the last, in particular, escapes the fanatic rage of controversial innovation, additions may continue to be made, and distinctions may go on refining: but very little of what was English, in and before the time of Dryden, can become as obsolete as the English of Chaucer.

‡ We may instance, for example, his *wo'nots* and his *sha'nots*.

primitive to which (with or without contraction) it is affixed (as *vandal*, *vandalism*, *barbarian*, *barbarism*; *egotist*, *egotism*; *fatality*, *fatalism*; *true*, *trueism*, &c.), so should *idiotism* be exclusively used to signify the state or condition of being idiotic, or that which pertains to the nature or condition of idiots. The word, indeed, is now but rarely used at all—having been almost supplanted, perhaps with no very good reason for the preference, by the word *idiotcy* or *idiocy*. There is, however, one sense in which it might with the utmost propriety still be used to signify “a peculiarity of expression”—to wit, *such a peculiarity of expression, as a foolish, ignorant, or illiterate person alone would make use of*. In this sense the word has no synonyme; and in such sense it ought, therefore, still to be preserved; and we should certainly be well satisfied with a rule that it never should be used as meaning any thing else: for we recur again to the maxim—the propriety of which our correspondent has admitted,—that *the same word should never be used in two different senses, if another can be found by which either of those senses can be expressed*; to which we will add, that *two different words (for that we can always avoid) should never be used precisely in the same sense*: absolute synonymes being as great an incumbrance to language, as comparative synonymes are a grace.

There is another circumstance which we should also notice,—particularly, as it is to a foreigner that we are writing. There can be little doubt that the word *idiotism* passed into our language from the French; and it is undisputed, that in the French language the word is occasionally used to signify *idiomaticism* (a word, by the way, which we use for the necessity of the occasion, without the least intention of passing it either as current English or French).—“*Idiomatisme, s. m. propriété, manière de parler particulière à une langue*.”—BOYER: a definition which we find thus lamely and absurdly translated, in Mitand’s London edition, 1816—“*peculiarity of speech*.” But it is to be observed, that words adopted from the French so frequently change their shades of signification in the soil into which they are transplanted, that it is even recommended as an important precaution to translators, never to use a word of French derivation, when translating French into English, if a word of Saxon, i. e. primitive English derivation, can be

found to express the sense. It is one of the abominations of our translated literature, that, in the hasty and slovenly way in which it is too frequently executed, our language is barbarized, or *Babelized*, and the sense confounded, by the perpetual use of words of French derivation in an *unanglicized* sense.

There is much that might be said upon this subject, both of what is curious and what is important; but we have already trespassed too far on the space which belongs to our correspondence: and yet we should, perhaps, have been deficient in what is due to ourselves and to M. Duvard, if we had passed over his observations without reply.

On the GRADATION OF UNIVERSAL BEING.

[Concluded from page 310.]

NO sound philosopher will con- found instinct with reason, because an ourang outang has used a walking-stick, or a trained elephant a lever. Reason imparts powers that are progressive, and, in many cases, without any assignable limit—instinct only measures out faculties which arrive at a certain point, and there invariably stop. Thus the elephant, the most sagacious of the brute creation, delights in the sugar-cane, and gives evident indications that this is a food which he relishes in the highest degree; and, when he once discovers where it can be found, will expose himself to any danger in order to obtain it. But no elephant has ever yet been able to discover, that if the joints of this plant be buried to a certain depth in the earth, they will there revive, and produce shoots, which in due time, will afford abundance of his favourite food, if it be not destroyed before that period. This kind of reasoning, although it be simple and obvious to all mankind, is far beyond the limited faculties of brutes; on which account they are, and ever must be, subservient to man, whenever he chooses to exert his powers for that purpose.—*Anderson’s Recreations*.

Five thousand years have added no improvement to the hive of the bee, nor to the house of the beaver; but look at the habitations and achievements of man; observe reflection, experience and judgment, at one time enabling the head to save the hand; at another dictating a wise and prospective economy, exemplified in the most lavish expenditure of means, but to be repaid with the most usurious interest by

by the final accomplishment of ends. We may also add another distinction, peculiar, we believe, to reason, namely, the deliberate choice of a small present evil, to obtain a greater distant good.—*Lacón*, p. 259.

The human intellect, indeed, presents so wide and various a range, that adequately and perfectly to comprehend its nature and operations, is a task far, perhaps, beyond the power of man to accomplish. Even the profound reflections of a Locke and a Bacon have not explained all the sublime and mysterious principles of our “intellectual being;” and although man is capable of high and noble attainments, he will never, perhaps, be enabled to unravel the mighty workings of his own wonderful mind.

Having thus partially exhibited the gradation which exists throughout the different species of animals, we will proceed to develope, as concisely as possible, the continuation of the chain into the vegetable kingdom. The connecting link does not, indeed, appear very obvious, *à priori*; but a brief recapitulation of the different parts and principles of vegetables, will more clearly elucidate the subject, and enable us to perceive the connection more accurately. We find, then, that as a certain set of vessels and organs, and their healthiness, are necessary to supply and continue animal, so are others requisite for the existence of vegetable vitality; and as *blood* is the grand vital stream of the animal body, so is *sap* the nourisher of vegetable matter. However simple may be the materials of which vegetables are composed,* their organization is exceedingly curious and complicated, and far beyond any thing that the mineral world presents to our notice. The different parts which naturalists are accustomed to consider as distinct, in their nature and functions, are six—the stem or trunk, the root, the leaf, the flower, the fruit, and the seed.

1. The *stem* or *trunk* (which includes also the woody portion of the branches)

* The constituent, or elementary principles of vegetables, are hydrogen, oxygen, and charcoal. These, as far as has been hitherto discovered, are common to all vegetables. There are some other substances, such as calcareous earth, iron and azote, which are occasionally found in plants; but as they are not common to all, they cannot be considered as essential to the constitution of vegetable matter.—*Gregory's Economy of Nature*, vol. iii.

consists of three parts, the bark, the wood, and the pith.

The *bark* may be compared to the integuments of animals, without any violation of probability; for it is found to consist of an epidermis, or scarf-skin, copiously supplied with exhalent vessels, and of an inner cuticle or true skin, also abundantly furnished with vessels, differently situated, and destined for various uses.

The *wood* lies between the bark and the pith, defending the latter, and inclosing it as a cylindrical bone does its marrow. It differs from the bark, not only in its greater density and hardness, but also in its structure, being composed chiefly of spiral vessels, running from one end of the tree to the other.

The *pith* is situated in the centre of the stem, and in young plants is very plentiful. It is said, by some botanists, to be formed by a number of small vessels or bladders, generally of a circular shape, though sometimes (as in the borage and thistle) they are angular. In most plants, the pith gradually dies away as they approach to maturity, and in old trees it is almost wholly obliterated. In this, it is strikingly analogous to human marrow, which, in old people, loses much of its original oily quality, and becomes watery.

2. The *root* may be said to bear some little resemblance to the heart of an animal, inasmuch as it is the chief source whence vegetable vitality derives its nourishment. All roots, however, are fibrous at their extremities; and these fibres are, for the most part, the organs by which the plant is nourished. Like the trunk, they are furnished with a variety of vessels for the purpose of conveying air, and the fluids necessary for the sustenance of the plant.

3. The *leaves* of vegetables have been compared to the lungs of animals, and are organs particularly essential to the existence of plants. Trees, or shrubs, when totally divested of them, perish, and, in general, when stripped of any considerable portion, they do not shoot vigorously. These organs are formed by the expansion of the vessels of the stalk into a net-work, which exhibits a beautiful appearance, when the intermediate matter is consumed by putrefaction. Both surfaces of the leaves are covered by a delicate membrane, which is consumed from the scarf-skin, or outer bark, of the plant.

4. The *flower* is highly requisite for the

the propagation of plants, and consists of four parts—the calyx, the corolla, the stamen, and the pistillum. The *calyx*, or flower-cup, is usually of a green colour, and is that part which supports and surrounds all the other portions of the flower. The *corolla* is of different colours and shapes, and is that part which constitutes the most conspicuous portion of the flower. It sometimes consists of only one entire substance, but more frequently of several portions, each of which is denominated a *petal*. The *stamen* is supposed to be the male, and the *pistillum* the female part of the flower. They are both minutely described by Linnæus in his beautiful Sexual System of Plants. It is a curious fact, that every flower is formed many months before it makes its appearance. Thus many flowers are not the produce of that same year in which they blossom. The mezerion blossoms in January, but the flowers were completely formed in the bud in the preceding autumn. If the coats of a tulip-root be carefully separated about the beginning of September, the nascent flower, which is to come forth in the subsequent spring, will be found in a small cell, formed by the innermost coats of the root.

5. The *fruit* consists of nearly the same parts as the stem of its parent tree, namely, of two skins or cuticles, which are productions, or rather continuations of the skins of the bark, and furnished with large succulent vessels. Next to the core there is commonly an internal pulpy matter; and the core itself is nothing more than a tough and finer membrane for the protection of the seed. It is to be observed, however, that the organization of fruit is very various. In some, the seeds are dispersed throughout the pulpy matter; in some, instead of the core, we find a hard substance, inclosing the seed or kernel, which, from its great durity, is termed the stone; in some, there are many seeds,—and in others only one, inclosed in a large mass of pulpy matter.

6. The seed has been described by botanists as “a deciduous part of a vegetable, containing the rudiments of a new one;” its essence consisting in the *corculum*, or little heart.* On its exter-

nal surface, are numerous absorbent vessels, that attract the moisture of the soil, by which a degree of fermentation is produced; and thus a fluid is prepared by a natural process, in every respect calculated for the nourishment of the plant, in its first efforts to extend its tender frame. And it is probable, that the stimulus occasioned by the fermentative process (like that which the *ova* of animals receive from the presence of the *semen masculinum*) endues the seed with its first faint principles of vitality.

I have thus enumerated concisely the component parts of the vegetable system: and have, I trust, been sufficiently intelligible in pointing out the wonderful and regular gradation which exists in nature. It is, indeed, beautiful to observe how every thing has its use; and every element—whether in mildness or in fury, produces its benefit. A view of the vegetable kingdom alone will plainly illustrate the truth of this position. We are assured (to borrow the words of Sir John Pringle) that no vegetable grows in vain; but that, from the oak of the forest to the grass in the field, every individual plant is serviceable to mankind; if not always distinguished by some private virtue, yet making a part of the whole, and thereby conducing to the purification of our atmosphere. In this, the fragrant rose and deadly nightshade equally co-operate; nor is the herbage, nor are the woods which flourish in the most remote and unpeopled regions, unprofitable to us, nor we to them, considering how constantly the winds convey to them our vitiated air, for our relief, and for their nourishment. And if ever the salutary gales which effect this purpose rise to storms and hurricanes, let us still trace in them, and revere the ways of a beneficent Being, who, not fortuitously, but with design,—not in wrath, but in mercy, thus agitates the water and the air, to hurry into the deep those putrid and pestilential effluvia, which the vegetables on the face of the earth had been insufficient to consume.

The works of the Creator are, indeed, full of magnificence and wonder. When we attempt to discover the component principles of the objects around us, and the sources whence they are derived and supported, we are lost in the greatness and diversity of the scenes presented to us. We see animals nourished by vegetables—vegetables, appar-

* “In the seed of a plant,” observes Sir Thos. Browne, “to the eyes of God, and to the understanding of man, there exists, though in an invisible way, the perfect leaves, flowers and fruit thereof.”—*Religio Medici*.

rently, by the remains of animals—and fossils composed of the decayed relics of both. It seems certain, however, that vegetables preceded animals. A seed of moss, lodging in the crevice of the bare and barren rock, is nourished by the atmosphere, and by the moisture afforded by the rain and the dew. It comes to perfection, and sheds its seeds in the mouldering remains of its own substance. Its offspring do the same—till a crust of vegetable mould is formed, sufficiently deep for the support of grass, and other vegetables of similar growth. The same process going forward, shrubs, and, lastly, the largest trees, may find a firm support on the once-barren rocks, and brave the fury of the tempest.

But I must conclude: yet, not without reminding the reader of one of the most curious facts connected with the principles of the Vegetable Kingdom:—I allude to the Sexual System of Linnaeus, which I have always considered as an interesting proof of the connecting link between plants and animals, independently of the approximating similarities which exist in the internal organization and mechanism of both. R.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from p. 297.)

The Cavline of Rvukkeborg.

NEAR Skielskov, in the hillock, over which the highway goes, lives a witch, who, from the name of the hillock, is commonly called the Cavline of Rvukkeborg. Many stories are told of her alluring young maidens, and, by force of her charms, taking away from them all desire to return to their fraternal roofs. She once seduced the minister's daughter of Boeslund to live with her. But one Sunday afternoon, the girl entered the church, and laid her offering upon the altar; as the visit was very often repeated, the priest, who had in vain endeavoured to persuade his daughter to remain with him, caused the doors to be locked one day when she was in church, in order to prevent her from departing, but she immediately vanished from the eyes of all, and was thenceforth never seen. This same Cavline of Rvukkeborg carries on an adulterous intercourse with Elf Knud of Ramsebjerg, who comes riding to her every night on his berry-brown steed. As he gallops through the fields, the grass is scorched by his horse's feet, and where the hoof of that steed has once been, nothing will ever grow.

*The Brownies.**

There is scarcely a house in Denmark where things thrive, and go on in a proper manner, that has not a brownie to take care of it. Lucky is the servant-girl and the stable-boy to whom the brownie is favourable, for then they can go early to bed, and yet be assured that every thing will be ready for them the next morning. It draws water and sweeps the kitchen-floor for the girl, and cleans the horses in the stable for the boy; but he is, nevertheless, an utter accredited enemy to all noise and disorder.

He generally goes dressed in gray clothes, and wears a red painted hat; but just before Michaelmas day he puts on a round hairy cap, like the peasants.

In the church there is likewise a brownie, which keeps things in order, and punishes any one that may be inattentive during service: this brownie is called the kirkgrim.

We are told of a brownie, who resided in a house in Jutland, that he, every night, when the maid-servant was gone to bed, went into the kitchen in order to take his broth, which was accustomed to be left for him on the dresser in a wooden bowl. But one night, when he tasted his broth, he was exceedingly angry, for he thought that the maid had forgotten to put salt into it: he got up in a fury, went into the cow-house, and strangled, with his bony hands, the best cow. But as he was very thirsty, he thought he would go back and drink up the remainder; but when he had tasted a little more of it, he discovered that there was salt in it, but that it had sunk to the bottom of the bowl. He was now very much grieved that he had wronged the girl, and, in order to repair his fault, he went again into the stalls and placed a box full of money by the side of the dead cow: and when the people found it they were enriched at once.

But it is no easy matter to get rid of a brownie at your pleasure. A man, who dwelt in a house where the brownie ruled things with a very high hand, determined to oust the place and to leave him there alone. When the best part of his furniture was removed, the man returned to fetch away the last load, which mostly consisted of old boxes, empty.

* Thus have I translated the Norwegian Word "Ness." The brownie is a kind of household demon, still very common in the western counties of Scotland.

empty barrels, and such rubbish; he bade the house farewell, and drove off without seeing any thing of the browny; but, happening to turn round, he saw the creature rearing its head from one of the boxes in the waggon. The man was excessively mortified to find all his trouble to no purpose; but the browny began to laugh heartily, and, with a broad grin upon his features, said to the man—"So we are going to flit to-day."

The Strand Demon.

Before the sea-shores were consecrated, it was very dangerous, above all at night-time, to walk there, or even in the neighbouring roads, because people often met the strand demon, which is the spirit of the corpse flung by the waves upon the beach, and there left unburied.

There lived a woman at Niberoed, who, going early one morning to the seaside in search of drift-wood, perceived upon the sand a dead body, which had a large bag of money tied to its middle. She looked around, and seeing that no one observed her, she thought she could do no better than take possession of the money, since she was a very poor woman: she untied the bag and hastened home with it. But the next night the strand demon came running to the village, made a dreadful outcry before the woman's window, and commanded her to follow him. The poor creature, very much terrified, bade all her children farewell, and went after the demon. When they were come out of the village, the demon spoke to her in this manner—"Take me by the thigh, fling me across your back, and carry me to the church." The nearest church lay at Karlebye, which was three-quarters of a mile distant; and when they were in sight of it, the demon cried—"Fling me to the ground, go to the neighbouring house, and tell the people to sit up for the next half hour, then come back here, take me up again, and when you have lifted me over the church wall, run to the house as quick as you can for fear the kirkgrim should lay hold of you." The woman did exactly as she was commanded; but scarcely was the body thrown over the wall before the kirkgrim came rushing out upon the woman, and seized her by the shift, which, being luckily old and infirm, gave way, so that the woman escaped to the house. But she considered herself well paid for this fright by the money she had found upon the corpse, which enabled her and her children to live in affluence all their lives.

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The Heath Spectre.

There lies a heath by the ruins of Sealbiorg church. It is by no means safe to lie down there, for men and women are still living who have been lamed in their arms and legs by so doing; and it generally happens, that those who ride across it are cast from their horses. Upon this same heath there was formerly a cottage; and, as it had the name of being haunted, very few ventured to occupy it; and those who did venture, for the most part, came out much faster than they went in. Once, however, the proprietor hired a peasant to live there, and told him to pay particular attention to every thing that should happen. He took a comrade along with him, and went to the house. When the night was drawing on, they carried their suppers out with them, and sat down, side by side, upon the heath. But, as the peasant was exceedingly tired, he fell asleep, with a large piece of meat in his hand; while his companion remained awake, and kept watch. All at once, a fiery apparition arose from the earth, and approached the spot where he sat, stiffened with terror; he had just sufficient strength, however, to give his friend a slight jog in the side, in order to awake him; and, at the moment, the spectre stood close before them, with its mouth gaping and extended. The peasant awoke, and, in his first horror and confusion, flung the piece of meat, he held in his hand, down the grisly orifice. The spectre disappeared; but presently after a voice, which sounded in whispers over the lonely heath, exclaimed, "From this day forward, neither thou nor thine shall ever want meat or bread." And so it happened; for, according to tradition, the man, in a short time, became wealthy and respectable.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

The article I am about to notice, being one of the most distinguished productions of the dramatic genius of America, will, perhaps, be regarded as entitled to something more than a slight notice in your review of foreign literature; and as such I request the favour of its insertion.—Yours, &c. M. R.

Hadad, a Dramatic Poem, by J. HILLHOUSE, Author of "Percy's Mask," "the Judgment," &c. New-York, 1825. 1 vol. 8vo.—The action of this poem, or rather tragedy, commences at one of the most poetical periods of Jewish history; when, after

after the downfall of Saul, David reigned, and every day increased his power. Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, and the last of the race of Saul, was received at his table and in his palace. Chosen from his infancy as the anointed of the Lord, the shepherd king accomplished by his skill, what had heretofore been effected only by force:—he pacified the tribes of Israel; he subdued strange nations to his yoke; he was feared and revered as the elected of God; and he softened and inspired all hearts by his divine melody. He began a new and brilliant era for the Israelites; but the prophet Nathan predicted that his prosperity should not be of long duration, because he had departed from the ways of uprightness, and the hour of tribulation was come. Absalom took arms against his father; he excited the people to revolt; and David, bearing with him the sacred ark of the covenant, fled before his son. Such is the subject Mr. Hillhouse has treated, occasionally introducing imaginary incidents and characters. The most remarkable of these is Hadad, the hero of the poem: he is a Syrian prince, detained at Jerusalem as an hostage. He secretly conspires against the king, and kindles the fire of ambition in the heart of Absalom—he awakens his jealousy against Solomon, the youngest and dearest of David's sons; sometimes, even, he has the audacity to insult the Majesty of God—the protector of Sion; he compares the austerities of the Hebrew ritual, its anathemas, and its bloody sacrifices, to the cheerful superstitions of his own belief—to the complacent divinities who, in his country, animate the rivers, the forests, and the hills. He addresses his seductive discourse to Tamar, the daughter of Absalom; he loves her, and wishes to pervert her by his deceitful dogmas; but, protected by her faith, she resists. David reassembles his army; Joab marches against the rebels, and the battle which is to be decisive is in preparation. Tamar, confided by her father to the care of Hadad, arrives at the tent of a company of Ismaelites (who have come from afar, to gather the incense from Mount Ephraim), and there she awaits the issue of the combat. A young Ismaelite announces, that the plain is already covered with warriors; and the women hearing the deafening sound of the trumpets, and feeling the earth tremble under the steps of the war-horses, rush on to collect the bloody spoils from the fallen warriors. Hadad observes this wandering tribe returning laden with shields and lances; and on being interrogated, they declare, that they have seen the chariot of the chief enveloped in a cloud of darts, and a whirlwind of dust and flames; they saw the horses fall bathed in blood, but still the hero combated, though surrounded by a rampart of dead bodies; at length he fled, covered with mortal wounds. Hadad wishes to conceal the truth from Tamar; he induces her to join her father in the

asylum he has chosen;—they arrive in the middle of a wood on the borders of a river; night is drawing on, and the young maiden, affrighted by the darkness of this solitude, requests to pursue her journey; Hadad then informs her of the defeat and death of Absalom; he conjures her to confide herself to him, that they may together quit this accursed land; that he may transport her into a delicious paradise, where she shall be undisputed sovereign, and where she will be waited upon by beings more brilliant than her dreams could picture, and where even the elements should bow beneath her nod. He assures her that this is no extravagant delirium; that he came down from heaven for her sake; that he has invested the dead body of the Syrian whom she loved; that she must be his: he then drags her, unmindful of her cries, into a deep and dark cavern, the refuge of infernal spirits: a troop of David's soldiers, scouring the woods, hear her groans, and rescue her from this abode of demons.

In this piece, the situations are dramatic and interesting, and there is, in many parts, a considerable share of imagination and poetic spirit. The first scene between Hadad and Mephibosheth, where the latter describes the luxury of David's palace, and the excessive pride of the king's son, is filled throughout with beauties. The account of the flight of David, given by Tamar, who, not as yet aware of the revolt of her father, hears the tumult, and from a terrace discovers the crowd, afar off, all in tears, and her grandfather marching with naked feet, despoiled of his royal mantle, appears well calculated for stage effect, as does also that part in which the battle is described by the Ismaelites, who, themselves, witnessed the bloody slaughter. The character of Hadad is finely conceived, and there is, throughout the work, an air of melancholy, passion and mystery, which gradually prepares us for the final catastrophe. As for the intervention of a supernatural agent, it is a license justified by many passages in holy writ. In the speeches of Hadad may be traced some similarity to Moore's second angel, in the poem of *The Loves of the Angels*; there are also, now and then, words borrowed from the Hebrew, which obscure the sense, and give an appearance of affectation to the style of this poem. A race of people, and an epoch, cannot be described by a few solitary expressions; there must be, throughout, a general and decided colouring: an historical poem, like a picture, must be in perfect harmony.

*** We are not unaware that the communication of M. R. is little more than a translation from a criticism in the *Revue Encyclopédique*. We have deemed it, however, of sufficient interest to have a place in our pages, though not under mask or pretence of originality.—EDIT.

PRUSSIAN MEDAL.

I ALSO am in possession of a medal, very similar to that described in your number (p. 327, for last month). On comparing my medal with Enort's description, I find it to agree in every respect, save that, in the various inscriptions, mine run thus:—**FREDERICUS BORUSSORUM REX.** Underneath the figure of his majesty, is the following—**LISSA. DEC. 5. BRESLAU RECEPTA. DEC. 20, 1757.**—On the reverse is inscribed: **QUO. NIHIL. MAJUS.** Under the battle is **ROSBACH. NOV. 5, 1757.** In this medal the king's sword is placed in his left-hand. **D.**

On the ORIGIN of the BRICKLAYER'S HOD.

I SHALL be glad to know, when that implement used by labourers for carrying bricks up buildings was first brought into use. I have been informed they were first introduced at the rebuilding of the City of London, after the great fire in 1666; and, upon looking at the back-ground of the sculptured representation of the same, upon the front of the pedestal of the Monument, there is the figure of a labourer ascending the top of a building with a hod. I was at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a few years ago, and was much surprised at seeing women performing the coarse office of bricklayers' labourers there,—carrying mortars, and bricks upon a flat square board, upon their heads, to the top of the highest buildings: upon my remonstrating to a respectable magistrate of the place upon so improper employment for females, he fully coincided with me in opinion, but said it had always been the custom.

E. S.

In France, to this day, they have a still more clumsy way of getting bricks and stones up to the higher parts of their buildings. A number of men stand one above the other on the steps of a ladder; and the lowermost lifts them up above his head to the one above him, who stoops down to receive them—then lifts them up in the same manner to the next, who repeats the same process; and so on, till at length the ponderous materials get to the height required—perhaps the chimney-top. To an unaccustomed eye, the process seems as dangerous as it is clumsy; for, should any one of the series of lifters (the top one, for example) happen to lose his balance (and it seems extraordinary that it should not sometimes happen), down would come lifter and lift upon the heads of all below, and crush them, one would think, to atoms.—**EDIT.**

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM. No. XLIX.

THE duty of shewing what the philosophy, religious and political, of these Quarterly Reviewers is, has led us into such length on the previous article, that we must hasten cursorily through some others, which are in reality much more to our taste.

Art. II.—1. Monumenti della Toscana, 1 vol. folio.—2. Le Fabbriche più cospicue di Venezia, misurate, illustrate ed intagliate dai Membri della Veneta Reale Accademia di Belle Arti. Venezia, 1815, 2 vols., large folio.—The subject of architecture is of no small importance at this time. When such immense sums are expending in widening streets, building palaces, and improving the splendour of our metropolis, something, assuredly, ought to be done, towards improving the taste of our architects. The instances are but too many in which it has shewn itself palpably and disgracefully defective. The Reviewer, it will be seen, has gone, at least, far enough back for the titles of two Italian publications, that might give him a pretence for the display of his architectural erudition; though perhaps, after all, they have not given exactly the direction most adapted to our present necessities. Without pretending to much technical knowledge on this subject, or the advantage of much foreign travel, if we had space at our command, and were disposed to follow the example before us, of writing a disquisition upon the subject, instead of reviewing the article, we suspect that, by a walk through the new streets (which our pen, in all probability, will one day or other take,) we could write quite as long an Essay as this of the Quarterly Review (twenty-six pages) on the *Palladian Architecture of Italy*—and a little more to our present purpose. In this disquisition, as usual, the very names of the publications which stand as pretended texts, are soon forgotten, and not a word concerning them occurs, till we get into the last page. A great part of the article is taken up with criticisms upon Roman edifices; on the justice of which, as we have not seen the buildings, we do not pretend to decide. As a history, however, or a sketch, rather, of the progress and decline of what is called Palladian Architecture, this Essay will be acceptable; and we might quote, if we had room, pretty generally with approbation, the principles of architectural taste, occasionally laid down or

referred to : though to the following passage, the first of this description which occurs, we feel ourselves called upon to state some objections.

"The great principles on which architectural beauty and grandeur depend, appear to us to be these: *Utility, Simplicity, Variety, Richness, or Ornament*; and to these we may add a fifth quality, where it is applicable, we mean *Magnitude*. Many of our readers would perhaps increase the list by introducing *Proportion* into it; but we believe that, in all cases, the beauty of proportion may, in a very great degree, be referred to one or other of the qualities we have before mentioned; and in whatever degree it cannot, we think that it falls completely within the due limits of the maxim already quoted, and that it must be left to the judgment and improved eye of taste. The merit, then, of any species of architecture, must consist in its possessing the four great characteristics, of *Utility, Simplicity, Variety, and Richness*, or, at any rate, the *three first*, which may be considered as absolutely essential."

Now, in our estimation, *Utility and Proportion* are the two fundamental principles and requisites of all architecture; and whenever the semblances of these are not obvious, at once, to the eye of taste and judgment, in every part of an edifice, the architecture is radically vicious. That *Simplicity*, also, is equally indispensable to the perfection of architecture, we are so far from denying, that we maintain it as a demonstrable principle, that it can never be departed from without the semblance of one or both of the former requisites being violated: for simplicity consists in attaining the objects in view (which, in architecture, are usefulness and beauty—of which proportion is the fundamental basis) in the easiest and directest way: and the majesty of grandeur itself, to which edifices of magnitude, and they only, should aspire, being only a higher order of beauty, can never be attained by any departure from simplicity in the obvious utility and proportions of its parts. As for variety, in any conspicuous extent, it is not applicable to every order of architecture, or every structure: and richness, or ornament, is applicable, comparatively, but to few. The unreasonable quest of these is the vice of our modern architects. It is this that has introduced much fantastic absurdity and deformity into ranges of new buildings, to which a due attention to the harmonies of *obvious utility, proportion and simplicity*, might have imparted real magnificence.

We throw together, with more unqualified approbation, from several successive pages, the following remarks, and leave the reader to draw his own inferences from them.

"We may here observe, by the way, how admirably adapted was the columnar Grecian architecture to the warm climates whence it drew its origin, not only in point of utility as a shelter from the heat of the sun, but also in point of beauty, as every hour of the day would furnish a new and picturesque variety of light and shade."

"In the colder climates of France and England, disengaged columns are frequently objectionable, as intercepting the welcome rays of the sun, which at the same time are not sufficiently constant for the beautiful varieties of light and shade to which we have already alluded."*

After speaking of the merits and defects of Giulio Romano, Raphael's first scholar, the Reviewer observes, that

"After this period the architecture of Italy began rapidly to decline; all taste for simplicity and grandeur gave way to the overruling love of ornament, and every architect added to the innovations of a former age those of his own distempered imagination."

Architecture has begun in England—or, perhaps, we should say (for we must not forget St. Paul's and the days of Inigo Jones, and of Sir Christopher Wren) has recommenced, where in Italy it ended: though we have one or two indications that it is beginning to recover from its distempered vagaries. The following remark is worthy of attention:

"The palaces built in the age of Palladio are perhaps generally better than the churches. Those by himself, at Vicenza, are not, in general, the best of the time; but we should here recollect that the taste and science of an architect are frequently obliged to bend to the ignorant caprice of his patrons."

This is a consideration that ought never to be overlooked in criticizing the particular works of any architect. We remember, in conversing on this subject with M. Percier (the superintendent of the public works of Paris) in the year 1814, his particular lamentations on this head. He utterly rejected the idea of considering any of the edifices erected under his nominal direction

* We may "observe by the way," that the *latter part* of this predicament has little dependence on the *warmth* of the climate.

direction as tests of his own knowledge or taste in architecture. They were not constructed, as he very properly contended, all architectural designs ought to be, with a primary and overruling attention to the purposes for which they were designed, and the nature of climate they were to adorn; nor had he been permitted to adhere with fidelity either to the purity of the Grecian, or of the best Italian models. He had been always obliged to sacrifice simplicity to the ostentatious ornament of what he called the Imperial Style, as if the building were erected for the sake of the embellishments, instead of the embellishments being incidental and subservient to the parts, and the proportions themselves adapted to the accommodations and conveniences designed. This may give us some pause in assigning the censure of unmeaning parts and meretricious ornaments to the bad taste of the artist. But what should we say to any specimens of absurdity which an architect might happen to present us with, in any house built for himself in any of the great squares of our metropolis?

We cannot resist the temptation of quoting the following observation on St. Peter's at Rome; for, although, from never having seen that famous temple, we are not qualified to decide peremptorily upon the question, we acknowledge ourselves to be satisfied with the reasoning; and believe the Reviewer to be completely in the right.

"On entering St. Peter's, every observer is astonished that its dimensions appear so much less than they really are. This has been attributed to the justness of the proportions of the building, and, strangely enough, has been adduced as a merit. On a very little consideration this must appear a most extraordinary error. If, indeed, it be owing to the proportions of St. Peter's that it appears less than it is, this must be considered as a proof, not that its proportions are exactly what they ought to be, but that there is something wrong about them: for its magnificent dimensions are generally and justly regarded as one fit cause of our admiration, and therefore that must be a defect which conceals their immensity. If, on the other hand, it be a merit, in the proportions of St. Peter's, that they diminish to the eye its real size, then that size must be a defect, and the expense and labour of producing it must have been more than wasted. In truth, however, we doubt altogether the justness of the theory which attributes to the general proportions of a building, unassisted by its darkness or lightness, the power of

diminishing or augmenting the whole magnitude of a building. We think the true cause of the apparent diminution of St. Peter's, in part at least, may be the great magnitude of the numerous statues in the church. These are, in fact, all colossal, and as our eye is accustomed to statues more near the size of life, they serve as a false standard by which we measure the church in which they stand. We suspect, also, that statues of white marble have, from their brilliancy of colour, the appearance of being much nearer to the eye than they really are, which must, of course, diminish their apparent magnitude, and render the scale afforded by them still fallacious."

Art. III. is on the subject of *Early Roman History*. It takes for its themes three German publications,—1. *History of Rome*. By B. G. NIEBUHR. 2 vols. Berlin, 1811, 1812.—2. *An Inquiry into the Early History of the Roman States*. By W. WACHSMUTH. 12mo. Halle, 1819.—3. Creuzer's *Sketch of Roman Antiquities*. Leipzig and Darmstadt, 1824. This is a little more like a review than the generality of the essays before us: that is to say, it refers more frequently to the works enumerated in the title; but it is still an essay (an interesting one we admit), in which the writer affects rather to display his own acquaintance with the general subject, than to analyze the labours of his authors. The essayist does justice to the erudite researches of the German literati. "We have a great deal to learn respecting the literature of Germany," says he; "and there is a great deal in it that is worth our learning." He refutes the idle assertion of Dr. Johnson, that an account of the ancient Romans can only "be drawn from writings that have been long known," and can, therefore, "owe its value only to the language in which it is delivered, and the reflections with which it is accompanied;" points out the neglected sources from which Niebuhr, &c. have drawn, and from which may still be drawn, the materials for correcting the misrepresentations of what we shall venture to call the ethical fables of Plutarch, and the elegant romance of Livy, &c.; and throws, himself, no inconsiderable portion of light upon the early (and, generally speaking, much misrepresented) periods of Roman history. There is one part of this subject in particular (a very important one) which, considering the political principles of the Quarterly Reviewers, and considering, also, the unfairness with which, even to the extent

of the grossest misrepresentation, they are in the habit of carrying those principles, even into subjects of ancient literature, we were not a little surprised to find so fully, and so correctly treated: we mean the subject of the Agrarian Laws—which have generally been treated by English writers as a system of plunder, invading the legal hereditary property of the patricians, to swell the popularity and influence of unprincipled demagogues, and gratify the cupidity of the levelling multitude; but which the Quarterly essayist, very correctly and satisfactorily, shews to have been, on the part of the agitators, legal, equitable and constitutional efforts to redeem, from the plundering and usurping patricians, a *part* of that property of the state and people, which, by various means of encroachment and oppression, those patricians had illegally appropriated—or, more properly, had seized, and were still holding by force and by fraudulent connivance, without pretence of title, in direct opposition to the laws of acquisition and inheritance.

It is true, that at the end of all this clear demonstration, there comes a casuistical salvo, or qualification of expediency; and the propriety of *attempting* to do justice to the people (the *issue* of which proved that the nobility had slaves enough, into whose hands they were also ready enough to put arms for the massacre of those who called out for justice) is sagaciously called in question.

“In its principle, therefore, the Agrarian law of Tiberius Gracchus was just and wise; and his proposal to allow a compensation to the occupiers of national lands for the loss of possessions absolutely illegal in their extent, and held, even within the limits fixed by the Licinian law, only during the pleasure of the people, was a concession more liberal than they were strictly entitled to demand. It is another question how far it was politic to bring the measure forward, considering the actual strength of the aristocracy;—the power of the nobility had so long suspended the execution of an Agrarian law in Italy, that they had derived advantage from their own wrong, and seemed to have gained the sanction of time for their encroachments, because they had for so many years prevented the people from questioning them.”

We leave it to the reader to give to these temporizing suggestions whatever weight his sanguine, or his more phlegmatic temperament may assign to them. In the mean time we admit that this whole passage, from p. 72 to 77, contains the best summary, or exposition of the

important subject of the Agrarian Laws that we have ever met with in any *English* work; and as it is much too long for quotation, the reader cannot do better than turn to it in the Review itself. The Reviewer, however, if should be observed by the way, takes a little more credit to himself, in this exposition, than he is entitled to: for if *English* historians, as they call themselves, have been content to follow each other in the beaten path of error in this respect, those of France have not always done the like; and there is really very little in the pages we have been thus commending, but what will be found in *Vérriol's Révolutions Romaines*:—a work not any-thing like as much known, except in title, as it deserves; but which is worthy of a familiar and elegant translation (there exists an indifferent one), that it might be an universal school-book, in every seminary in which history is attended to as a branch of liberal education.

Into the long disquisition, Art. IV., on the *Origin of Equitable Jurisdiction*, it would be futile to enter, unless we could afford a long disquisition also. It takes for its basis, or rather its pretence,—1. HAMMOND'S *Digest of Reports in Equity*;—2. JEREMY'S *Analytical Digest of Cases in Common Law and Equity*;—3. FLATHER'S *Supplement to Bridgman's Digested Index of Reported Cases*. It is an article that has more of the pedantic appearance, than of the fidelity of research; and a single instance may expose, at once, its purpose and its worth. The writer informs us that “under the Lancastrian kings, England had changed much more than her ruling dynasty.”—“To the commons *now* belonged the unquestioned right of sharing in the enactment of every law.”

Into the history of the rise, progress and metamorphoses of that thing we call a *House of Commons*, we will not now enter; but if the Quarterly jurist means to persuade us, as the result of his antiquarian researches, that, till the time of the Lancastrians, the *Commons* never had any thing to do with the laws “but to obey them,” we must tell him that he is either grossly ignorant of the more remote periods of our history and institutions, or persuades himself that his readers are so; and that even the documents in the appendix to Lord Lyttleton's *Hist. of Henry II.* (to say nothing of authorities less open to popular access) would furnish satisfactory proofs of a very different statement.

ART. V.—*Travels in South America, during the years 1819-20-21; containing an Account of the present State of Brazil, Buenos Ayres and Chile*, by ALEX. CALDELEUGH, Esq., 2 vols., is a well executed article—equally entertaining and instructive. If our business were to compile a magazine of quotations, we might find, in the twenty-eight pages devoted to this subject, a fund of interesting materials. But we cannot entirely resist the temptation of referring to some passages in pp. 129—142, that refer to that vital question of humanity and civilization, the toleration of slavery. The former of these presents a striking, and to us a disgraceful contrast, between the condition of the slaves in our islands, and those of the Brazils, where “the negroes are at least not driven to labour with the cart-whip,” and where, if it be not absolutely “to be inferred that they lead an enviable life, nobody can affirm, on seeing them singing and dancing in the streets, that they are wretched.” The second refers to the progress of their emancipation, in Buenos Ayres.

“In the first years of the revolution several thousand negroes were purchased by the state from their owners, to fill up the ranks; and the practice continued to 1822, when it was ordered to be suspended, the stock, by these means, having nearly been exhausted. And as the General Congress, assembled in January 1813, decreed that all children born of slave parents after that time should be free; the number has so far decreased that, according to Mr. Caldeleugh’s information, the proportion is now not greater than one slave to nine freemen.”

In mentioning any circumstance connected with that revolution, it seems an act of injustice to omit the opportunity of recording the obligations, civil, moral and intellectual, due to the secretary, Don Bernardino Rivadavia. But we must haste to the concluding paragraph, on the happy effects of the revolution itself, which it is no small degree of triumph to have the opportunity of quoting from such an authority.

“It was to be expected that the change they have undergone could only be accomplished at the expense of much bloodshed and misery—the result of conflicting opinions, of clashing interests, and ancient attachments. Time and misfortune, however, have soothed down the rancour and asperity of party-spirit, and almost all classes begin to feel the benefits arising from a free and unfettered commerce, and a system of equal justice impartially administered. It may require time to shake

off the inveterate habits of indolence invariably induced by a slave population, and to make the free inhabitants industrious and active; a change, however, which cannot fail of being accelerated by a commercial intercourse with Great Britain, and the influx and example of British settlers in the several states of the South American continent.”

Art. VI. executes justice without mercy upon the Rev. T. F. Dibdin’s Library Companion; or, Young Man’s Guide, and Old Man’s Comfort: upon the wretched affectation of his style—his false facts and his false grammar—his omissions—his perverted partialities (*some* of them, at least)—his injudicious selections and exclusions—his multifarious defects, and his infidelities: the *infidelities* of an Oxford Rev. and an *F. R. S., A. S.!!!* But we have handled Mr. D. and his misguide and discomforter sufficiently heretofore; and cannot spare, to this bigotted and bulky book-maker, even another half-column; and seeing how he has been commented upon by all parties and from all quarters, we have some hope that he will give up the trade, and call our attention to no more of his orthodox and bibliomantic lucubrations.

In Art. VII. on the *Past and Present State of the Country* (or, according to the title of the book that should have been reviewed, “*The Present State of England, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance; with a Comparison of the Prospects of England and France*”) there are many statements worth quoting in a statistical point of view. We select the following for the curious illustration, it seems to present, of an unexpected fact—that, notwithstanding the rapid expansion of the metropolis, the increase of buildings does not quite keep pace with the increase of the population.

“London, including the out-parishes, contained in 1801, 121,229 houses, and 864,845 inhabitants; and in 1821, 164,681 houses, and 1,225,694 inhabitants; so that it would have required no less than twelve thousand additional houses to have brought the proportions between the number of persons and of the houses to the same state at the end as at the beginning of the twenty years.”

With the inductions, however, of the vindicator of all things as they are, we are not always as well satisfied, as with his facts; on the subject of that great blessing, for example, the National Debt.

"As, with the exception," says the Reviewer, "of an annual payment of £600,000, for about sixteen millions owing to foreigners, the whole of the interest on it is paid by one portion to another portion of the same community: though some individuals may be the poorer, an equal number will be the richer in consequence of such payments; and therefore, whatever may be its effect in retarding the progress, it can be of no weight in shaking the evidence of the actual and independent amount of the wealth of the nation."

The politic Reviewer wisely keeps out of view, that the greater portions of these dividends are received by an already opulent, or comparatively opulent few; but that the burthen of paying them is thrown upon the whole population, and consequently increases the depression of the many to augment the opulence of a small number. Not, however, that we would countenance the iniquitous projects of those landholders (for they alone would be benefited!) who would abrogate the National Debt, or reduce the interest—that is to say, would reduce the income of the mortgagee for the benefit of the mortgagor. Independently of the injustice of such a procedure, the following facts are sufficient to demonstrate its utter barbarity.

"It appears, that out of 288,473 stockholders, there are 277,591 of various incomes below £400 per annum; and only 10,879 above that sum. We see with much pleasure nearly 140,000 persons with funded incomes under £20 per annum, and nearly 130,000 from £20 to £200."

Now of the 270,000 persons—of the first 140,000 in particular—the receivers of less than one-half, it is true, of the gross amount of these dividends, but who constitute the bulk of the fair, ungambling, unspeculating fund-holders—of the steady, unsuspicious, comparatively, or absolutely poor, but yet most respectable body of the creditors of the state, who, upon the faith of the *Landholders' Government*, have placed their little all within the power of that government!—what, we say—what, in case of an arbitrary reduction of interest, is to become of them? Reduce the £200 a-year holder to £100—the £100 a-year creditor to £50—the £50 to £25—the £20 to £10—the £10 to £5—the poor pittance of £5 to £2. 10s. a-year (and of the two latter descriptions, we have no less than 134,396*);

* The computation of 140,000 below £20 a-year must, therefore, be very short of the mark: for, if there be 134,396, not

and what must be their condition?—Nay, make any reduction, be it a half, a third, a fourth, or even less—and what must be the misery entailed upon these 270,000 individuals, or families? It is true, the Reviewer is no partizan of this plundering system of reduction—this violation of compact—this payment of a stipulated interest by a sponge; but there are other parts of his argument relative, not only to this question of funded property, but many other matters connected with our *national wealth and prosperity*, in which the classes to whom this 270,000 (the 235,000 who have only from £5 to £50 a-year, in particular,) belong, are not of sufficient consequence to have their cases or interests sufficiently considered.

Art. VIII. *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, though amusing in its extravagance, we must for brevity's sake pass over. It is with great reluctance that we do the same with the only remaining Disquisition (Art. IX.) on *Sacred Poetry*, of which the title-page of *The Star in the East; with other Poems*, by JOSIAH CONDER, is taken as the text. On this subject, in the handling of which, we think, we trace the pen of our redoubted Laureate—the imaginary successor to the wreath of Spenser [by whom such wreath was never worn!]¹—we should have liked to meet the antagonist on open ground: for in it there is much that we cannot but regard as the cant of false religion, and very perverted taste. But our sentiments upon this have been manifested already in another head department. We satisfy ourselves therefore with the mere declaration, that we are not of that description of critics who can admit, that tameness, rapidness, or nonsense, may pass for poetry, if it does but affect to be devotional—or that religion, of all subjects in the world, is a fit theme for the dilution of poetic mediocrity.

exceeding £10 a-year, and 101,274 (as appears) between £10 and £50, it would be strange, if only 5,694 of these were claimants of between £10 and £20 a-year.

EPIGRAM.

SAYS consequential Ned, who felt unwell,
When ask'd the cause of his complaint to tell,
"I live too high."—And Ned the truth

declares—
He has his lodging up five pair of stairs.

ENORT.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HOW TO MAKE NEGUS.

A TALE FOR GOOD FELLOWS.

As different tempers urge, experience says,
Men seek the self-same end by different
ways;

Some take in knowledge at a bird's-eye view,
And some, with reptile pace, the task pursue;
One grasps by force, what others filch by
guile;

This, creeps beneath; and that, o'erleaps
the stile.

Lost in a labyrinth, lo! Sir Prudence strays—
Thrids, and re-thrids, with cautious step,
the maze;

Marks every winding, every turning tries,
With feet slow-moving and observant eyes;
Day after day the elaborate scheme pursues;
And, often failing, still, as oft, renews
The patient toil.

Not so, Sir Ardent: he, adventurous knight!
(Impatient of such slow turmoil,—
And heedless where he next may light,
So he escape the present thrall)
Gives passion rein; and, main and might,
Breaks thro' the hedge, or scales the wall.

In common life, 'tis just the same:

One acts by whim, and one by rule.

Give this but fish, and flesh, and game,
He matters not the table's form;

But, "Bless our meat!" he briefly cries,
And knife and fork and spoon he plies,
And tucks it in while it is warm.

His neighbour, bred in Order's school,
For form, and state, and method wishes:

Looks to the figure of the dishes;

Nor Haunch nor Pasty can enjoy

If but one platter stand awry.

These all, at length, in order set—

When stomachs yearn and mouths all water,

He still must keep us on the fret,

And, giving hungry guests no quarter,

With clasping hands and eyes uproll'd,

Say a long grace till dinner's cold.

Two neighbours of like different classes,

By chance sat jingling o'er their glasses:—

Mirth-lover one, the soul of whim,—

His comrades call him merry *Jim*;

And Nottingham, in floods of ale,

Has oft exulted o'er his tale;

While quaint conceits and merry mockings,

Were knit as close as yarn in stockings.

The other (friend to early dozing)

Had a small talent too—at prosing;

And, as he thought no tongue could tell,

Like his, the rules for living well,

Or had the means, so true and ample,

To illustrate these by home example,—

His wit was seiz'd with usual labour,

And caught the button of his neighbour;

Then, with deliberate phrase, proceeded

To tell how hour to hour succeeded;

What occupation fill'd each season,

(Nor 'scaped one fact without its reason,

That, footman-like, in liveried comment,

Follow'd the lordly thing of moment!)

How every morn he rose at seven,—

Because 'tis good to rise betimes;

How went to bed at just eleven,—

As punctual as the parish chimes;

Which stocking first on's leg he drew;

What slipper wore to save his shoe;

Who made his smallclothes; and what stuff

Of sober durance screen'd his buff;

When he walk'd forth—on what occasions—

Vocations what, and avocations.

Then every meal, in order due,

He took; and pros'd the process thro'.

So leisurely—you might have eat,

While he in words carv'd o'er his meat.

Well—deem the breakfast, lunch and dinner

Fairly rehears'd; and think, ye winner,

You are not forc'd to hear or see

His measur'd spoonfulls of Bohea,

With cream, with sugar, and oration

Against vile Green's concatenation.

You deem the hour of trial past:

For supper is dismiss'd at last.

What more (for still he holds the button)

Must our imprison'd wag be put on?

The Negus, Sir—his nightly draught,

Must in descriptive stream be quaff;

And this, if simple truth content ye,

We'll in the speaker's words present ye,

Unalter'd, save by a sort of chime

We tag to 't, in our hobbling rhyme.

"Now, Sir, I hold it past a question,

That, just to help the weak digestion,

And further healthful chyle's secretion,

When stomach verges to repletion,

And to provoke a cheerful mood,

Some gentle stimulant is good;

And best (if't be not made too stout)

Good red-wine-negus, past all doubt:

And so, I take each night, do you see?

Just one pint tumbler—*two to three.*

But Negus, as Sam Soakwell says,

Is manufactur'd various ways:

Not all whom Fortune (past dispute)

Has blest with sugar, wine, and fruit,

Know how to use them, and concoct

The bounties from her urn unlock'd.

Some put the *wine* first—some the *water*;

Some take no note about the matter,

But water, syrup, lemon, wine,

As 'twere by huddling chance, combine;

And brew, as natural 'tis enough,

Too mawkish now, and now too rough.

Not so with me—for always I

For every *thus* have still my *why*:

And so—my good pint glass I take,

And thus the choice potation make—

First take of sugar lumps just three,

Then squeeze my lemon—not too free;

Tea-spoonfuls three, of water, then

I add: then taste—and squeeze again,

Till, in proportion due, I find

The acid and the sweet combin'd.

This once achiev'd, from self-same glass,

Water and wine alternate pass;

A bumper each; remembering still,

After each second turn, to fill

One water extra, till it swim

Eighth of an inch below the brim.

Next, Sir, I grate a little peel;

Some nutmeg, too;—but not a deal :—
For nutmeg, says old Doctor Blither,
 Is very apt to hurt the liver.
 Thus having blended each ingredient,
 Nine times to stir I hold expedient;
 Then, glass in hand, I stretch my feet,
 And resting cheerly in my seat,
 I sip, and smoke, and sip at leisure.
 Now, is not this a life of pleasure?"

"Pleasure," yawns Jim; yet smil'd to find,
 The button had been left behind;—
 "Such pleasure as, I vow to God,
Transports one—to the land of Nod!
 And yet—the negus to your feast
 Was welcome *epilogue*, at least.
 But for *my* negus I've a way
 Of making saves much dull delay:
 I never ounce and gill my pleasures,
 With algebraics, weights and measures;
 Nice calculations always set me yawning:
 So, as in shorter reckonings I delight,
 I take my cheerful bottle over night,
 And pour some tea upon it in the morning."

J. T.

This dialogue is, in all essentials, a record, not an invention; the conclusion, especially, as literal as rhyme would permit; the two last lines *verbatim*. Some years ago the repartee was rife in the mouths of all the "good fellows" of Nottingham. It should be added, however, for the moral's sake, that Jim's mode of *negus-making*, if it made his life a merry one, made it also a short one. Nobody had any doubt how it was that the undertaker and the sexton were put so early into requisition.

SONNET.

TO THE DAISY.

THOU little star of Nature, peeping forth
 From some lone hillock's bounds, or sward's
 rude green!
 Picture of true Humility, when worth
 Quits, for more temperate haunts, "life's
 feverish scene;"
 Picture of Beauty, when, in pastoral dell,
 She shuns th' insidious fopling's flaring eye;
 Picture of Genius, who, in rustic cell
 Retir'd, with study softens poverty;
 Picture of Man—were it but own'd by
 Man—

In the flush'd pride of fresh virility!
 Whose life, like thine, is but a transient span,
 Expos'd to every blight of chance, like thee:
 And oft, while infancy's sweet bud is smiling,
 Comes the rude gatherer Death, the promis'd
 bloom despoiling. ENORT.

THE GAIETIES OF GENIUS.

HAST ever known what 'tis to smile
 With anguish at thy heart?
 To scatter mirth around, the while
 In-writh'd the festering smart?

Hast ever known, with thought oppress'd,
 To feel the fancy rise?—
 A darksome dungeon in thy breast—
 Thy spirit in the skies!

Hast ever known to act a joy,
 Yet never taste the cheer?
 The sparkle in thine outward eye—
 Veiling the stifled tear.

Hast ever felt thy bosom swell,
 As with the autumn storm,
 While every accent seem'd to tell
 Of spring-tide visions warm?
 Hast listen'd to the soothing voice
 Of music breathing round,
 That bade the list'ning ear rejoice,
 The soul in torpor bound?

Hast known, when every conscious sense
 Confess'd the present charm,
 That should to memory's wound dispense
 The health-restoring balm,
 Yet felt the lurking sickness there,
 The sense could not allay?—
 A pang that Fancy would not share,
 Yet could not chase away?

Oh! there are griefs that silent prey
 Upon the vital part,
 While the proud spirit feigns the lay—
 That hides, not speaks the heart.

J. T.

LONELINESS.

It is not good to be alone.
 The voice of love, how sweet the tone!
 The smile of friendship's face sincere,
 With hand, and lip, and heart—how dear!
 Converse awakens thought, and brings
 Music on memory's social wings.
 The bird, the ant, the lamb and bee
 Are soothed by kindred minstrelsy.
 When rays descend, the flowers arise,
 And, blushing, meet them from the skies.
 Cells are for silence and despair,
 Mountains for bleak and gelid air;
 But man thrives best in cultur'd ground,
 With radiant eyes and shapes around:
 The hedge-row claims its rose—the sky,
 Its star—the true heart, sympathy,
 Which solitude congeals to stone.
 Man is not born to live alone.

Islington, 1825.

P.

SONNET.

CONTENT.

FORTUNE's more partial smiles let others
 share;
 Her liberal gifts tho' she withhold from
 me,
 I only ask some humble dwelling, where,
 O mild Content, I may, colleague with thee,
 Life's calm enjoy, at distance from the
 crowd,
 Placed on some verdant heath, or hillock's
 side;
 Nor envy those, the great and pamper'd
 proud,
 Who swell prosperity's superfluous tide.
 There, O Content, my wishes to complete,
 Grant me, as light'ners of my daily toil,
 The lip of rose-lip'd innocents, and sweet
 Domestic halos of loved woman's smile.
 Grant these—the monarch's gorgeous diadem
 Boasts not the lustre of so rich a gem.

Bread-street, Cheapside.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

ANTHROPOLOGY.—Oil, in the serum of human blood, has again been detected by Dr. Traill. In this case, too, as in those in which the Doctor had previously made this remark, the patient was habitually addicted to an excessive and incautious use of spirituous liquors. This fact suggests curious speculations on the connexion between intemperance and the remarkable *spontaneous combustion of the human body*.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

Temperature of Man.—Dr. J. Davy has detailed his very curious and interesting experiments in the 26th number of Jameson's *Ed. Phil. Journal*. We wish that our space would allow us to give even a brief outline of his researches herein; it could not fail of being highly interesting, but we must confine ourselves to the results, which will be given in a future number, and, at present, only direct the attention of our curious and scientific readers to pp. 300, vol. xiii. &c. of that valuable work.

Phosphor in Potatoes.—Lichtenberg tells us, that an officer on guard, at Strasburg, on 7th January, 1825, passing the barrack-room, was alarmed at seeing a light there, which, being strictly forbidden, occasioned a suspicion of fire. On entering the apartment, he found the soldiers sitting up in bed, admiring and reading by a beautiful light, which proceeded from potatoes in a state of incipient putrefaction.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

Paper for Draughtsmen.—Mr. Couder has invented a new method of adapting paper, and some sorts of stuffs, to the limner's use, whether he (the artist) employ oil or water colours—which is thus described:—

Some gum *adragant*, being reduced to a powder, must be dissolved quickly in a glazed earthen vessel, containing a sufficiency of cold water to give it the consistency of a jelly, while it is well worked with a wooden spatula to free it from lumps. Paper, &c. upon which this composition is gently and smoothly spread with a pencil or brush, and dried before the fire, will receive colours, mixed in either manner; but water colours should likewise be mixed with a solution of the above gum. This preparation will take any colour, except ink. If it be wished to retouch any part of the drawing, it should be washed with a sponge, piece of clean linen rag, or a pencil, containing some of this mixture; and the part, if small, will quickly rise and appear as if fresh painted.

Properties of Lithia.—This substance forms a salt, with muriatic acid, which is easy of fusion—deliquesces with surprising rapidity, and dissolves in alcohol. It forms,

with sulphuric acid, a neutral sulphate, which readily fuses, and, in water, dissolves completely. Acetic acid combines with it, and the resulting acetate is deliquescent. While the solution evaporates, it becomes tenacious, and, when quite dry, very brittle. When the acetate is ignited, a carbonate is left, which has decided alkaline properties,—dissolves with difficulty in water, fuses with great readiness, and, on cooling; shoots into a crystalline mass; when fused on platinum, it stains its surface.

Fire-proof Wood.—Much alarm has been excited by the frequency and destructiveness of fires, of late, not only in the metropolis, but round about the realm, in town and country, in hamlet and in village, and on continent as in island. We believe that the introduction of *cast-iron* into use in, what may be called, domestic architecture, in England at least, will have a beneficial effect in quelling this evil, partially at any rate; but still we would offer to the consideration of our readers a composition, said to have been discovered by Dr. Fuchs, Member of the Academy of Science at Munich, whereby wood is rendered incombustible; the composition is made of granulated earth, which has been previously well-washed in a solution of caustic alkali, and cleared from every heterogeneous matter; this mixture, which is not decomposed by either fire or water, being spread on the wood, forms a kind of vitreous coat, which is also proof against each of these opposing elements. The building committee of the royal theatre, in that city, has made two public experiments on small buildings, six or eight feet long, and of a proportionate height: one covered with the composition, the other left as usual,—the fire was kindled in each equally: that not covered with the composition was quickly consumed, the other remained perfect and entire. The cost of this process is trifling—only about 20d. per 100 square feet. The theatre has been submitted to the process, containing nearly 400,000 square feet. The late Earl Stanhope made some very successful experiments of the kind—he coated a building with a mixture of sand and glue, which proved completely fire-proof.

Tenacity of Chain Bridges.—Several curious speculations; and arguments and experiments, as to the adaptation of iron, in this particular, have been maintained,—the following details have appeared in the *Annales des Mines*; the apparatus, contrived for the purpose, being acted upon by a hydraulic press. The best iron tried, supported, without breaking, 26 tons per square inch; but the bars began to elongate

gate when two-thirds of the power had been applied, and this became more and more sensible, apparently in a geometrical ratio with the arithmetical increment. The worst iron tried, gave way under the application of 14 tons to the square inch; and did not elongate materially before the burst: four bars of metal of a medium quality being forged together, an iron was obtained which did not begin to lengthen until 16 tons had been applied, supporting 24 tons weight, without breaking.

These results being allowed as sufficient data, a committee, appointed for the purpose, decided that the thickness of chains in suspension bridges, should be so calculated, that the maximum weight should not exceed 8 tons per square inch of the sectional surface, and that, before use, they should be subjected to a proof-weight of 16 tons per square inch, bearing it without sensible elongation.

Ancient Roman Glass.—A fragment, which was disintegrated into thin plates to such a degree as to fall into small leaves, like *Mica*, when broken, pressed, or scraped, has been analyzed by Dr. Rudolph Brandes, and found to contain silica, soda, oxide of lead, of manganese, and of iron, lime, and alumina. The silica formed about two-thirds of the mass; which had been so far acted upon, by water and other agents, as to have lost its transparency except towards the centre. The colour was milky white, with a blueish cast; in some parts lustrous like gold.

Psittacide.—Barron Field, Esq., late chief-judge in New South Wales, has made a beautiful addition to the Ornithology of Australia, which, in just acknowledgment, is called *PSITTACUS FIELDII*. It is thus described:—general colour, green; head chestnut-brown; wings, beneath, black; under wing-covers cerulean blue; tail rounded. In size rather larger than the *Ceram Lery*: bill comparatively thick and strong; upper mandible slightly sulcated down the middle of the culmers; under mandible longer than deep; gonix ascending; tip thick and obtuse, as in the short-tailed parrots of the New World; under part obsoletely triangulated; cere entirely naked, and nostrils very large and round: upper plumage of a rich changeable grass-green, in some lights tinged with golden yellow, and in others with brown; under plumage paler, and more inclined to yellow; quills, on the outer surface, dark green, on the inner dusky black; second and third slightly longer than first quill: tail, moderate length, and feathers ovately or obtusely pointed; colour above, green; interior yellowish, which tint is predominant on the lower surface. The tarsi are black and short.

Distance to which Sand and minutely-divided Matter may be carried by Wind.—On the morning of the 19th of January last,

Mr. Forbes, on board the *Clyde East-Indiaman*, bound to London, in lat. 10°. 40'. N. and long. 27°. 41'. W., about 600 miles from the coast of Africa, was surprised to find the sails covered with a brownish sand, the particles of which, being examined by a microscope, appeared extremely minute. At two P.M., the same day, some of the sails being unbent, clouds of dust escaped from them on their flapping against the masts. During the night, the wind had blown fresh N.E. by E., and the nearest land to windward was that part of the African coast lying between Cape de Verd and the river Gambia. May not the seeds of many plants, found in remote and newly-formed islands, have been thus conveyed?

In FRANCE, HOLLAND, and AUSTRIA, the comb-makers and horn-turners use the clippings of horn and tortoise-shell skins for snuff-boxes, powder-horns, and other curious and handsome toys. They first soften the material in boiling water, so as to be able to press it in iron moulds, and, by means of heat, form it into a mass. The degree of heat must be determined by experience, but must be stronger for horn-clippings than for shell-skins: it must, however, not be too powerful, for fear of scorching the horn or shell; and care must be taken not to touch them, either with the fingers, or any animal or greasy substance, as that would prevent their perfect joining. Wooden implements should be used at the fire, or in conveying the horn or shell to the moulds.

A patent, it is said, has been solicited on the part of T. Steele, Esq., M.A. of Magdalen College, Cambridge, for some very important improvements in the construction and use of the Diving-Bell. This improvement, we hear, particularly attaches to the descent of an engineer, who may remain at any depth beneath the water, and unaccommoded by the pressure of condensed air, may work with increased safety and effect, maintaining uninterrupted communication with those above, by means of conversation. Mr. S. has thus invented a plan which will effectually supersede the imperfect and insecure method of signals, made by repeated strokes of a hammer. The same gentleman has, by the employment of optical principles, formed an instrument for the illumination of bodies under water; and also has improved the method of detaching men from the bell.

Mr. W. H. James has also invented an improved apparatus for men obliged to work under water. A hood or helmet is fixed upon the shoulders, and rendered air- and water-tight; and a vessel of condensed air is to be carried behind the man, whence he is to inspire pure air, by means of valves to be worked by a lever, somewhat in the manner of the bellows of a bagpipe.

Smell of Hydrogen Gas.—This gas obtained

tained by the solution of iron in sulphuric acid, being made to pass into pure alcohol, nearly loses its smell. Water, added to the alcohol, renders it milky, and, after some hours, a volatile oil separates, which is the cause of the smell. But an amalgam of potassium being mixed with pure water, the gas is obtained without smell; if an acid, or sal-ammoniac, be added to the water to accelerate the development of the gas, it will partake of the smell, during the solution of zinc in weak sulphuric acid.—*Ann. de Chim.*

Thermometrical.—M. Arago, in an article in the “*Annales de Physiques*,” discusses the question of the temperature of the globe at its surface, and arrives at the conclusion, that in Europe generally, and particularly in France, the winters have, for centuries, been as cold as now. This opinion is grounded on the fact of the frequent notices of the freezing of rivers and seas, at very remote dates. Having given a table of the extremes observed in the temperature of Paris, M. A. gives the observations of Captains Parry and Franklin, and the dates of the natural congelation of Mercury, together with tables of the maximum temperatures on land and on the open sea. His contemporary, *M. le Baron Fourier*, has published a memoir, which induces the Editors of the “*Bulletin Universel*” to congratulate themselves at being able to support, by learned mathematical theories, which are only the expression of observed facts, the opinion they have long maintained of the depression of the temperature of the earth’s surface—a change to which has been attributed the modifications which life has undergone, proclaiming an inevitable return to the principal geological principles of Count Buffon. According to the learned Baron, the heat of the earth arises from three sources:—1st. The solar rays; the inequality of the distribution of which occasions the diversity of climates:—2nd. The earth partakes of the common temperature of the planetary spaces, being exposed to the irradiation of the stars, which surround the solar system:—3d. It has preserved, in the interior of its mass, a part of the heat it contained, when the planets were originally formed. These three causes, and the resulting phenomena, are examined separately: and M. F. says, the opinion, that internal fire has caused the continual recurrence of great phenomena, has been constantly received. The form of the terrestrial spheroid, the regular disposition of the strata manifested by *pendulum observations*, the density and depth of these, and many other considerations concur to prove, that intense heat has penetrated the globe throughout. This heat has been dissipated by irradiation into surrounding space, the temperature of which is below that of freezing water. The law of refrigeration, mathematically expressed, shows that the original heat, contained in a spher-

ical mass, of dimensions equal to the earth’s, diminishes much more rapidly at the surface than at the parts situated at a great depth below it. These long preserve a large portion of heat; and calculation shows, that the results have not been misapprehended: hence, adds our author, having shewn that the heat *increases* (by indubitable laws) as the depth,—it is easy to conclude, that the increase of temperature, in direction of the depth, cannot result from the prolonged action of the sun’s rays; this heat is accumulated in the interior of the globe, but its progress has now almost ceased; for if it continued, we should observe the increase in a directly contrary direction. The higher temperature of the deeper bed is therefore attributable to internal constant, or variable heat. Hence, the temperature of the earth’s surface is higher than would arise from the influence of the sun’s rays only. But this has become almost insensible; and we are only assured of the fact by mathematical relations of measure and excess: for the various observations of the earth’s figure being attentively examined, according to the principles of the Dynamic theories, we cannot longer doubt that this our planet received a very elevated temperature at its formation, while, on the other hand, thermometrical observations clearly show that the actual distribution of heat, on the earth’s surface, is precisely what would have taken place, that having been the case, and the globe, since, been constantly cooling.—*Bulletin Universel.*

Barometer.—Baron Humboldt has constructed a set of tables to show the horary vibrations of this instrument, from the level of the sea to the height of 1,400 toises, about 8,952 feet.

Venus, when viewed through a telescope, is rarely seen to shine with a full face, but, like the moon, increasing, decreasing, horned, gibbous, &c.: her illuminated part being constantly turned toward the sun, or directed toward the east, when a morning, and toward the west, when an evening star. These phases of Venus were first discovered by Galileo; who thus fulfilled the prediction of Copernicus: for when this excellent astronomer revived the ancient Pythagorean system, asserting that the earth and planets moved round the sun, it was objected that, in such a case, the phases of Venus should resemble those of the moon; to which Copernicus replied, that, some time or other, that resemblance would be found. Galileo sent an account of the discovery of these phases, in a letter, written from Florence in 1611, to William de Medici, the duke of Tuscany’s ambassador at Prague, desiring him to communicate it to Kepler. The letter is extant in the preface to Kepler’s *Dioptrics*, and a translation of it in Smith’s *Optics*. Having recited the observations he had made, he

adds,

adds, "We have hence the most certain, sensible decision and demonstration of two grand questions, which have, to this day, been doubtful and disputed among the greatest masters of reason in the world. One is, that the planets, in their own nature, are opaque, attributing to Mercury what we have seen in Venus: and the other is, that Venus necessarily moves round the Sun; as also Mercury and the other planets; a thing well believed indeed by Pythagoras, Copernicus, Kepler and myself, but never yet proved, as now it is by ocular inspection on Venus." Cassini and Campani, in the years 1665 and 1666, both discovered spots in the face of Venus: the former ascertained her motion about her axis; concluding that this revolution was performed in less than a day; or, at least, that the bright spot which he observed, finished its period, either by revolution or libration, in about twenty-three hours. And Lahire, in 1690, through a telescope of sixteen feet, also observed spots. In 1726, 1727, 1728, Signor Bianchini, at Rome, with Campani's glasses, discovered several dark spots, of which he gave an account and a representation, in his book entitled *Hesperii et Phosphori Nova Phenomena*. Cassini the son, though he admits the accuracy of Bianchini's observations, disputes the conclusion drawn from them, and finally observes, that if we suppose the period of the rotation of Venus to be twenty-three hours twenty minutes, it agrees equally well with the observations both of his father and Bianchini; but that, otherwise, his father's observations must be rejected as of no consequence. In Phil. Trans. 1792, are published the results of a course of observations on the planet Venus, begun in 1780, by M. Schroeter, of Lilienthal, Bremen: from which it is inferred that Venus has an atmosphere similar to that of our earth, but far more dense than that of the moon; that her diurnal period is probably much longer than that of other planets; and that her mountains are five or six times as high as those of the earth. Dr. Herschel too, between the years 1777 and 1793, made a long series of observations on this planet. The results are—that the planet revolves about her axis, but the time is uncertain: that the position of the axis is also uncertain: that the planet's atmosphere is very considerable: that there are probably hills and inequalities, of which he has not been able to see much, owing perhaps to the density of the atmosphere: and that the apparent diameter of Venus, at mean distance from the earth, is $18''\ 79'''$; whence it appears, that this planet is somewhat larger, instead of being less than the earth. Sometimes Venus is seen in the disk of the sun, in form of a round dark spot. This appearance, called a transit, happens but seldom; viz. when the earth is about her nodes at the time of her inferior conjunction. One of these transits was seen,

in England, in 1639, by Mr. Horrox and Mr. Crabtree; and two in the last century, viz. one on June 6, 1761; the other in June 1769. Another will not happen till 1874. In 1672 and 1686, Cassini, with a telescope of thirty-four feet, thought he saw a satellite move round this planet, at the distance of about three-fifths of her diameter. It had the same phases as Venus, but without any well-defined form; and its diameter scarcely exceeded one-fourth of her diameter. Dr. Gregory and others support this observation; and suppose that the reason why it is not more frequently seen, is the 'unfitness of the planet's surface to reflect the rays of the sun's light, as is the case in the spots of the moon.

Pectic Acid, lately so named, by M. H. Braconnot, exists, mostly in the form of a jelly, in the roots and other parts of most vegetables: the pectate of potash (composed of eighty-five acid, and fifteen potash), as prepared from the roots of turnips; dissolved in warm water, in which sugar was then copiously dissolved, and on the addition of a very small quantity of the acid, in an instant afterwards, the whole became a trembling gelatinous mass, weighing 300 times the weight of salt dissolved. In this way, says M. B., the confectioner may cheaply prepare aromatic jellies, perfectly transparent and colourless, and very agreeable to the taste and sight.—*Ann. de Chim.* vol. 28.

Bi-carburet of Hydrogen, a new substance, has been discovered and separated by Mr. Faraday, from a colourless fluid, lighter than water, which, in considerable quantities, forms in the bottoms of the vessels in which the Portable Oil-Gas Company compress the gas for filling their lamps. The new substance, in its liquid form, between 42° and 86° Fahr., is composed of two atoms of carbon and one of hydrogen. When in the state of vapour, six atoms of carbon and three of hydrogen are present to form one volume, of thirty-nine times the specific gravity of hydrogen. Below 42° of temperature, it is a solid body, forming dendritical transparent crystals: at 0° , it has the whiteness and hardness, nearly, of loaf-sugar.

Emetic Tartar, as usually sold by the druggists, in powder, is found to be adulterated to the extent of ten per cent. at the least, by tartrate of lime, and super-tartrate of potash: and medical practitioners are earnestly recommended to use only the crystals of emetic tartar, in preparing antimonial wine, or other medicines.

Perpetual Motion.—M. Jean Préve, of Marseilles, has announced a machine of his invention, which preserves and communicates a perpetual motion. This, at least, the hundredth discovery of a similar nature that has been proclaimed within our recollection.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

DOMESTIC.

WESTERN Literary and Scientific Institution.—A meeting was held, at the Freemasons' Hall, on the evening of the 10th of November, for the purpose of carrying into effect a society under the above title. The design was ably supported by speeches from H. Drummond, Esq. (who was in the chair), Sir J. Paul, Messrs. T. Campbell, M. J. Wright, J. C. Hobhouse, Brougham, Drs. Birkbeck and Gilchrist, and others. It was stated that the object was to establish a Public Library, Reading Rooms, and Scientific Lectures, for the use of those engaged in professional or commercial pursuits; and a series of resolutions to such end were agreed upon.

Society of Physicians.—A meeting of the Society of Physicians of the United Kingdom was holden, November the 2d, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. Birkbeck; Treasurer, Dr. Clutterbuck; Secretary, Dr. Shearman. It was also resolved, that communications, whether from members or others, addressed to the secretary, should be submitted to the consideration of the society, and the most interesting and important of them be selected for publication as soon as sufficient materials should be collected to form a volume.

FOREIGN.

ITALY—TUSCANY.

The Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Arts, in the city of Leghorn, last year (1824) proposed a prize for the solution of the following problem:

1st. To determine the Influence, useful or hurtful, of different States of Memory on Human Understanding, and its Utilities with regard to the other Faculties.

2d. To shew by what Educational Means the Memory may be developed and strengthened in Youth.

3d. To seek, by what other Methods, in

the after-ages of Man, a defective Memory may be corrected, whether resulting from imperfect Organization, or from Accident or Disease.

4th. To examine what particular result may be hoped for, consequent of the doctrine of the Association of Ideas, considered as it actually obtains, and in the state of progress of which it appears susceptible.

FRANCE.

School of Arts and Trades, at Chalons: Marne.—The annual solemnity of the distribution of prizes had been held; nearly 200 persons (mostly pupils of the institution) were rewarded; the plan of this useful establishment combines instruction in the practical branches of trade, in the theoretical measurements of philosophy, and in the ornamental graces of the fine arts.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting on the 22d of March, Mr. Moorcroft, now on his travels, presented several packages of seeds, being wild pear, swamp onion, shingtik, choosta roorora, chee kus, to chan, red wilding apple, nus tooqshoor, small sweet apple, red and white crab apple, white kussora, apricot, melon, buck wheat, lucerne, prangos, saffron, &c. &c.—Dr. Lamb presented a quantity of coffee, produced upon his estate at Dacca, for which he received the appointed prize.

BERLIN.

The last sitting of the academy, in this city, was rendered more than usually interesting by the presence of M. G. de Humboldt, brother to the celebrated traveller and naturalist, Baron de Humboldt, who read a translation of parts of the Bhagavid Gita (in verse); and by adding some strictures on Greek and Hindoo metaphysics, this learned translator of Pindar and of Sophocles shewed himself equally master of the mysteries of the Celtic, Sanscrit and primitive idioms of the world.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To WILLIAM CHURCH, of Birmingham, for his Invention of certain Improvements in Machinery in Printing.—19th Feb. 1824.

THESE improvements in machinery for printing consist in variations, additions and modifications of an apparatus for printing, described in the specification of a patent, &c., granted 21st of March 1822. The improvements are embraced under the following heads.—1st. A method of adjusting and fixing the form of types upon the table, and of removing the same, and re-

placing other forms of types with great expedition:—2dly. Adapting a stationary surface, upon which the paper intended to be printed is laid and adjusted, ready to be drawn off on the frisket:—3dly. A mode of obtaining register with perfect accuracy:—4thly. The means and apparatus employed for confining the sheet of paper upon the frisket:—5thly. An interrupted gear motion, or mechanical contrivance to effect a reciprocating action, by which certain parts of the machinery are continuing

continuing their progress :—6thly. The mode of taking off the sheet of paper after it has been printed, and delivering the sheets in succession with perfect regularity; and, 7thly. Regulating at pleasure the quantity of ink communicated to the distributing roller. A printing press, in operation, upon this improved principle, which gives impressions equal to the best work of the most approved printing presses, will, even when working under the disadvantage of inexperienced hands, print at the rate of 1,800 sheets per hour; and there cannot be the least doubt that, under favourable circumstances, three thousand impressions might be struck off, without, in any degree, straining the machinery, and that these would be of a superior order. The machine is worked by one man, who turns the fly-wheel, and two boys, who lay on the sheets of paper; and the inking of the types, the running-in of the frisket, rising and falling of the table and the form to produce the impression, and the delivery of the printed sheets into a heap, above the press, are all done by the evolutions of the mechanism, which is so substantial in all its parts, that there is little risk of its derangement; and the movements are so smooth, that its action would scarcely be perceived in an adjoining room, or at a few yards distance. In such a printing press, a very ingenious contrivance has been discovered, by which is obtained an interrupted rotatory motion, believed to be perfectly new in mechanics, and capable of being applied to a great variety of machines, besides those employed for printing—which, upon rotatory principles, are designed to work by the power of steam or water.

To GEORGE BARLOW, of the New Road, for his new invented Method of Bleaching, Clarifying, and Improving the Quality and Colour of Sugars known by the name of Bastards and Piece Sugars.
—15th March 1825.

The syrup extracted from the cane, in the West-Indies, is boiled to a consistency; which produces that crystallized article called Muscovado sugar (the superior quality of moist sugar), the runnings from which are the West-Indian molasses, sent to Europe in puncheons. This, when boiled here, produces the brown sugar called in the trade—bastards. The ordinary mode of making bastard sugar is, by boiling the residuum in pans or coppers, till the aqueous parts are, in a measure, evaporated. The liquor is afterwards poured by means of ladles into earthen moulds, when the remainder descends to the bottom of the vessel, and leaves the sugar above in a crystallized state: after a day or two, the apex of the moulds is opened, and the molasses allowed to run into a pot, leaving only the crystals of sugar in the mould,

which, in that state, is called bastard sugar: to clarify and bleach this sugar, the tops of the mould are coated with a solution of clay in water, and, as the water descends from the clay, through the sugar (which usually takes about a week), the colouring matter is absorbed by it, and passes off in a state of thick brown syrup, or molasses at bottom, leaving the sugar above considerably whitened: but, in this process, a portion of the sugar itself is dissolved, and taken up by the water, which produces a reduction of quantity; and the syrup, or molasses, which runs from the moulds being sold at a small price, causes a considerable loss to the maker. To obviate this objection, in the ordinary process, and save that portion of sugar which usually descends into the molasses, the present invention is proposed: which consists in employing a quantity of molasses, in the state in which that article is received from the West-Indies, as a bleaching material, instead of clay and water. The bastard sugar being in a crystallized state in the mould, as above described, with the colouring matter in it, it is proposed to pour upon the top of the bastard in the mould a quantity of the West-Indian molasses, when, after a few hours, it will have passed through the mass, and have carried the colouring matter with it, without reducing the quantity of crystallized sugar in the mould. If the molasses should happen to be too thick for the purpose, they may be reduced by the addition of a quantity of water—experience alone can determine the suitable thickness.

To H. MAUDSLEY and J. FIELD, of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, for their Invention of a Method and Apparatus for continually Changing the Water used in Boilers, for Penetrating Steam, by the means of which the Deposition of Salt and other Earthy Substances contained in the Water is prevented; at the same time, the Heat is retained, Fuel saved, and the Boilers rendered more lasting.—14th October 1824.

This newly invented apparatus is particularly adapted for the boilers of steam vessels, where salt water is used for the production of the steam, as the deposition on the bottom and sides of the boilers renders them extremely liable to injury from the action of fire. It has hitherto been necessary to change sea water, when employed in the boilers of steam engines, every fifty or sixty hours; but it appears, from the experiments of the patentees, that from twenty to thirty per cent. of the quantity evaporated being taken out, the water is thus restrained within a degree of saltiness from which no practical evil can result, however long the boiling be continued. The proposition, therefore, is to effect a continual changing and refreshing of the water

water in the boiler, by constantly drawing out a quantity of the super-saturated brine, and introducing other water to supply its place; as well as of *that* which has evaporated, by which means the water in the boiler can never exceed a certain degree of saturation. The machine recommended to be used to effect this, is a small pump with a loaded discharge valve, worked by the engine, and so proportioned, as to draw, from the lowest part of the boiler, the quantity required; and, whether it be worked quickly or slowly, the quantity withdrawn bears the same proportion to the quantity left in; and, however long the engine may be worked, the saltness of the water can never be increased. Thus, the evils to which, in this respect, steam vessels have hitherto been subject on long voyages, being obliged to stop and refill the boilers every fifty or sixty hours, or incur the risk of injury to the boilers, are avoided, and also great waste of fuel, during the latter part of the time. Another part of the invention arrests the heat contained in the rejected water, and returns it to the boilers. This is effected by running the hot brine into a vessel, and passing the supply-water through a system of pipes immersed in the vessel, containing the hot brine, and surrounded by it in the same way as refrigerators are made to act upon worts; thus compensating, in a great degree, for the loss of heat which would otherwise be sustained by removing a portion of the hot, and introducing cold water.

To T. MAGRATH, of Dublin, for his new invented and improved Apparatus for conducting and containing Water and other Fluids, and preserving the same from the effects of Frost.—11th January 1825.

The improvement herein proposed, consists in coating the pipes or other vessels employed with pulverized charcoal or some such imperfect conductor of heat; when the water, being surrounded and excluded from the action of the atmosphere; its caloric cannot be abstracted, because of the non-conducting properties of the coating; it is therefore prevented from freezing, and is preserved in its fluid state, however low the thermometer may stand in the open air. The apparatus is simply a double pipe, and the spaces between the pipes filled with non-conducting materials. In a similar way, water tanks or cisterns may be constructed; their sides, top and bottom, being doubled, and pulverized charcoal, or some such material, introduced between the two.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in December 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of December, viz.

Dec. 4.—To F. A. WINDSOR, of Shooter's.—MONTHLY MAG. NO. 417.

hill, Kent: for employing sugar as an ingredient in gunpowder and other combustibles.—See our 34th vol. p. 428.

9.—To J. HUDSON, of Cheapside, London: for a new composition, wherewith to print paper-hangings, or to paint walls or ceilings.—See our 33d vol., p. 335.

16.—To J. ELVEY, of Canterbury, Kent: for an improved winnowing machine.

19. To J. SORBY, junior, of Sheffield, Yorkshire: for a method of making shears for sheep or horses, and for glovers' use.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in September and October 1825.

Sept. 29.—To W. Duesbury, of Bosel, Derby: for a mode of preparing a white from the impure native sulphate of barytes.—Six months.

Oct. 6.—To J. MARTINEAU, the younger, of the City-road, and H. W. SMITH, of Laurence Pountney-lane: for improvements in the manufacture of steel.—Six months.

6.—To SIR G. CAYLEY, Bart., of Brompton, York: for a new locomotive apparatus.—Two months.

6.—To J. S. BROADWOOD, of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square: for improvements in square pianofortes.—Six months.

13.—To T. HOWARD, of New Broad-street: for a vapour-engine.—Six months.

13.—To N. KIMBALL, Falcon-square: for a process for converting iron into steel.—Six months.

13.—To B. SANDERS, of Broomsgrove, Worcester: for improvements in making buttons.—Six months.

13.—To T. DWYER, of Lower Ridge-street, Dublin: for improvements in making buttons.—Six months.

13.—To J. CLESILD DANIEL, of Stoke, Wilts: for improvements in machinery applicable to the weaving of woollen cloth.—Six months.

13.—To J. EASTON, of Heal-cottage, Bradford, Somerset: for improvements in locomotive or steam-carriages, and in the construction of roads for them.—Six months.

21.—To W. HIRST, J. WOOD, and J. ROGERSON, all of Leeds: for improvements in machinery for raising and dressing cloth.—Six months.

21.—To R. S. PERUMBERTON, and J. MORGAN, of Llanelly, Carmarthen: for a consolidated or combined drawing and forcing pump.—Two months.

21.—To G. GURNEY, of Argyle-street, Hanover-square: for improvements in the apparatus for raising or generating steam.—Six months.

21.—To L. W. WRIGHT, of Princes-street, Lambeth: for an improvement in the construction of steam-engines.—Six months.

22. To H. C. JENNINGS, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place: for improvements in the process of refining sugar.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

HERBAN. A Poem in Four Cantos. 8vo.

—We have here before us one of those frequent and unintentional satires against the present system of education, which are so frequently issuing from the press. Here is a young English gentleman, who has the classics at his fingers' ends, but who cannot, in verse or prose, though apparently not unpregnant of ideas, write a sentence of intelligible English:—who knows not the meaning, apparently, of the words he is using; whose constructions defy all parsing; whose references have frequently no agreement with their antecedents; and whose vocabulary, in spite of the copious affluence of our speech, is so defective, that he cannot make out the jingle of his rhymes without the coinage of words which we do not want, or the distortion of those we have to significations which they never owned, and which they cannot bear.

When "a youth of nineteen" sends a poem, of nearly four thousand lines, into the world, "written during the leisure hours of a month or six weeks," we do not, of course, put on our critical spectacles, in the expectation of finding "many beauties and few blemishes;" and, certainly, to expect any thing like the compressive energy and polished elegance of genuine poetry, would be the very *acmé* of unreasonableness and absurdity: though certainly we have known instances in which flashes of genius and of future promise have been met with in the crude mass of such hasty prematurities; and instances, also, in which some portions of the like vanity and presumption of boyhood have been redeemed by the corrected judgment and more authorized confidence of riper years. Such may, for aught we know, be the future destiny of the juvenile author of "Herban;" but we will tell him that, if ever it is to be so, he has his education to begin again. It certainly will not be, so long as he can imagine that in such sentences as the following he expresses his own meaning:

"Feeling fully sensible of the regularity, harmony and scheme which may, in too many places, be found wanting, he has felt somewhat timid in submitting it to the perusal of a public, who, though generous with candour, are justly solicitous for the reputation of their literature."

If the author was really fully sensible of regularity, harmony and scheme, why did he suffer them to be wanting? If we can puzzle out his meaning at all, his sentence should have run thus:—

Feeling fully sensible that the regularity, harmony and scheme [plan we should have preferred] which such a poem requires, will,

in too many places, be found wanting, he has felt somewhat timid in submitting it to the public, who, though generous and candid, are justly solicitous about the reputation of their literature.

He goes on, however, in the same style;

"Poetry, it is accepted [admitted], should need no Preface."—"The Author sends forth *Herban* in [with] all his failings, with no recommendation but himself and his fortunes."

"And he himself is his own parallel!"

The author courts the remarks of "impartial reviewers."—"Others, who make it their business to cavil at, instead of criticize, [to cavil, instead of criticise]—or to cavil at, instead of to criticize] and to ridicule, instead of reform [ing, or rather than to reform] the publications of the day, he neither considers worthy of notice nor fear."

In which of the classes the author will set us down, it may not be difficult to conjecture. But though we must leave the task of "reforming publications" to the editors of *new and improved editions*,—we must think it our duty, when, in every sentence of a short preface, we find such English as this, to endeavour to reform the taste and the grammatical perceptions of authors, whether we be called cavillers or not.

Of course we are not to expect more accurate coherency in the verse than in the prose. In the dedicatory stanza that introduces the volume, we find the poet thus addressing himself to his mother:—

"To thee
Whose love first lov'd me, and whose tears first fell,
Ere yet I learn'd thy lisping name to speak."

So that it was the *name* that lisped; not the *child*! This is but a sorry invitation to the critic to proceed. We did, however, proceed through nineteen Spenserian stanzas—all, we confess, out of three hundred and sixteen, with which "in a month or six weeks" the author's brain had teemed, which we had the patience to read. In the course of these, however, we met, (stanza I.) with an "*unwonted swain*," invoking the "Muse of the Bard!" and who, "while pacing, guideless, the poetic plain," not satisfied with one muse, calls for another:—"And come, Melpomene, to grace this lowly strain,"—in Stanza II., with "an endless knoll" of waters, "that fires with reverence;" and "frothy mountains in the abyss," that "foam with horrid hiss," and "waves more grandly drear" that "fall in beauteous crescent" in Stanza III., "the splash" that "heard the crash," and
a rainbow

a rainbow that "sits serene upon the watery gulph" "in native-coloured smiles;" in Stanza IV., the "elemental wall" of a cataract "rearing its stupendous height" [other cataracts only fall; but this rears itself up again, it seems!] and rolling its echoes "twice nine score furlongs round," calls Judah's deliverance "back to remembrance from the Egyptian thrall:" in Stanza V., with

"The willow,
In graceful weepings, and the aloe rude,
Spread his wide branches o'er the sweeping billow,
While tender shrubs reclined upon their mossy pillow."

In Stanza VI., with "nature weaving high fantastic roots beneath a gloom, to grasp with firmer clench;" and, in Stanza VII., "azure-tinted mountains like hills of bright eternal snow," and a "gleam of setting sun that fain would shew their brows the prop of heaven;" and, in the very next, these same "stupendous barriers!" that are at once sky-tinted, and as white as eternal snow, with a "cloud-wrapt bosom," has its "head in central heaven," and "fans the skies with its waving woods." Stupendous barriers! is, or are, however, informed, that *he*, or *they*, or *they he*, is not to be adored, for that God Almighty is above *him*.

"Stupendous barriers! when we lift our eyes
To scan thy cloud-wrapt bosom from the plain,
Thy head in central heaven, and the skies
Fann'd by thy waving woods, and turn again
To view our pigmy stature, we would fain
Adore thy majesty; but there is one,
Even thy Maker, in the heart must reign."

And then, as we proceed, "seraphs strike the tone on harps celestial," and "man" (not woman) "waits for the bridegroom's hour," and the "gate of Heaven," and the "portal of Hell ope the eternal way," and we "trim a bluey lamp," and "grim war purloins peace enshrined in a bosom," and "Fate, unkind, tears" Mr. Campbell's poor Gertrude "asunder;" and "Christ" is called upon to "pour celestial oil into the poet's smart," and to "wipe his eye of dire bereavement's tear." Anon, we have an "acheless heart" that "a dear partner shared,

And blended with his smile or sigh;
Save for the other each was never cared,
And, Heaven the guide, their joys were mutually
shared."

Then we have "bright affections bow circling the temples" with "tears of kindness sparkling in it;" and "earth-affection rose"—"to damp love's flame with sorrow's weeds." Then Love is told that he "fell with Adam to rise no more;" but that, before this unluckily tumbling down, he was "the brightest gem which Heav'n's indulgent Sire wore in compassion's crown;" and that his "gladd'ning fire lighten'd those regions where they need no sun."—An idea, by the way, for which the author

seems indebted, though without acknowledgment, to the Irishman's song in Collins's *Brush*:—one of those "ideas of others," perhaps alluded to in his preface, which an author finds it so difficult "to separate from his own."

"O, long life to the moon for a brave noble creature,
That serves us with lamp-light each night in the
dark,
While the sun only lights us by day, which by nature
Needs no light at all, as you all may remark."

This Love, however, which had *fallen* to rise no more, finds a spot, at last, on which he can *alight*—"a plain

Already blooming with the richest grove,
'Twas there thy form alighted, and the garland
wove."

Wonderful "garland!"

"That lives, with rural smile,
In careless beauty o'er each native bower;"

while "the matin hour sips dew from it to scent its balmy breath."

"Such was this air:—unsullied by the heat
Of a too scorching sun—unclogg'd by damp
Of baneful nightly fog, save where the peat
Beneath the lake adown the meadow's swamp
Is moisten'd by the dew—no phantom lamp
Cheats the benighted traveller; but the star,
Which shines alike upon the tented camp
And o'er the sea's glad waters, beams from far
A fix'd, unsullied light, in its Olympic car."

Some of our readers may perhaps imagine, that if the unsullied light of the star is really so fixed, it has very little occasion either for an *Olympic*, or any other car. Such, however, being the century of beauties collected from these nineteen stanzas, we should presume that our readers have as little desire as we have that we should conduct them, with like industrious gleaning, through the remaining two hundred and ninety-five.

It may be said, perhaps, that this is "breaking a butterfly upon the wheel!"—but really, if a butterfly happen to be so enormously out of proportion, as to spread his wings over fifteen whole sheets of demy, one may sometimes be excused for throwing a hat at him. Besides, to say the truth, we are not quite sure, that, under all this mass of glittering tinsel, and of gilt ginger-bread—these giblets of metaphors, and this hash of false concords, there is not something of the spirit of poetry obscured and smothered up; which—if the author could but once shake off the incubus of affectation, learn to remember that poetry must never lose sight of common sense,—that metaphors must be coherent pictures;—and, above all, should give himself up for two or three years to the study of the English language, of which at present, he has but a most lamentably confused conception,—he might hereafter make manifest in the production of something better.

We have, also, another reason, for having dwelt so long upon the ultra-poetical absurdities

absurdities of this volume. We have not aimed our shafts at "Herban" alone. There is a school, at present, in some vogue, that is deluging the press with inundations of such glittering and unmeaning incongruities as this poem abounds with—not improperly called the Cockney School—the school of those who pastoralize in the smoke of London, and plant their gardens of Parnassus with Covent-Garden bough-pots. We consider the author of Herban's to be an extreme case of this deranged propensity to outrage common sense, in the slandered names of the Muses; and we have put the law in force against him as an example to the rest: but there are some of those who have not fallen under our jurisdiction, who, if they had happened to have been brought into our court for any new offence, might have chanced not to be treated with much more lenity.

The Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with Elegies and other Moral Poems. By HUGH CAMPBELL, of the Middle Temple, *Illustrator of Ossian's Poems.* 12mo.—A few specimens of Dr. H. C. in prose and verse, have satisfied us, and we dare say will satisfy our readers also. The preface thus begins:—

"The first of the following trifles was written for The Religious Tract Society, to which I sent it for the purpose of being published and circulated before the memorable *Crisis* in National or Religious Disposition, or rather during Britain's lethargic state of Moral Torpidity, whilst the virulence of the Disease, named Scepticism, was working its dark and baneful way to the vitals of Society, until it was roused and quickened into action, life, and energy, by the Cato Street Conspiracy."

Here we are posed a little at the very threshold. What was it that the Cato Street Conspiracy roused and quickened into action, life and energy?—Society!—Really we were not at all aware that society had derived any such obligations from so detestable a source. Or, was it scepticism that was so roused and quickened and energized? If we cannot find the antecedent of the sentence, however, we can find the nonsense. But Mr. C. complains that he is "not aware that his humble mite thus 'cast into the Treasury,' came out published." A mite coming out published!!! We commend the critical discrimination of the Tract Society, in this instance, at least, in not being quite so ready as the author in believing that "any thing resembling poetry in print, is likely to attract the vulgar attention:" or perhaps they might even be so critical as to doubt whether any attention could be *vulgar enough* to suppose that there was, any *resemblance* to poetry in such rhymes as these.

"Angels of Beth'lem, who, to men, on earth,
Sung Peace and Concord at our Saviour's birth,
Once more descend from your *empyrean fanes*,
And man allure by Truth's resistless strains—
Pour on each darken'd soul the stream of light
And rays of Hope, as on that hallow'd night,

On which the shepherds *prov'd your wondrous pow'r*,
And midnight seem'd like Sol's meridian hour;"
Or such blank verse as the following:—
"Hail, glorious Lord of all! Omnipotence
Whom worlds confess as they, revolving, turn,
Their never ceasing round. Proclaiming wide
Thy unremitting kindness that first called
From dismal Chaos, their *unmatter'd orbs*."

Unmatter'd orbs!!! Dismal chaos indeed! How deplorable it is to see religion degraded by such trash! as if cant and jingle were all that was requisite to constitute *Divine* poetry! We peeped into the elegies and moral poems, but found nothing better than a "proud humble minstrel" asking his friend "Jamie,"—

"Do you think on the time that by Ayr we did play,
In the Hall where the true hospitality reigns!
Has your sweet Catrine-vale got an Ayr running
by," &c. &c.

The Death of Aquire; Ianthe, a Tale; Bodium Castle; Battle Abbey; and other Poems. By JOHN WATSON DALBY. 12mo.—Mr. D., through the medium of some *Spenserian* stanzas addressed to —, whose "fond praise" is the "richest meed" and the "highest praise" he aspires to, thus modestly estimates his merits and pretensions—

"Others may toil for aye-enduring bays:
Such I deserve not—nor are such my aim."

But why then did he publish? If he expects no "bays" from the public, could he not have been content with —'s "fond praise" in manuscript? seeing that nothing is so insufferable as the tedious prosing of would-be poetry.

Forty Years in the World; or, Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life. By the Author of "Fifteen Years in India," "Memoirs of India," &c. &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo.—These volumes contain both information and amusement: but we suspect that they owe quite as much of their very extensive popularity to their defects as to their merits:—to the glittering tinsel of their style, and the meretricious sentimentality and other novel-like embellishments, as to their pictures of oriental scenery and manners, and the *authentic* incidents with which they may be interspersed. The evident intermixture of fiction, or, at least, the fiction-like array, in which the narration comes before us, diminishes our confidence, even in what we might wish to receive as fact: so that we sometimes do not know whether it is through veritable India, or through a sort of poetic Utopia—a flowery region of romance—that we are led. Nor is it in the style alone (with its affectations of poetic common-places, and misapplied and incongruous metaphors)—nor even in the romance-like texture of the tales and sketches, that we perceive the symptoms of a doubtful fidelity. There are apparent biases on the mind of the author in favour of certain *things as they are*, that justify a suspicion, that the sketches

sketches are occasionally glossed and tinted, so as to make them appear as it is wished that they should be seen:—in short, that the artist has coloured his Indian scenes, with a particular view to the taste of the cognoscenti of Leadenhall Street. Illustrations of the whole of these remarks might be selected from the first chapter of the second volume—in which it must, however, be admitted (notwithstanding all the objections we may take to his style and sentiments; and all our incredulity of his having told the *whole* truth), that the author has contrived to present a very fascinating picture of “Indian village Life.” If our space would permit, we would, in justice, quote the whole: but we must confine ourselves to the immediate illustration of our criticism.

“The courts of justice, the public seats under the trees, the numbers of children you behold at play, the mirth and gaiety which laugh in every eye—all, every thing, assures you, that *happiness* is *shedding her perfume* on the whole. Such pictures you will often be delighted with in travelling over the Honourable East-India Company's possessions. Security and peace have long *left industry at ease* in the southern parts of Hindostan. It has been the object of the Court of Directors to attach the people by making them happy. O, how wise! O, how worthy of an eternal monument! What! though some of the Company's servants have done wrong, and inflicted injury, have they not been dragged like tigers from their dens, to suffer from the *spears of reprobation*; and shall we blame a large body for the acts of an individual? No; British justice, English good sense, and the East-India Company's known intentions to do good, have gained them the hearts of Hindostan. May it be perpetual! Ye who have power, let not colonization commit robbery! O, let not a *licentious press disseminate poison* instead of instruction, where there is not an antidote in public opinion! *guard the prejudices and religious institutions* of the meek and gentle inhabitants from the meddling foolish attacks of bigots and fanatics, who think that God cannot accomplish his wise purposes, without the aid of creatures framed from perishable dust.”

The wise and *benignant* purposes of “the Honourable East-India Company,” however, will undoubtedly be accomplished; because they and their “creatures are not framed of perishable dust;” and so long as they can “guard the prejudices and religious institutions,” (such as burning whole hecatombs of widows, separating man from man; to the extinction of all human sympathies; by the miserable degradations of castes, &c. &c.) of the “meek and gentle” (*i.e.* abject and passively obedient) “inhabitants,” and can prevent that *licentious engine*, the press, from disseminating the *poison* of informalism among them, there can be no doubt that “security and peace” may continue to *leave industry at ease* in the southern parts of Hindostan:—that is to say, may *permit* the industry of the said abject Hindoos to *toil* for the benefit of the said Honourable Company and its “creatures.” With respect to “the meddling, foolish attacks of bigots and fanatics”—if

we could properly understand what sort of attacks they are that are complained of (whether they be attacks *vi et armis*, or only *oritur verbis*), and also that, notwithstanding the said burnings, &c., the said Hindoo villagers, &c. were quite as innocent, amiable and happy, as the advocates of Leadenhall Street find it convenient to represent; we are not sure that we should entirely disagree with the author, as to the foolish fanaticism that sometimes mingles, at least, with the zeal of missionaryship: more intent, we are afraid,—to say nothing of other motives—on the dogmas of mysticism than the moralities of a pure religion. But that the governors of a dependency of a Christian nation, should proscribe the preaching of Christianity among its subjects, and compel its missionaries to take refuge in the neighbouring possessions of another state (that small portion which is under the dominion of the King of Sweden), is an anomaly we should think not very capable of conscientious solution. But, perhaps, it may be digested by those whose *logic* in serious matters, is equal to their *taste* in others less important, that can relish such metaphors as *happiness shedding perfume on a landscape*, *human tigers suffering from the spears of reprobation*, &c., or which can admire the *sensibility* that adorns a pathetic tale of seduction,—which ends in the suicide of an injured husband, and the remorse of a betrayed wife, who “starved herself to death, and tore the beauties from her face, with her nails, which had destroyed her Bappo!” with all the tricksical levity of witticism, with which the sportive satyrist would have decked up an adventure of drawing-room coquetry.

We repeat, however, that, notwithstanding all defects and blemishes, the “Forty Years in the World” is a work of considerable amusement and interest; and as such, no doubt, will continue to be extensively read by more than mere novel-readers.

A Letter to the Right Hon. George Canning, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c., including some Remarks on the more general Diffusion of Knowledge among the Lower Classes of the People. By R. NOTTINGHAM, Esq.—We recommend this sensible little pamphlet to the serious attention of those anti-educational alchemists, who are sagaciously disposed to apprehend, that a thirst of knowledge would be more demoralizing to the labouring classes, than the thirst of the tap-room and the gin-shop; and that, in proportion as those classes become more intellectually informed, and more advanced in civilization, they will be more dangerously disposed to brutal violence and outrageous insubordination; or, that they will be worse artificers, manufacturers and handicraftsmen, in proportion as they advance

vance beyond the knowledge of the right-hand from the left.

An Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture; with their Common and Botanical Names; their respective Characters and bad Qualities; whether as infesting Samples of Corn, or encumbering the Soil; also, practical Remarks on their Destruction, by fallowing or otherwise. The Posthumous Work of BENJAMIN HOLDICH, Esq., late Editor of the Farmer's Journal. Edited by G. SINCLAIR, F.L.S., F.H.S., &c.—If we were at liberty to follow our inclinations, we should treat this pamphlet not according to its bulk, but its importance; and follow Mr. Holdich and his editor (for it is only the first chapter that is strictly, in its present form, at least, attributable to the former) through their respective chapters on "*Weeds which infest samples of corn; fallow weeds; weeds which are principally objectionable, as they incumber the soil, or whose roots are annual, and whose seeds pass the corn-sieve; weeds that never rise in the crop, nor come into the sickle; pasture weeds, &c.*;"—on all of which there are many judicious observations; as there is also much practical information in the appendix, which contains an account of Mr. R. Dickson of Kidbrook's *effectual method of clearing heavy lands from couch-grass and other fallow weeds*. The passages we have marked in our progress as worthy of quotation, might form a valuable little manual for the practical farmer; and, perhaps, not an uninteresting article to the general reader—to such, at least, as have any taste for whatever is connected with rural occupations and economics. But they would fill a couple of pages, and we can only spare a paragraph. We must not venture, therefore, into subdivisions of the subject, or attempt an abstract; but refer our agricultural readers to the pamphlet itself. We shall just observe, however, that on the subject of fallows in particular, our own observations accord with the justice of the middle course that is here adopted, between the extreme theories that would uphold, and that would reject them. The discriminations between the soils and circumstances, &c., in which they may, and in which they may not be necessary—in which they may, and in which they can not be mainly assistant in clearing the arable from weeds, seem to be judiciously marked. But it is, perhaps, still more important to remark that, both with respect to the value of the samples, or the price they will command in the market, and the quantity of the crop, as far as results from the interference of weeds with the growth, and with the mixture of seeds that will not pass through the sieve, and cannot be got rid of in the dressing,—the most important of all precautions seems to be that of taking care that the seed-corn be clean; since the greater portion of the weeds that diminish

the value of the harvest, are mere annuals which, in the act of sowing, have been strewed over his acres by the farmer himself.

Harry and Lucy concluded, being the last Part of Early Lessons. By MARIA EDGEWORTH. In 4 vols. 12mo.

"These volumes are intended for young people, from the age of ten to fourteen. They complete the series of "*Early Lessons*;" an humble work, from which no literary fame can be acquired, but which I have been most desirous to complete, from the belief that it will be more useful than any other in my power."—*Preface*.

Our readers will readily conclude with us, that from the pen of Miss Edgeworth nothing can flow which is not dictated by general benevolence, and a thorough knowledge of human nature; and which, consequently, cannot fail of being eminently useful. The series, of which the work before us is a part, may be considered as especially calculated to advance the welfare and improvement of the human race; it being in infancy, and the progress of youthful education, that the seeds of future happiness and public utility are sown, and the taste for knowledge and science are imbibed. The filial modesty of Miss E. would ascribe all the merit of the previous volumes, of which these are the sequel, to her father: but we must be permitted to believe that, in the former volumes as well as the present, there is a knowledge and perception of infant character that is essentially feminine: an intimacy with cradled thought, if we may so express ourselves, which the lordly sex, whatever may be their superiority in some other respects, cannot well attain. Be this as it may, Miss E. appears fully aware of the means requisite to lead children on to the love of knowledge, and how to select her subjects, and fill up her moral drama, so as to fix their attention to the scene, and leave in the heart the impressions that were desired. Having followed Harry through the various changes and progress of his education, we were, in a great degree, prepared for the progress we here find him to have made; and though his ideas and expressions may occasionally appear beyond those of a boy of only ten years old, this is not carried so far as to diminish the interest it was intended to heighten; and the language is never above the comprehension of a child of that age. The character of Lucy is at least childish and playful enough, considering that she is somewhat older: and we may doubt, perhaps, whether it is altogether natural that, with so volatile a turn of mind, she should take so large a share in the scientific pursuits of her sober and profoundly-calculating brother. To these pursuits she is incidentally, though intentionally, attracted by her father, by the suggestion addressed to Harry in her presence, that knowing these things may perhaps be of no use to Lucy, though perhaps it may, when in company with those to whom they are familiar,

"enable

"enable her to sympathize with them, and even when she can no otherwise join or assist in their occupations, will make her, if she pursue this habit in her future life, agreeable as a companion, beloved as a friend, and amiable as a woman."

The position, "that the general diffusion of knowledge will tend to damp the energy of genius, and that original invention will consequently decline," is combated, not only in the preface, but throughout; and these little volumes, altogether, will be regarded as a useful appendage to our already much-improved system of education. And though Miss E. affectionately deplors the loss of the counsel and direction of her father, her work could hardly have been rendered more pleasing, or, in many points of view, more instructive, to those for whom it professes to be written, even by such co-operation. And we can assure the authoress, that, so far from sympathizing in any apprehensions that her juvenile histories might extend to "a thousand and one volumes," we should rejoice in any extension to which she might pursue this, or some other plan.

The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, or Events of the Days which are Gone. 12mo. 3 vols.—Though we cannot quite adopt the sweeping critical parody of a weekly journalist, "the highest nonsense and the lowest stuff," because, perhaps, in certain columns, we could sometimes find nonsense quite as high, and stuff quite as low; yet the style of the work before us, with very few exceptions, may be pronounced a compound of affectation and bombast; and there is no plot, and very little incident, to compensate for these overwhelming defects. There is, however, here and there some evidence of historical research, relating to Henry III.; and the work is interspersed with anecdotes relating to the Plantagenets, which may be set down among the exceptions we have alluded to, as written in a comparatively easy and agreeable style. We agree, however, with Miss Rebecca Edridge, "that these volumes will not lead the good astray," though we feel assured that the wicked will not be much benefitted by the perusal.

The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc. 3 vols.—This is a pleasing little story, and written in an easy, but by no means an elevated style. The tale, without any great variety of incident, or any extraordinary claims of interest, is drawn out to an immoderate length; though the volumes by no means contain so large a quantity of matter as their size would indicate.

The Economy of the Eyes; Part II. Of Telescopes. By W. KITCHENER, M.D. Author of the *Cook's Oracle*; the *Housekeeper's Ledger*; the *Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life*; the *Pleasure of Making a Will*; *Observations on Singing*, &c.; and Editor of the *Loyal, National, and Sea Songs of England*.—Also, of course, Au-

thor of "The Economy of the Eyes.—Part I." Well done, Dr. K.; truly thou hast merited the thanks—of the printers; for whose sakes, we hope that large and numerous impressions of the above have been drawn off. And now let us read your present volume, and see what further can be said.—The word "read" escaped us rashly; for the kind of promise it implies we could not perform, being, perchance, of the tribe of "gab-gifted children," who only "chatter as fast as a wilderness of monkeys do, when those funny fellows fancy that the Nuts are beginning to ripen!" How very, very funny! Others, however, may be more successful, especially as the matter that "could hardly have been contained in a couple of cumbersome Octavos," is here "compressed into a single snug Duodecimo" (lest by "straining of their sight" it should serve "no purpose but to prematurely impair it"), which is "GIVEN to the public" for nine shillings a copy. And be it remembered, that "the reader will meet with plenty of plausible persons, who, though they hardly know the eye-end from the object-end of a telescope, will try hard to make believe, that it is as easy to write a True Essay on Telescopes, as it is to eat a Good bit of Good Bread and Butter when you have a Good Appetite." Remarkably facetious, and the iteration particularly Good; but, as the Doctor tells us, "Nature has given Eyes to all, an Understanding to few."

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

Appel aux Nations Chrétiennes en faveur des Grecs. Address to the Christian Nations in favour of the Greeks, by M. BENJ. CONSTANT. — Imported by TREUTTEL and WÜRTZ.—The Greek committee, appointed by the Society of Christian Morality, at Paris, to raise subscriptions to assist the unfortunate Hellenians, has conceived the happy idea of making this address to the nations, at a time when the attention of all Europe is fixed upon Greece. The company has given proof of its judgment, by charging Mr. Benj. Constant to manifest the sentiments of the Philanthropic Society of which he is a member. This writer, whose literary merit has no need of eulogy, has fulfilled his commission in a bold and masterly style; and we the more readily compliment him upon it, inasmuch as the Greek cause is not only that of liberty, for which the whole world, in these our days, is so ardently interested, but, also, that of morality, of reason, and of humanity. May the prayers and the efforts of so many generous minds be crowned with the most happy results!

Hygiène Physiologique de la Femme, &c. Physiological History of Woman, &c. By DR. LACHAISE, Physician of the Faculty at Paris.—The natural history of women has, for many years, employed the attention

tion of the physiologists of Europe. This subject, passed slightly over by the old cultivators of the art of health, has, among moderns, been deemed worthy of being separately considered: and the most profound analyses have been attempted to illustrate the destination of this interesting class of beings, whom Providence has given to mankind as companions, tender, assiduous and inseparable, in all the pleasures and tribulations of life. *Roussel* was the first who shewed the extent and importance of this subject, and its title to the consideration of the learned. His eloquent pages continue to be read by those who delight in beholding the cold aridity of medical science alleviated by the traits of a mind sensitive and humane. *Moreau de la Sarthe* and *Virey* successively wrote on it; and their works sparkle with delicate and often very just observations. Dr. *Lachaise* has just published new researches on this important subject. He particularly attends to the Natural History of woman, with respect to *Hygiène*; and taking for his guide only those facts with which anatomical and physiological experience have, in our days, enriched science, he lays open the means of preventing those instantaneous and dangerous revulsions, to which the particular formation of the organs, the delicacy and vivacity of the vital functions, often expose this amiable sex. The age is past, in which a council of ignorant monks dared to put to discussion, whether women should be considered as appertaining to the human race, or only as aberrations of nature, according to the extravagant ideas of some Greek philosopher. Dr. *Lachaise* treats the moral part of his subject with the same ingenuity with which he treats the physical part: fathers of families, and the instructors of young girls will derive great advantage from his work, calculated, above all, to refute unjust prepossessions, and to obliterate vulgar prejudices, which have till now rendered the physical and moral education of the sex imperfect.

Chant du Sacre.—Coronation Song, by A. DE LAMARTINE.—Paris.—In London, Treuttel and Würtz, Soho Square.—To this beautiful specimen of *Tastu's* typography, the reader may recur again and again; and we cannot but congratulate our neighbours of France upon the advancement of the printer's art among them. Of the merits of the poem itself—of the spirit of mock-heroic grandeur, so ably supported throughout, it is needless for us to speak; public opinion has already declared itself on this head, and we must admit that its homage has not been misplaced. The attention of those who have a taste for French literature, and who can appreciate a spirited specimen of modern Parisian versification, will not be ill-bestowed upon this little pamphlet.

Épîtres par M. Alphonse Lamartine, Paris, &c.—*Letters in Verse*, by MR. LA-

MARTINE.—Mr. Lamartine commenced his literary career brilliantly. His first *Méditations Poétiques* were very successful. But, with regret, we are obliged to add, that nothing he has since written has justified the hopes he had inspired. The *letters* we announce to the public offer nothing worthy of notice, but an easy rhythmus, often spoiled by far-fetched expressions and false images, which the author probably considers as new ideas. A more correct and sober taste would have warned him not to compose such verses as the following:—

“On entend la terre germer.
We hear the earth all budding.
Encore une feuille qui tombe,
Sans que la main l'ait savourée.
A leaf that falls again
Untasted by the hand.”

When, further on, M. Lamartine tells us that *Horace* was *ambitieux d'oubli*; we perceive that, at the moment, he has entirely lost sight of the gracious temperament of the poet he records, and he completely breaks through all laws of harmony, in the ungraceful arrangement of the words composing the following verse:—

“le doux rayon
De la lune qui l'illumine.”*

But as we delight to award praise when dictated by justice, we hasten to commend the fourth epistle, dedicated to M. Casimir Delavigne. We feel that noble emulation has inspired this composition: and we there perceive again the poet resuming his flight to the height he had heretofore attained.

Recherches Expérimentales sur les Propriétés et les Fonctions du Système Nerveux dans les Animaux Vertébrés. Experimental Researches into the Properties and Functions of the Nervous System of Vertebral Animals. By M. FLOURENS. Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.—The nervous system of animal mechanism has ever merited the attention of physiologists. The most skillful and intelligent who have laboured to discover the properties of these organs, have concurred in the idea, that *sensation* and *motion* belonged to them, essentially and exclusively. But this double function was indiscriminately applied to every part of the nervous system, and considered as the sole property of their conformation. Some enquirers, skilled in the practice of surgery, suspected that there might be some error in this: but their suspicions were not supported by precise and conclusive demonstration; and the question remained long in doubt and indecision. Dr. *Flourens* has undertaken to fill this void in physiology. A series of varied experiments upon different kinds of living animals, executed with persevering perspicuity, has

* This alliterative *luna*, whose luminousness illuminates, seems, almost, to defy English translation.
shewn

shewn him, that of all the parts of the nervous system; so different in their organic structure and local position, some are destined to the exercise of sensation, others to that of motion. The successive ablations made by him upon the cerebral lobes, the interior brain, the quadrigemal tubercles, the longitudinal marrow, and the spinal marrow, have enabled him to assign with certainty to each of these internal vessels their appropriate functions, and the limits in which they act: and his observations are demonstrated with such palpable evidence, that this physiological question seems now perfectly solved. The last experiments tried by him upon the encephalus of fish; which have been read and commended by the national institute of France, have also consolidated this important discovery: and medical practice will, above all, derive great advantage from it, in the treatment of nervous diseases. Physiology owes, to the present age, its most gigantic strides; and Dr. Flourens deserves well of human-kind, and of science, for his interesting researches.

Discours sur les Révolutions de la Surface du Globe. Treatise on the Revolutions of the Surface of the Globe, and on the Changes they have produced in the Animal Kingdom. By BARON CUVIER. Paris, 8vo.—The name alone of Cuvier commands eulogy: his numerous works upon comparative anatomy, and on the different branches of natural history, have secured to him a brilliant reputation which posterity will not reverse. The work of which we now treat, was originally only an introduction to his great work upon *fossil bones*; but, having been separately translated into various languages of Europe, it is now separately republished in France, and accompanied with new explanations by the author. He proposes to illustrate the history of those vast revolutions of the globe, which preceded, in a great measure, the existence of all living beings. The accurate researches, profound observations, and happy discoveries, with which this work is enriched, and above all, the pervading spirit of philosophy, place it among the productions of the greatest minds upon this subject. Geology has been a favourite study in all ages: but the ancients rather conjectured than analyzed: and moderns, relying upon the incorrect or vague indications of Genesis, have formed an ingenious romance upon the theory of the earth, more calculated to please the fancy of children, than to satisfy the philosopher who thirsts for real information. Systems disappear before the light of experience. Cuvier has dissipated the thickest darkness from this important subject; and the truth of facts appears in its naked simplicity. This book is calculated to delight all classes of readers.

Discours et Leçons sur l'Industrie, &c. A Treatise and Instructions on Labour,
MONTHLY MAG. No. 417.

Commerce, and Navigation, and upon the Sciences, as applied to Arts. By BARON C. DUPIN. Paris. 2 vols. 8vo.—The fundamental idea which has pervaded the composition of this work is, that of spreading among the lowest classes of the people the information necessary to make arts and commerce prosper. The knowledge of truth is never hurtful to the multitude, whatever may be the subject concerned; but is, above all, useful, when it tends to give new impulse to the prosperity of nations, and a useful direction to the efforts of that eminently useful class, the productive labourers and navigators. We cannot sufficiently commend the endeavours of the author to bring this important argument to the understanding of those who, for want of a careful education, remain in a state of ignorance, pernicious to themselves and to society. The principles of geometry and mechanism applied to the arts, are here explained with clearness and simplicity, and without involving abstract questions. A love of the public welfare animates every line of this philanthropic observer: and his work offers most acceptable food, even to the learned, who have not need of instruction.

GERMANY.

Schwaben unter den Römern. — Suabia under the Romans. By J. LEICHTLEN, Keeper of the Records at Fribourg. 8vo.—We only mention this valuable work, which will probably be continued for the sake of the opportunity thus afforded of calling the attention of our readers and countrymen to the great curiosity evinced by these descendants of our northern ancestors, respecting the antiquities of their former historical career: of which, if our space allowed, many additional evidences might be adduced.

Germanien unter den Römern, &c. — Germany under the Romans, depicted by C. G. REICHARD. Nuremberg, 1824. 8vo.—30 Maps, and pp. 374.—In this work Mr. R. (whose laborious researches into the annals of ancient geography are well known) has, with his wonted severe regard to their authenticity, followed those classic authors, from whom his countrymen derive their exactest knowledge of their former state: and particularly referring to the words of Ptolemy (Claudius, of Pelusium, or Ptolemais, or, according to some, a native of Alexandria, whose system, which was generally adopted till the sixteenth century, when it was confuted and rejected by Copernicus, accounts for the motion of the heavenly bodies, by an ingenious, but almost unintelligible application of cycles and epicycles; but whose writings, nevertheless, contain much very useful information:) shows how far this author is accordant with other geographical and historical records, points out the errors into which the ancient geographer fell, and gives to his own work the exactitude that graphical descriptions peculiarly demand.

THEATRICAL REVIEW AND MUSIC.

IN the dramatic sphere, though much could be selected from the occurrences of the preceding month that might be food for instructive criticism, if room could have been afforded amid the mass of materials, which, for particular reasons, the *present* Editor would be desirous of clearing away—there is nothing which, in retrospect, appears to be of such general interest, as to supersede the duty which this necessity imposes. Space only remains to us, therefore, for a few words upon this subject.

At Covent Garden, the new attempt, announced in our last, on the arduous character of *Othello*, proved so complete a failure, as to have blighted, apparently, even the prospects of the debutant with respect to that secondary line of character to which it is understood that it was always in his calculation probably to descend. Warde's *Iago* was much better; though it cannot be said to have been what is called a complete *hit*. The first half of the character he played admirably: the remainder only respectably. He possesses not, apparently, the energy of conception and imaginative power to enter into the darker and more desperate feelings of that malignant but powerful character; and though, in deportment, he was such an *Iago* as might have imposed on the noble mind of *Othello* (which most of the *Iagos* we have seen were not), he seemed to lack the temperament and the soul that could have found motive for so horrible an imposition. He had the mask, but not the necessary features working beneath. Mrs. Sloman's *Desdemona* deserves all the praise that nature has permitted her to aspire to, in such a character. She conceived it correctly, played it with great propriety and apparent feeling—and yet not *beautifully*, or effectively; for though her person and her features are good, they want the sleek charm and freshness of maiden youth; and though nothing can be more natural than the tones of her pathos, the expressions of her weeping countenance are so unfortunate, that the *picture* nullifies the impression on the ear.

Beaumont and Fletcher's *Rule a Wife and have a Wife* has been very successfully revived, with the necessary retrenchments: and C. Kemble, Jones, and Miss Chester, in *Leon*, the *Copper Captain*, and *Estifania*, merited the applause with which they were throughout received. A new comedy, *The School for Pride* (from the Spanish), has also been completely successful. Madame Vestris has made her appearance here as *Artaxerxes*, and as *Susanna* (in the *Marriage of Figaro*), &c. and been hailed with her accustomed *éclat*. But the grand dependence for attraction seems to have been—(Shade of immortal Shakspeare! hear!) MONS. MAZURIER'S demonstration how near a man can come to a wooden puppet

in *Policinello* (Punch!) and to an irrational ape, in a mummery called the *Brazilian Monkey*—borrowed from the minor theatres of Paris, and even of our own metropolis.

At Drury Lane, the eternal *Der Freischütz*, and the co-eternal *Faustus*, have almost precluded all variety. And Mr. Williams indeed has been presented to us as a substitute at once for Munden and Terry; and if stamping and blustering about, with a Gog-Magog stare and distortion of features, were all that were requisite for a *double* of the one—and scratching the head occasionally, and stroking up the nose between the thumb and the ball of the hand were the only excellencies of the other—the likenesses might be said to be *monstrously* successful.

Vanbrugh's *Confederacy* has been revived; and, with the exception of Penley's *Dick*, and Mr. Williams's *Gripe*, well and even highly acted throughout. Mrs. Davison's *Flippante* is by far the very best piece of acting we ever witnessed even from her. But, to the credit of the public, the morality of the piece does not seem to have rendered it very attractive. A light operatical drama, called the *Wedding Present*, has been presented, which, upon the whole, was deservedly successful.

The Haymarket closed its *summer* season on the 15th of November—as a parallel phenomenon to the closing of the *winter* seasons of the larger theatres in July. Mr. Liston has transferred his comic phiz to Drury Lane.

NEW MUSIC.

A Selection of Original Spanish Melodies, arranged, with Accompaniments and Symphonies, by W. West. The Poetry by the Right Hon. Lord Nugent. No. 1; 12s. 6d. Evans.—"Ne sutor," &c. We would really, as friends, recommend Mr. West to adhere to the histrionic profession, and leave that of music to the hundreds in the metropolis who know something of the art. But if he will be a composer, let him, in the name of mercy, confine himself to a simple melody, and avoid all arranging and harmonizing, as a task to which, above all others, he is most incompetent. We do pity the unfortunate airs to be so massacred, and the still more unfortunate poetry, which really was worthy of a better fate. So long as Mr. W. confined himself to a little ballad, we overlooked his deficiencies in the science, and gave him credit for a pretty taste as far as mere melody is concerned; but when he comes upon us by wholesale, six at a time, and that professing to be only the first part of the first volume, mortal patience cannot endure it.

The Melodies are all tolerably pleasing, two of them highly so; and, with the assistance

stance of good harmonies, and an elegant arrangement, might have formed a collection worthy of a place in our libraries; but they are so defiled by inaccuracies, that we cannot disgrace Haydn and Mozart by placing them on the same shelves. To prove that we are not exaggerating, we will extract a few instances which may casually strike us as we turn over the leaves. In the first, "Love, Music and Time," (the last quaver in the first bar of the allegretto), the accompaniment should follow the voice; last bar, same page, a new way of avoiding octaves; last bar but one, ditto; the treble chord forms a glorious cacophony with the voice and bass. Page 8, last bar, fifths. Page 16, first bar, *et alicubi*, an arpeggio chord of G, while the voices change to the dominant 7; the composer may possibly consider the 7 as a passing chord, but it is too disagreeable to be allowed. Page 15, the vocal and instrumental bass should take the C together at the pause.—"Hope and Memory," one of the most pleasing of the set, is destroyed by an unlucky passage which occurs eleven times, and which the composer has given in a manner perfectly novel, we believe, and likely to remain exclusively his own, *viz.* that which occurs in bars 5 and 7 of the symphony; and afterwards, in the song, where we have two 9-7 on two consecutive basses, and a 4-2 unresolved. "Oh, for that Strain," is decidedly the best and most perfect in the set. Bars 4 and 5, page 32, in the harmonizing of the same air, we should hope, are a misprint. We have named a sufficient number of faults, and those not errors of the engraver, perfectly to authorize our reprehension; there are many which we have not noticed; and we must assure Mr. W., that to edit a work of this kind with any sort of credit, requires more than a good ear, or a moderate quantity of intuitive talent, both of which we are happy to concede to him. We should recommend, if he continues the numbers, to have them revised by some steady musician before he brings them out, that he may not incur another philippic.

"What is Love?" Song; the Poetry by Miss Barber; composed by J. Barnet. 2s. C. B. Cramer and Co.—This composition does the highest credit to the composer, who is rapidly rising in the opinion of the scientific class of musicians; if he continue writing songs of this superior cast, he must be a general favourite. The air, which is of an irregular nature, is well adapted to the words; the accompaniment is fine; at the words "it is a flower," there is a marching bass that reminds us of Mozart. The general style is plaintive; and the harmonies frequently recall to our recollection a canzonet of Hummel's, "Myra Farewell."—In the first page, between the second and third bass, third line, the bass should have descended to C instead of A.

"Follow to the Elfin Bowers." Duett do. do.—We understand that this duet was originally composed to Shakespeare's poetry, "As it fell upon a day:" if so, it has been fortunate in a happy adaptation of new words, for they certainly appear as if written for each other. The general style of this piece is too scientific for general sale; it abounds with passages of imitation and syncopated notes: the latter are introduced in several passages with great effect. There are some hard hits in the second vocal part, first page, which would have been better avoided, as would a natural and flat, at the same time, in the symphony: we allow it is a passing note; but the effect is bad, and might be easily obviated.

"When should Ladies listen?" *Ballad Sung by Mad. Vestris. C. F. Horn. 2s. W. Horn.*—A truly elegant little song, perhaps one of Mr. Horn's best; the style is simple and natural. The old passage in the last page is admirably introduced: we have copied the title in affixing Vestris's name to it; but we cannot think she has yet sung it, or it would have been more known.

The Lord's Prayer versified and set to Music, by A. Voigt. 2s. Lindsay. Preserve us from such versifying!—The music is set for one or four voices: the harmonies are good; but there is nothing very striking.

"Command me not to Leave thee." *Sung by Braham. J. Parry. 1s. 6d. Goulding and D'Almaine.*—We do not generally admire Mr. Parry's compositions, but, for a simple theatrical ballad, we think this extremely pleasing; it is, in our opinion, the best he has written, not excepting "Love's a Tyrant."

"When the Sails are Furl'd." *Ballad sung by Miss Boden, in the Pirate. Herbert. 1s. 6d. Goulding and Co.*—A pleasing little melody—extremely simple in its construction: the two A's in the second line, second page, are, of course, a typographical mistake.

"Ah, did I Swear to Love thee not?" *Ballad sung by Melrose. W. West. 1s. 6d. Evans.*—We cannot say much for the originality of this melody; but it is pleasing and easy. There are a number of mistakes in the bass of the accompaniment; but they appear many of them to proceed from the engraver, and we have no doubt will be immediately rectified.

"I asked of my Harp." *From the Tales of the Crusaders. G. B. Herbert. 2s. Goulding and D'Almaine.*—Had Mr. Herbert ransacked half Christendom for words completely unmusical, he could not have succeeded better; they form an obstacle which we doubt if any composer could overcome, so as to succeed moderately well; and we really think the poetry and music go hand-in-hand.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

Extract from a Meteorological Journal, kept at High Wycombe, Bucks. Lat. 51° 37' 3" North, Long. 40° 3' West.

Days.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
Oct.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Ins. Dcls.			
1	60	55.25	29.58	29.49	0.3	SE	Misty rain.	
2	62	52.75	29.42	29.39	0.03125	E	Do.	
3	60	53.50	29.42	29.39	0.26375	SE	Rain.	
4	63	47.50	29.76	29.56	—	E	Fair.	
5	62.50	55	29.85	29.79	0.26375	S	Fair—rain at night.	
6	58.75	50.50	29.78	29.48	0.68125	SE	Rain—heavy at night.	
7	56	37	29.77	29.25	0.025	E	Variable.	Blowing fresh.
8	56.50	44	29.78	29.54	0.15	E	Fair—rain at night.	
9	57	50.50	29.81	29.68	—	SW	Dull and heavy.	
10	59.50	55.50	30.05	29.94	—	SW	Do.	
11	62	44.75	30.08	30.05	—	SE	Fair.	
12	60.75	52.50	29.92	29.80	—	E	Foggy morning—fair.	
13	61.75	43.50	29.95	29.06	—	NW	Fair.	
14	60	37.25	29.95	29.92	—	SW	Foggy morning—fair.	
15	57.50	34	30.25	30.15	—	W	Fair.	
16	54	36	30.22	30.15	—	E	Foggy morning—fair.	
17	61	37.50	29.91	29.83	0.125	W	Rain.	
18	52.25	43.50	29.84	29.23	0.425	E	Wet throughout.	
19	49	31.50	29.16	28.63	0.575	W	Do.	Blowing fresh.
20	42.50	32.50	29.06	28.81	—	W	Fair.	Do.
21	43	35.50	29.41	29.06	—	W	Do.	
22	48	28.50	29.80	29.56	—	W	Fair—threatening change.	
23	49	37.50	29.84	29.82	0.0125	NW	Dull and heavy—rain.	
24	52	38.25	29.68	29.64	0.0125	W	Do.	Frequent squalls.
25	42.75	27.25	29.74	29.64	—	W	Fair.	
26	42.75	35	29.81	29.60	0.05	W	Fair day—rain at night.	
27	46.25	42.50	29.78	29.74	—	NW	Fair.	
28	53.50	47.50	29.77	29.72	—	W	Do.	
29	54	40.25	29.77	29.74	0.025	SW	Fair at intervals.	
30	57	38.50	29.74	29.55	0.03625	SW	Dull—rain at night	Blowing strong.
31	52.50	39.50	29.79	29.72	0.03125	W	Fair—rain at night.	
Nov.								
1	55.50	42.50	29.69	29.48	0.09375	W	Do.	
2	53.25	40.25	29.54	29.14	0.0625	SW	Fair until evening.	Heavy gale at night
3	50.50	33.50	28.95	28.74	0.40625	SW	Heavy showers.	Blows hard.
4	48	27.75	29.59	29.24	—	NW	Fair.	
5	50	28.75	29.69	29.55	0.1	S	Fair until evening.	
6	52.50	31.50	28.99	28.94	0.0875	SW	Showery.	
7	40.25	28.50	29.11	28.99	0.04375	SW	Misty rain fell.	
8	46	30.50	29.12	28.66	0.44375	NE	Wet throughout.	Blowing hard.
9	40.25	32	28.89	28.77	0.55625	SW	Fair—rain at night.	Squally night.
10	38.50	32	28.81	28.57	0.51875	N	Rain throughout.	Heavy squalls.
11	40	28.50	29.37	29.11	0.00625	NW	Dull & heavy—little rain.	
12	40.75	22.25	29.65	29.53	—	NW	Fair.	
13	38	25	29.65	29.63	—	NW	Do.	
14	44.50	31	29.73	29.61	—	NW	Do.	
15	42	27	29.89	29.83	—	NW	Do.	

Thermometer.

Oct. 15.

Greatest varia- }
tion in the day, } 23° 50' } At 3 P.M. 67.50.
Midnight 34.

Barometer.

Oct. 18.

Greatest varia- }
tion in the day, } 61-100ths } At 8 A.M. 29.84.
of an inch } 10 P.M. 29.23.

The quantity of rain during the whole month of October was 3.0375, the weather generally mild, and the barometer very high. The occultation of Saturn, which happened on the 30th, was not observed by me: the moon rose among fleecy clouds, and was clear just before the occultation took place, which I did not see, being engaged, at the moment, moving my telescope; and, in a very few seconds afterwards, the sky became overcast, and the moon obscured—nor was she apparent until some time after the emersion.

The rain which has fallen in the first half of November is 2.31865. The barometer has been unusually low; and we have experienced some heavy gales of wind, particularly on the night of the 2d and during the whole of the 3d: the thermometer fell on the night of the 12th nearly 10 degrees below the freezing point; and the four last days have been fine.

JAMES G. TATEM.

High Wycombe, 16th November, 1825.

Temperature

Temperature of London, for October 1825 : 9 A.M. North Aspect, in the Shade.

		°		°		°		°			
1	Wet	60	9	.....	—	17	Showery	55	25	Fine	51
2	Cloudy	63	10	Cloudy	61	18	Do.	52	26	Do.	46
3	Wet	63	11	Fine	62	19	Do.	54	27	Do.	48
4	Fine	63	12	Do.	60	20	Cloudy	49	28	Do.	51
5	Do.	62	13	Showery	62	21	Do.	47	29	Showery	—
6	Cloudy	63	14	Fine	59	22	Fine	48	30	Fine	—
7	Wet	63	15	.....	57	23	Foggy	—	31	Cloudy	—
8	Cloudy	58	16	Fine	55	24	Cloudy	51			

Q IN THE CORNER.

Bruton-street, Nov. 7, 1825.

MEDICAL REPORT.

IT has been usual to prefix to Medical Reports a list of the diseases which have occurred during stated periods of time. From this circumstance, it might be inferred that *diagnosis*, or the designation of disease, was a thing of no difficulty; that all maladies might be cognizable by names; that a comparison of the frequency of each of them might be clearly estimated, and put on record. But this is a view of the matter very far from the truth. It is true that many diseases are marked by symptoms so remarkable in themselves, and so invariable in their occurrence, that the primary affections cannot be mistaken for or confounded with any other disorders; but there are hourly occurring diseases to which no nosological terms can be usefully applied. This class of complaints is a very numerous one, and the term *anomalous* has by the common consent of medical men, been chosen to designate the diseases which it includes. But when a practitioner is called upon to prepare a catalogue of the diseases which have fallen under his observation, he is often strongly tempted to give names of diseases of doubtful or of very rare occurrence, the diagnosis of which has not been sufficiently fixed to entitle them to "a name:" he is also often induced to give prominence to affections of organs, which he finds, or supposes he finds, to be oftener than others the seats of morbid actions. One fact, perhaps, more than any reasoning upon the subject, teaches how much caution is necessary in giving credence to numerical statements of diseases; it is this, that no two medical men would, if called upon to subject the disorders which they had witnessed together in a given period, to a nosological arrangement, present lists corresponding in their nomenclature.— But there is another fact, for the accuracy of which the writer can vouch, that has induced him to look with jealousy on tables of diseases; and this is, that some reports of diseases which have been got up for the public eye, have been, for

the most part, the pure inventions of the authors. In these specious *morceaux*, fevers of every grade, and acute diseases of the most formidable kind, have been brought on the field for the purpose of adorning the list of *cures*. The names of some disorders have been inserted, in order to shew the discriminating tact of the author; while many diseases of small account have, with an unsparing hand, been thrown in to give a respectable appearance to the "cured" side of the account. It is well for the community that the successful treatment of disease depends in a very inconsiderable degree upon a scientific medical nomenclature: not however that this department of medical science does not deserve a most assiduous cultivation on the part of the practical physician. A careful investigation of the phenomena of disease, and a philosophic attention to the effect of remedies, are indispensable requisites in the successful practitioner. So instructed, he will sometimes conduct to a favourable termination the most obscure and untractable ailments, even when no satisfactory theory of the symptoms can be framed, nor the nosological positions of the maladies determined.

Agreeable to the prediction of the reporter, the past month has not been passed idly by the medical practitioner. The most prominent complaint has been catarrh; catarrh may be said to have been epidemic. In many cases some active depletion has been called for; in all cases abstinence from a stimulating diet has been beneficial. Some children, who have been the subjects of catarrhal affections, have been threatened with tracheal inflammation; but the writer has not met with one case which required blood-letting. Cases of fever have been as frequent as during the summer months. The medical schools are still agitated with discussions on the nature and treatment of fever. There are, amongst us, pathologists, who maintain that fever depends, essentially, upon inflammation, but

of the organ or tissue of the body more especially implicated, nothing satisfactory has been yet advanced. The brain, however, is the part which falls most under suspicion; and, accordingly, some eminent men have taken their stand here.* The practice of those who hold such opinions will be easily predicated. *Blood-letting* is the *summum remedium*—*vascular depletion* as long as the symptoms continue—and therefore in any stage of the disorder. To all this it may be said, first, that any theory of fever which assigns inflammation as the proximate cause, requires for its confirmation unquestionable evidences of the presence of that morbid agent in the organs said to be affected. Secondly, blood-letting cures the *phlegmasiæ*; that is, those inflammations about which all pathologists are agreed; quashes them in numberless instances, *uno ictu*: but fevers have subsided under all plans of treatment, and under no treatment at all: this is not opinion, but matter-of-fact. Will inflammations of important organs so yield? There are yet practitioners who advocate the use of wine and bark in fevers. To sum up, it is confidently asserted, that the *ratio* of the deaths from fever has been pretty nearly the same under all the modes of treatment that have yet been devised.

Scarlatina has prevailed rather extensively: in the Reporter's practice the disease has in some instances appeared in a mild form, yielding readily to the ordinary anti-inflammatory measures. In one instance the disease was confined to one child, al-

though several children in the same family were in constant communication with it. In other instances, however, the disorder has exhibited symptoms so severe, as to require all the resources which our art could supply to obviate a fatal termination; and all the measures practised to prevent the disease from spreading to other individuals in the family have been rendered abortive. Measles have, during the past month, fallen under the treatment of the Reporter; but of this disorder, so deeply interesting to the fond parent, he has nothing extraordinary to communicate.

A small work from the pen of Dr. Shearman, on Hydrocephalus, has just made its appearance: it deserves the most attentive perusal of the medical practitioner. The purpose of the author is to controvert the doctrine of *water in the brain* being a distinct specific disease, and to oppose the prevalent opinion of the proximate cause of watery effusion being inflammation. The author endeavours to show that the symptom, water in the brain, is an accidental occurrence, taking place in a variety of diseases, and as the consequence of numerous causes, acting upon the cerebral organs, depending upon a certain condition of those organs, constituting a state of *predisposition* merely, without the presence of actual disease. Dr. Shearman considers *fever, of whatever description*, as one of the most frequent causes of effusion in the brain. In the opinion of the Reporter, the author has proved the soundness of his positions.

JAMES FIELD.

* Clutterbuck, Langstaff, &c.

Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Nov. 24, 1825.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WITH respect to the present state of our agricultural affairs and our prospects, we may well exclaim with the ancient, "O too fortunate people, did they but know their own good!" For some time past, our reports have been those of almost invariable and increasing prosperity, in which all the rural classes have shared. Wheat sowing is completed, with the exception of some few districts, in which that process is usually extended to the first or second week in December. The season has throughout been most auspicious, and the failures extremely rare; the lands having worked well, and the seed been good. A greater breadth than last year has been sown, and no necessity will be experienced for the culture of wheat in the spring. As a natural consequence of such a season and circumstances, the early sown wheats have risen to too great luxuriance, and the ancient custom is generally resorted to of *sheeping* them, or feeding them down: in some districts, turnips are strewed upon the

wheats, as sheep food. Breaking up waste lands proceeds gradually, and the national produce of bread-corn may, at no great distant time, overtop the home demand. Should the present open weather continue, the fallows for spring tillage will be finished in fine order, from the stirring spirit which now inspires the farmers, and from the competent number of good and skilful, and, comparatively, well paid labourers. These last earn, in the best paid districts, from fifteen to twenty-five shillings per week. The last crop of wheat may now be very fairly pronounced one-quarter beyond the average of years, in quantity; in quality, that portion which escaped damage from the variableness of the seasons, is remarkably heavy, thin-skinned and fine, amounting, in probability, to one-quarter of the whole; the remainder is of middling and irregular quality, a part of it steely, and much of it rough in hand. The straw, exhibiting here and there the common atmospheric blemishes, is generally clean and fair,

fair, and in quantity beyond expectation. The spring corns and pulse prove full as good as we have before stated: oats are the most deficient crop, and, notwithstanding the import, will be dear in the spring; beans and pease will also be then in much request. The crops of natural grass have been immense throughout the autumn, and, in clays, were much trodden and poached during the wet weather. The eddishes of clover, and of the various natural grasses, have proved a fine resource for sheep and cattle, and serve, fortunately, to economize the defective crop of turnips: which, however, turns out superior to promise. Winter vetches, winter barley and rye, are also a resource to our ablest cultivators. Mangel wurzel has not, perhaps, been grown to the usual extent during the present year. Potatoes, not a general good crop, whether in respect of quantity or quality, are expected to be dear in the spring. The past season was not favourable to either hops or seeds; the former, however, have not advanced in price equally with the expectations of speculators. The price of barley has not declined on opening the ports, a sufficient proof of the real need of importation. All kinds of live stock, together with the meat markets, have suffered some depression: but it is now, perhaps, too late in the season to expect much or any addition. The acorn pork coming to market, has somewhat reduced the price, and the dairy-fed is a penny per pound lower. Farmers are, perhaps, generally inclined to keep their cattle too long abroad; and the few cold and wet nights we have had, it is

said, have had an ill effect on the animals, which would have been more safe and comfortable in the fold-yard. The cow is particularly liable to *chill* in the loins, and to a *hoose* or cough at this season, of which she may not recover until the month of June; and never, should these affections become chronic. The wool trade has received an additional depression, from the obstruction to manufacture occasioned by the late combinations. The quantity in the hands of the growers must be very considerable. There are complaints from the tenantry, in some counties, of a premature raising of rents. Horses have given way a little in price, but it is supposed will be dear beyond all precedent in the spring. The majority of our farmers have been led into dreadful apprehensions of a free trade in corn; but, sometimes, that which we most dreaded, after the first and necessary shock of change, has proved of the greatest benefit. All crops in the corn countries of the Continent are large, peas and beans excepted, and the stock of wheat on hand very great.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.—Veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Dairy-fed Pork, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 50s. to 78s.—Barley, 30s. to 50s.—Oats, 25s. to 36s.—Bread (London), 10d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 65s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 125s.—Straw, 36s. to 45s.

Coals in the Pool, 36s. 0d. to 46s. 6d. per Chaldron.

Middlesex, Nov, 21st.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON WOOL.—There was a very fair demand for cotton last week, chiefly for exportation; the purchases were made at former prices, and, in some instances, at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the last East-India Company's sales. Should the continental demand continue, prices may be expected higher. 5,110 bags were sold last week as follows:—

400 bags	Upland, ordinary to fair	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
500	Pernambuco, fair to fine	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
160	Mina Nova, good	11d.
400	Egyptian, middling to fair	11d. to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
2,400	Surats, middling to good	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1,000	Bengals, ordinary to fair	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6d.
50	Madras, fair	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

And by Auction 200 Bowed 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d.

Cotton Wool has been in fair demand this week, 3,000 bags have been sold; and latterly, Bengals, Surats, and Pernambucos at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

Sugar.—It is rather a difficult task to give an accurate statement of the British Plantation Sugar market this week, in consequence of the many opinions entertained of the article. Several holders have appeared anxious to submit to the reduced rates offered by the grocers; however, the greater part of them have withdrawn their samples from the market, from an opinion that the market will be maintained. Low Brown Jamaicas have been sold at 68s., good 70s., and middling 72s. per cwt.

Refined Sugars are dull of sale; there were some purchases of large lumps made at 87s., but, generally speaking, not more than 86s., or 42s. 6d. on board, can be obtained. Single loaves, 91s. to 96s., or 49s. to 54s. on board. In Powder, Hambro', and other finer goods, little doing, and prices lower.

East-India Sugars.—By the East-India Company, 2,190 bags of Mauritius were offered, the greater part of which were taken in at 35s. to 41s. for Brown, and 42s. to 47s. for Yellow; 1,000 bags of Bengal middling, and good White, sold at 36s. 6d. to 41s. per cwt.

Foreign Sugars are but little inquired for; the market is well supplied with Brown and Yellow qualities, for which there is little demand; however, a parcel of Bahias was sold this week at 35s. 6d. per cwt.

Molasses are brisk in demand at 34s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee remains same as before, except in the better sorts, which have rather given way; St. Domingos have been sold, by Private Contract, at 57s. to 58s. per cwt., and Brazils at 57s. to 58s.

Pimento.—Sold, by Public Sale, at $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $11\frac{7}{8}d.$ per lb.

Spirits.—The Spirit market is very firm to-day, and Leward Island Rums have advanced 1d. per gallon.

Tea.—In prices no alteration since our last.

Provisions.—The late cold weather has occasioned Dutch Butter to advance considerably; for the best quality 125s. is demanded; Irish Butter is 2s. per cwt. higher; New Bacon commands high prices, viz. 68s. for middles, and 74s. per cwt. for sides.

Oil.—The result of the Fishery is pretty nearly ascertained; it is estimated to produce only about 6,000 tons. In prices, little alteration to notice, as much depends on the operation of speculators.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 3.—Rotterdam, 12. 4.—Antwerp, 12. 4.—Hamburg, 37.—Paris, 25. 30.—Bordeaux, 25. 55.—Vienna, 10.—Madrid, 37.—Cadiz, 37.—Bilboa, $36\frac{1}{2}$.—Frankfort, 151.—Seville or Barcelona, 36.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, $49\frac{3}{4}$.—Genoa, $44\frac{3}{4}$.—Venice, 27.—Palermo, $122\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51.—Rio Janeiro, 49.—Bahia, 51.—Dublin, $9\frac{1}{2}$.—Cork, $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Premiums on Shares and Canals and Joint-Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley Canal, 380l.—Birmingham, 340l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 127l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 304l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 490l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,100l.—Neath, 380l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance, British and Foreign, $13\frac{1}{2}l.$ —Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 5l. 15s.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas-Light and Chartered Company, 60l.—City Gas-Light Company, 75l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 318l.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Jordan, per cwt. 10l. 8s. to 11l.
Valentia 4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.
Bitter 4l. 4s. to 4l. 8s.

ALUM:—

British per ton 15l.

BARILLA:—

Carthagea per ton 21l. to 22l.
Teneriffe 17l. 10s. to 18l.
Sicily 18l. 10s. to 19l.
East-India 8l.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough per ton 7l. to 7l. 10s.

COCOA:—

Grenada (in Bond).. per cwt. 70s. to 95s.
Trinidad 70s. to 85s.
West-India 60s. to 80s.
Guayaquil 40s. to 42s.
Brazil 40s. to 45s.

COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica 50s. to 93s.
Demerara, Berbice, &c. 60s. to 90s.
Dominica and St. Lucie 66s. to 86s.
Mocha 80s. to 140s.
Ceylon 54s. to 52s.
St. Domingo 56s. to 57s.
Havannah 56s. to 60s.
Brazil 56s. to 58s.

COTTON WOOL:—

Bengal per lb. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $6\frac{3}{4}d.$
Madras $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $7d.$
Surat $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7d.$
Bourbon 10d. to 15d.
Georgia, upland 8d. to $10\frac{3}{4}d.$
Sea Island 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.
Stained 8d. to 12d.
New Orleans 9d. to 12d.
Pernambucos 12d. to 13d.
Maranhams $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 12d.
Bahias 11d. to 12d.
Paras 10d. to $10\frac{3}{4}d.$
Mina Novas $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 11d.
Geras 8d. to $9\frac{1}{4}d.$
Demerara and Berbice 10d. to 12d.
Cumana 8d. to 9d.
West India, common. $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $10\frac{1}{2}d.$
Carricau 10d. to 11d.
Carthagea $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 9d.
Egyptian 11d. to 12d.
Smyrna $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 12d.

CURRENTS per cwt. 104s. to 106s.

FIGS:—Turkey 42s. to 50s.

FLAX:—

Riga P. T. R. new .. per ton 50l. to 51l.
Petersburgh

Petersburgh 44*l.* to 45*l.*
 Archangel 46*l.*

GINGER :—
 East-India, per cwt. (*in Bond*) 32*l.* to 35*l.*
 Barbadoes (duty paid) 5*l.* to 6*l.*
 Jamaica, white 6*l.* to 8*l.*
 ———, fine and large... 10*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.*

HEMP :—
 Riga and Rhine per ton 49*l.* to 50*l.*
 Petersburgh, clean..... 44*l.*

INDIGO :—
 East India, fine blue, per lb. 14*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*
 Fine Violet 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 4*d.*
 Ordinary 11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*
 Madras 5*s.* to 11*s.* 2*d.*
 Caraccas and Guatimalas... 8*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

IRON :—
 Petersburgh, per ton 17*l.* to 23*l.*
 Swedish 15*l.* to 16*l.*
 English Bar 11*l.* 10*s.*

OILS :—
 Olive Galipoli, per ton..... 44*l.* to 45*l.*
 Geneva and Provence 70*l.* to 75*l.*
 Barbary 38*l.* to 40*l.*
 Lucca, in jars of 24 galls. 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*
 Florence half-chest 25*s.* to 26*s.*
 Linseed, per ton 236 galls. 22*l.* to 23*l.* 10*s.*

PEPPER (*in Bond*) per lb. 5*d.* to 6*d.*
PIMENTO, Jamaica per lb. 11½*d.* to 12*d.*
PITCH, Stockholm per cwt. 7*s.* to 8*s.*
RICE :—Carolina..... per do. 38*s.* to 39*s.*

SPIRITS (*in Bond*) :—
 Rum, Jamaica, per gall. 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
 ———, Leeward Island .. 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*
 Brandy, Cogniac 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*
 ———, Bourdeaux... 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*
 Hollands 2*s.*

SPICES :—
 Cinnamon per lb. 4*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.*
 Cloves 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*

Mace 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*
 Nutmegs 5*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 5*d.*

SUGAR :—
 Jamaica &c. &c.... per cwt. 67*s.* to 76*s.*
 East-India..... 34*s.* to 45*s.*
 Brazil..... 36*s.* to 50*s.*
 Havannah 33*s.* to 57*s.*
 Refined, (*in Bond*) :—
 Lump 44*s.* to 49*s.*
 Fine Patent 50*s.* to 57*s.*

TEA :—
 Bohea..... per lb. 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*
 Congou, common..... 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.*
 Souchong 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*
 Twankay and Bloom.. 3*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*
 Hyson 4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.*
 Gunpowder 4*s.* 11*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.*

TOBACCO :—
 Virginia 4*d.* to 8*d.*
 Maryland 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

WINE :—(*in Bond*)
 Cape Madeira, per 110 galls. 14*l.* to 25*l.*
 Red ditto 15*l.* to 30*l.*
 Port, superior,.. per 138 ditto 42*l.* to 56*l.*
 Good ditto ditto... 30*l.* to 36*l.*
 Inferior ditto... 24*l.* to 28*l.*
 Lisbon per 140 ditto 28*l.* to 35*l.*
 Buccellas ditto ... 40*l.* to 45*l.*
 Sherry 130 ditto 28*l.* to 43*l.*
 Mountain..... 126 ditto 25*l.* to 45*l.*
 Calcavella..... 140 ditto 38*l.* to 44*l.*
 Spanish Red, tun of 252 ditto 16*l.* to 30*l.*
 Benecarlo..... 112 ditto .. 2*l.* to 12*l.*
 Brontii..... ditto .. 10*l.* to 22*l.*
 Teneriffe 120 ditto 10*l.* to 22*l.*
 Madeira, direct... 110 ditto 20*l.* to 25*l.*
 ———, West-India ditto ... 26*l.* 3*l.*
 ———, East-India ditto .. 32*l.* to 95*l.*
 Claret .. per hhd. 56 ditto 20*l.* to 55*l.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of October and the 19th of November 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes:

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.
AVDEN, S. and W. Elwell, Shelf, Halifax, iron-masters
 Glover, T. J. Oakeen, R. Lomas, J. Dethick, and J. Green, Derby, flax-manufacturers

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY FILED,
BLIZARD, W. Petersham, butcher, Oct. 26
Eatly, B. Manor-street, Chelsea, bricklayer, Nov. 8
Elvey, T. and J. Castle-street, Holborn, printers, Nov. 14
Flint, T. Burlington Arcade, bookseller, Nov. 5
Green, S. Kingsland, plumber, Oct. 25
Harrop, T. Manchester, merchant, Oct. 20
Hughan, R. Ipswich, tea-dealer, Nov. 1
Lintott, W. Leadenhall-market, butcher, Nov. 5
Marten, T. Upper Thames-street, corn-dealer, Oct. 29
Miller, W. Lower Thames-street, warehouseman, Nov. 3
Milligan, T. Hanway-street, haberdasher, Nov. 13
Parminster, G. Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchant, Oct. 27
Pearce, J. Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouseman, Nov. 8
Perkins, R. Egham, carpenter, Oct. 28
Pollard, T. Brighton, brewer, Nov. 1
Pritchard, J. and J. Burton, Yursley, Middlesex, brick-makers, Oct. 22
Pollard, J. Penton-row, Walworth, umbrella-maker, Nov. 1

Rigg, T. B. Great Tufton-street, Westminster, commission-agent, Oct. 24
Sapio, L. B. Alpha-cottage, Regent's-park, Nov. 8
Stratton, H. Westham, wine and spirit-merchant, Nov. 13
Tournier, J. N. Haymarket, restaurateur, Nov. 9
Walsh, T. Preston, Lancashire, grocer, Oct. 17

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 149]
Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.
ASHBY, G. S. Lombard-street, engraver. (Cottle, Aldermanbury
Asprey, St. George, Hanover-square, silversmith. (Dawson and Co., Saville-place
Aungier, M. Marchmount-street, bill-broker. (Baddeley, Leman-street
Baker, F. Hendon, potter. (Brainscombe, Fleet-street
Baker, W. S. W. H. Kensington-lane, silk-hat-manufacturer. (Howard, Warwick-street, Golden-square
Bannister, J. Worcester, victualler. (Oldaker, Pershore; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn
Barham, T. Warwick, slater. (Patterson, Leamington Priors; and Platt, New Boswell-court
Binks, G. Bisham-hill, dealer. (Taylor, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street
Bland, J. Tyso-brook, Spa-fields, baker. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas the Apostle
Blizard, W. Petersham, butcher. (Smith and Son, Richmond;
 3 N

- Richmond; and Hume and Smith, Great James-street
- Bolton, E. and W. Sparrow, Margaret-street, upholsterers. (Parker, Dyer's-buildings)
- Bousfield, J. Manchester, merchant. (Radford, Manchester; and Willis and Co. London)
- Bromley, Mary, and J. Gillings, Commercial-road, cheesemongers. (Brough, Shoreditch)
- Brown, J. Upper Thornhaugh-street, Cold Harbour-lane, builder. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas the Apostle)
- Brunton, J. Southwick, Durham, shipbuilder. (Allison, Monkwearmouth; and Bell and Broderick, Bow-church-yard, Cheapside)
- Brown, J. and J. Thompson, Fenchurch-street, merchants. (Ogle, Clement's-lane)
- Buchanan, C. Woolwich, shoemaker. (Score, Tokenhouse-yard)
- Burn, J. New-street, Covent-garden, grocer. (Tate and Johnson, Copthall-buildings)
- Burnell, W. S. New London-street, merchant. (Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street)
- Burnell, F. J. St. Mary-hill, ship and insurance-broker. (Rearden and Davis, Corber-street)
- Carrington, W. Fore-street, cheesemonger. (Pearson, Union-street, Broad-street)
- Clarke, J. B. Walworth, dealer. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)
- Collicolicott, R. S. Weston, Somerset, clothier. (Hellings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)
- Conway, J. Upper Stamford-street, Lambeth, builder. (Colclough, Clifford's-inn)
- Cowper, G. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand)
- Cowper, J. Copthall-court, merchant. (Patterson and Peile, Old Broad-street)
- Davies, E. Lambeth, engineer. (Meymoth, Great Surrey-street)
- Dawson, E. Knaresborough, butcher. (Anderson, York; and Lever, Gray's-inn-lane)
- Dennett, R. Fulham-road, cheesemonger. (Hall and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
- Dibdin, C. Zion-place, Waterloo-road, music-seller. (Hallstone, Southampton-buildings)
- Dolby, J. Catherine-street, bookseller. (Richardson, Cheapside)
- Dufton, S. Oat-lane, Noble-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square)
- Dunham, W. Coleman-street, victualler. (Blackford, Fenchurch-buildings)
- Earle, J. Liverpool, dealer. (Moorcraft and Fowler, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple-inn)
- Edwards, J. Thames-bank, ironfounder. (Chuter, Water-lane, Blackfriars)
- Elgar, W. Castle-street, Holborn, coal-merchant. (Wood, Richmond-buildings)
- Fatley, B. Manor-street, Chelsea, bricklayer. (Wrentmore and Gee, Charles-street, St. James's-square)
- Fell, H. Grocers'-hall-court, merchant. (Brough, Shoreditch)
- Fenn, S. Bell street, Edgeware-road, corn-dealer. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
- Filbey, S. Harlesdon-green, Harrow-road, bricklayer. (Robinson, Half-moon-street)
- Flint, T. Burlington-arcade, bookseller. (Totie and Co., Poultry)
- Fowler, M. Birmingham, grocer. (Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Franklin, R. Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, tailor. (Duncombe, Lyon's-inn)
- Fulljames, A. V. Judd-street, linen-draper. (Farris, Surrey-street)
- Garbutt, G. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, bookseller. (Raisbeck and Co., Stockton; and Perkins and Frampton, Gray's-inn)
- Gilbert, C. S. Devonport, chemist. (Sole, Devonport; and Sole, Gray's-inn)
- Giles, W. Heston, dealer. (Reilly, Clement's-inn)
- Godden, W. Portsea, carpenter. (Sutcliffe, New Bridge-street)
- Goodyear, T. Aldersgate-street, straw-hat-manufacturer. (Birkett, Cloak-lane)
- Green, S. Kingsland, plumber. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)
- Green, T. Ledbury, Hereford, corn-dealer. (Phelps, Ledbury; and Beverley, Temple)
- Gregory, J. Frome, Selwood, Somerset, rope-maker. (Miller, Frome, Selwood; and Hartley, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars)
- Gregory, T. Ealing, bookseller. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
- Harding, R. Chapel-street, Somers Town, timber-merchant. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
- Harris, G. W. and C. Evans, Southampton, linen-draper. (Miller, Frome, Selwood; and Hartley, New Bridge-street)
- Harpham, R. J. Nottingham, hosier. (Rigley, Nottingham; and Bicknell and Co., Lincoln's-inn)
- Higgins, P. Nottingham, baker. (Hurst, Nottingham; and Knowlins, New-inn)
- Honeybourne, J. Portsea, builder. (Glendinning, Portsea; and Naylor, Great Newport-street)
- Humphreys, J. Harlow, builder. (Baddeley, Leam-street)
- Hyatt, J. Bristol, carpenter. (Stephens and Goodhind, Bristol; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Jackson, J. Hammersmith, shopkeeper. (Coleman, Tysall-street)
- Jenning, J. Leicester, soap-boiler. (Maudesley, Liverpool; and Wheeler, Lincoln's-inn-Fields)
- Jupp, E. Camden-town, builder. (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square)
- Kirk, E. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Edge, Manchester)
- Know, J. and J. W. Bent Mills, near Wilsden, York, cotton-spinners. (Hampson, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Lancefield, J. Littlebourne, builder. (Graham and Gatesworthy, Symond's-inn)
- Langford, T. T. Lamb's Conduit-street, china and glassman. (Freame and Best, Temple)
- Lawson, T. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Halsheads and Webster, Manchester; and Milne and Parry, Temple)
- Leonard, R. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Jones, Size-lane)
- Levy, J. Church-street, Minorities, silversmith. (Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe)
- Lewis, D. Lampeter, Pontstephen, Cardigan, inn-keeper. (Williams, Bond-court, Walbrook)
- Lewis, J. Langibby, Monmouth, dealer. (Tripp, Newport; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Lintott, W. Leadenhall-market, butcher. (Platt, Church-passage, Clement's-inn)
- McMurdie, W. and W. C. Pout, Epping, stationers. (Richardson, Walbrook)
- Massey, P. Bristol, hooper. (Smith, Bristol; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Masters, W. Duke-street, Aldgate, woollen-draper. (Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square)
- Mash, J. Bordesley, glass-cutter. (Page, Birmingham; and Burfoot, Temple)
- Miller, W. Lower Thames-street, warehouseman. (Pearce, St. Swithin's-lane)
- Mizen, J. Southwaxall, Wilts, baker. (King and Lukin, Gray's-inn)
- Moberley, W. Old Broad-street, merchant. (Gregson and Fonnereux, Angel-court)
- Morris, R. and W. T. Tower-street, wine-merchant. (Ogle, Clement's-inn)
- Munday, T. Great Marlborough-street, cheesemonger. (Bugby, Clerkenwell-close)
- Newnham, H. P. Tower-hill, flour-dealer. (Smith and Were, Basinghall-street)
- Norris, S. Cobham-row, Coldbath-fields, brewer. (Price, St. John's-square)
- Ordaino, G. Nottingham, carriage-maker. (Greasley, Nottingham; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
- Orme, R. Burton-upon-Trent, draper. (Greenwood, Huddersfield; and Batrye and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Orton, S. Atherstone, woolstapler. (Smith and Baxter, Atherstone; and Fleming and Baxter, Gray's-inn)
- Parminter, G. Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchant. (Rhodes and Burch, New-inn)
- Parr, J. Nottingham, victualler. (Williams, Nottingham; and Gapes, Gray's-inn)
- Patterson, W. and W. Elliott, Basinghall-street, merchants. (Rushbury, Cateaton-street)
- Perkins, T. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Faithful, Brighton; and Faithful, Birchin-lane)
- Peacock, J. Watford, stationer. (Bean, Took's-court, Cursitor-street)
- Pearman, W. Euston-street, music-seller. (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand)
- Perkins, R. Egham, carpenter. (Sloap, Brentford, and Temple-lane, London)
- Piermont, M. Strand, victualler. (Jessop and Jordan, Thave's-inn)
- Pitter, J. Cheltenham, grocer. (Pope and Brewer, Bloomfield-street, London-wall)
- Pollard, J. Penton-row, Walworth, umbrella-maker. (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row)
- Pott, W. Union-street, Southwark, victualler. (Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield)

- Powell, J. Southampton-buildings, Holborn, tailor. (Jones, Barnard's-inn)
- Prideaux, W. J. Square, and W. Prideaux, jun., King's-bridge, Devon, bankers. (Wyse and Weymouth, King's-bridge; and Fox, Austin-friars)
- Pritchard, J. and J. Burton, Yewsey, brickmakers. (F. and J. Tedbutt, Austin-friars)
- Rawlings, R. Castle-street, Leicester-square, jeweller. (Fawcett, Jewin-street)
- Reid, R. High-street, Mary-le-bone, upholsterer. (Cole, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars)
- Reynolds, W. Liverpool, cotton-broker. (Hinde, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn)
- Ridley, W. Castle-street, Holborn, carpet-dealer. (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street)
- Rigg, T. B. Chelsea, commission-agent. (Eikens, Broad-street, Golden-square)
- Roebuck, J. Huddersfield, wholesale-grocer. (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Clarke and Co., Chancery-lane)
- Roberts, Sir W. Whitcombe, Rawleigh, Devon, banker. (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street)
- Roby, T. Tamworth, tanner. (Burfoot, Temple Rowson, J. Mincing-lane, merchant. (Gregson and Fonnereux, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street)
- Sapio, L. B. Alpha-cottage, Regent's-park, music-seller. (Thwaites, Victoria-place, Lambeth)
- Seagrove, W. Portsea, draper. (Miller, Frome, Selwood; and Hartley, New Bridge-street)
- Shaw, A. Delph, York, grocer. (Buckley, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
- Smith, C. S. Bishopsgate-street, draper. (Cooke and Watts, Furnival's-inn)
- Smith, J. O. High-street, Borough, draper. (Parson, Bow-church-yard)
- Smith, J. sen. and J. Smith, jun., Cateaton-street, warehousemen. (Fisher and Spencer, Walbrook-buildings)
- Smyrk, T. and J. Hope, Manchester, calenderer. (Nobb, Manchester; and Willett, Essex-street)
- Stewart, R. S. Preston-upon-Wye, miller. (Parker, Boswell-court)
- Stevens, J. Regent-street, bootmaker. (Phillips, Bedford-street)
- Stockey, R. and J. Nicholas, Upper Thames-street, coal-merchants. (Hartley, New Bridge-street)
- Stokes, J. Bristol, miller. (Bevan and Britton, Bristol; and Boudillon and Hewitt, Bread-street)
- Symonds, W. Stow-market, miller. (Ransom, Stow-market; and Dixon and Sons, New Boswell-court)
- Tatton, T. Gerrard-street, grocer. (Drake, Old Fish-street)
- Taylor, J. Manchester, machine-maker. (Morris and Gooldeen, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Thompson, S. Carlisle, milliner. (Hodgson and Nanson, Carlisle; and Young, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house)
- Thornwaite, W. C., W. Ryland, and J. Wills, Fleet-street, ironmongers. (Hewitt, Tokenhouse-yard)
- Till, C. Taunton, linen-draper. (Fisher and Spencer, Walbrook-buildings)
- Tinsley, W. Arnold, Nottingham, blacksmith. (Hopkinson, Nottingham; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
- Trott, T. Hoxton, builder. (Pope and Brewer, Bloomfield-street, London-wall)
- Wait, G. T. Old-street, linen-draper. (James, Walbrook)
- Walsh, T. Preston, grocer. (Woodburn, Preston; and Norris, John-street, Bedford-row)
- Wehnert, H. Leicester-square, tailor. (Richardson and Pike, Golden-square)
- Wells, J. and W. Onyon, Bishopsgate-street-without, woollen-draper. (Clarke, Bishopsgate-church-yard)
- West, J. and R. Doren, Golden-square, tailors. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square)
- Weston, W. Clarendon-street, Somers Town, builder. (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street)
- Wilkie, A. Duke-street, Portland-place, upholsterer. (Ward, Charles-street, Covent-garden)
- Wilson, J. King-street, merchant. (Gates, Cateaton-street)
- Wilson, G. Constitution-row, Gray's-inn-road, corn-dealer. (Carpenter, John-street)
- Wilson, J. Leeds, dealer. (Granger, Leeds; and King, Hatton-garden)
- Williams, S. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Barrow and Vincent, Basinghall-street)
- Willmott, R. S. Paddington-street, builder. (Halllett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
- Wise, W. Piccadilly, picture-dealer. (Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings; and Bell and Broderick, Bow-church-yard, Cheapside)
- Williams, W. and W. Scott, Broad-court, wine and spirit-merchants. (Jay and Byles, Gray's-inn)
- Winter, G. Bucklersbury, merchant. (Monins and Bockitt, Temple)
- Woods, J. and H. Williams, Hastings. (Spence and Desborough, Size-lane)
- Worley, J. Fish-street-hill, wine and spirit-merchant. (Holt, Threadneedle-street)
- Wright, G. Birmingham, merchant. (Lee and Co., Birmingham; and Alexander and Son, Carey-street)
- Wright, H. Eccleston-street, Pimlico, merchant. (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand)
- Young, B. Camberwell-new-road, carpenter. (Hadwen, Pancras-lane, Queen-street)

DIVIDENDS.

- ABLETT, J. Bucklersbury, Nov. 26
- Arnold, W. J. Idol-lane, Tower-street, Nov. 8
- Barge, B. Clifford-street, Bond-street, Nov. 15
- Batters, J. Southampton, Nov. 22
- Batt and Co., Whitney, Nov. 12
- Bell, H. Bourn, Lincoln, Nov. 26
- Bennett, G. Seymour-place, Mary-le-bone, Nov. 22
- Beckhouse, Leeds, Nov. 10
- Bentley and Beck, Cornhill, Dec. 6
- Boscha, Bryanstone-street, Dec. 6
- Browning, J. and R. A. Belvidere-wharf, Dec. 6
- Boomhead, Sheffield, Dec. 16
- Biden, J. Cheapside, Nov. 19
- Boddington, and J. Oland, Gloucester, Nov. 23
- Blair and Plimpton, Lower Thames-street, Nov. 12
- Boulbee, Liverpool, Dec. 7
- Bruggenkate and Payne, Fenchurch-buildings, Dec. 3
- Bray, J. London-wall, Nov. 19
- Bromley, J. Circus-street, New-Road, Mary-le-bone, Nov. 22
- Bryan, W. White-lion-court, Nov. 26
- Brownless, G. Leeds, Nov. 26
- Byrne, Liverpool, Dec. 6
- Byrne, T. King-street, Bryanstone-square, Nov. 19
- Carter, J. Downing-street, Nov. 19
- Campbell, White-lion-court, Cornhill, Dec. 6
- Clark, Montreal, Nov. 29
- Clarke, G. B. New Shoreham, Nov. 19
- Collier, Wellington, Dec. 16
- Collens, J. and F. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, Nov. 5
- Colbeck, Ellis and Co. York, Nov. 12
- Corsbie, J. and I. Rotherhithe, Nov. 19
- Cullen and Pears, Cheapside, Nov. 11
- Crossley, Holborn-bridge, Dec. 3
- Crawford, W. jun. Cheapside, Nov. 19
- Crampton, Birmingham, Nov. 30
- Darby, D. Halesowen, Nov. 23
- Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings, Nov. 26
- Dampier, Bishopsgate, Dec. 10
- Dixon, J. and E. Liverpool, Nov. 20
- Dixon, Little East-cheap, Dec. 10
- Douglas, J. Loughborough, Leicester, Nov. 23
- Dunn, T. Durham, Dec. 17
- Durtneil, W. Dover, Nov. 21
- Ebbs, J. E. Minories, Nov. 26
- Edwards, Bond-street, Dec. 3
- Ellen, Bedford, Nov. 29
- Fairclough, Liverpool, Nov. 29
- Fentum, Strand, Dec. 6
- Foulerton, J. Upper Bedford-street, Bloomsbury-square, Nov. 22
- Foulkes, Cheltenham, Dec. 3
- Frearson, M. and J. Gordon, Holborn, Nov. 26
- Gardiner, St. John's-street, Nov. 19
- Gibbons, Finch-lane, Dec. 3
- Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street, Nov. 15
- Gordon, J. Liverpool, Nov. 17
- Goldschieder, London-wall, Nov. 19
- Griffiths, J. Liverpool, Nov. 25
- Grimble, Norwich, Dec. 6
- Gregg and Phené, jun., Watling-street, Dec. 10
- Grout, Oxford, Dec. 10
- Hammond, Manchester, Dec. 6
- Hamelin, P. Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Nov. 15
- Hatton, R. and J. Jackson, sen., Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Nov. 28
- Haylett, Hammersmith, Dec. 3
- Harkness, Southwark, Nov. 12
- Houghton, P. and S. P. Snow-hill, Nov. 10
- Henley, J. Hampstead-road, Nov. 26
- Hedge, Soho, Nov. 12
- Herbert, P. and J. London, Nov. 12
- Hilder, Lime-street, Nov. 12
- Hodgson, Liverpool, Dec. 1
- Hole, W. M. King's Ruswell, Devon, Nov. 17
- Honeysett,

Spitta, C. L. and Co., Lawrence-
Pountney-lane, Nov. 22
Spafforth, R. jun., Howden, York,
Dec. 1
Sparks and Coles, Mary-le-bone,
Dec. 3
Stabb, Preston, and Sparke, Bo-
tolph-lane, Nov. 29
Stevens, Islington, Nov. 12
Stevenson, Glasgow, Nov. 12
Stott, S. and J. Rochdale, Lan-
cashire, Nov. 18
Strombow, Austin-friars, Dec. 10
Sutcliffe, Cheapside, Dec. 6
Taylor, J. W. Woolwich, Nov. 29
Temple, Stockton, Nov. 1
Tomlinson, Bedford-bury, Dec. 3
Troward, R. J. Cupers-bridge,
Surrey, Nov. 26
Warden, J. New Sarum, Nov. 29
Waistell, Conduit-street, Dec. 3
Welch, J. Lambeth, Nov. 19
Wetton, J. and Co., Wood-street,
Cheapside, Nov. 19
Wheeler, H. Blandford Forum,
Dorset, Nov. 17
Whinfield, J. and T. Thompson,
Durham, Nov. 19
Whitford, Evesham, Nov. 15
Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, Kent,
Nov. 5
Wreaks, Sheffield, Dec. 2
Wright, Piccadilly, Dec. 3

VARIETIES.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A Steam Vessel, on an entirely new principle, is now building at Bridport harbour. It is not to be propelled by paddle-wheels, but by the retrograde motion of short flaps, which work horizontally in the sides of the vessel, progressing, at the rate of twenty-four-feet in a second, on a parallel line with the water. When the flap, or rather fin, has finished its motion, it rises out of the water and repeats its operation, by rushing through a space of eighteen feet along the side of the vessel. Boilers are dispensed with, and the steam generated by forcing water into a double barrel, by the heat of which it is instantly converted into steam, having all the advantage of the perpetual boiler without its incumbrance.

Rapid improvements of Edinburgh, &c.—The property near the canal basin, on which this and some neighbouring buildings stand, was bought a few years ago for £2,250, and will now yield £1,000 per annum. A small town has grown up there, and is rapidly extending. The new buildings are not confined to the vicinity of the canal. A person who has not visited this quarter of the city for six months, finds himself bewildered—by a crowd of new streets, squares, and places.

The Koran.—Mr. Fraser mentions in his "Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan," that at Cochom there are still preserved, though in a careless manner, some leaves belonging to a Koran, of the most magnificent dimensions perhaps in the world. These leaves are formed of thick wire-wove paper, which, when opened out, measure from ten to twelve feet long, by seven or eight broad; the letters are beautifully formed, as if they had been each made by a single stroke of a gigantic pen. The nooktas, or vowel points, as well as the marginal and other ornaments, are emblazoned in azure and gold; but few of the leaves are perfect, as they have been mutilated for the sake of the ornaments, or the blank-paper of the immense margin.

Gold and Silver Mines.—Several mines of gold and silver have recently been discovered in the kingdom of Murcia, in Spain. They are about to be worked immediately; and a great number of labourers have been engaged for the purpose.

Seven gold coins, minted by Constantine the Great, and consequently near fifteen hundred years old, have been found in the most perfect state, upon Holyhead Mountain, by a woman digging peat for firing.

Steam War Vessels.—The first employment of steam in naval warfare was, unquestionably, that of the *Diana* steam-vessel at Rangoon, against a fleet of Burmese war-boats. The power of the steam enabled the *Diana* to manœuvre so rapidly among them, that, notwithstanding the

strength and dexterity of their rowers, they could not escape; and with irresistible force she upset, demolished, sunk, disabled and took no fewer than thirty-two. To give some notion of the impetuosity with which the *Diana* must have rushed among the enemy, it is only necessary to state, that the Burmese war-boats, though constructed in the shape of a canoe, have the length of a ship of the line. They are not less than eighty feet long, by seven broad; have fifty-two oars; and row six knots an hour, carrying 150 fighting men each. Their elegance is equal to their swiftness; they are beautifully decorated, gilt without, and painted within.

Electrical Gale.—On the 6th Dec. 1823, about 100 miles to the west of the Fiord of Drontheim, the Griper, commanded by Capt. Clavering, experienced a severe gale, which lasted three days, during which period there was no intermission of its violence. This gale was remarkable for the small effect produced on the barometer, either on its approach, during its continuance, or on its cessation; and by the indications afforded of its having *originated in a disturbed state of electricity in the atmosphere*. It was accompanied by very vivid lightning, which is particularly unusual in high latitudes in winter, and by the frequent appearance, and continuance for several minutes at a time, of balls of fire at the yard-arms and mast-heads. Of these, not less than eight were counted at one time. (*Sabine's Pendulum Experiments.*)—*Dr. Brewster's Edin. Journ. of Science.*

Quills were used in the fifth century: but reeds continued long in use. Quills were so scarce at Venice in 1433, that it was with great difficulty men of letters could procure them. The ancient inks were greatly superior to the ink of modern times: a curious evidence of that fact was adduced before a Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of "Engrossing" Bills.

The Matrimonial Ring was, at first, according to Swinburne, of iron, adorned with adamant: the metal hard and durable, signifying the durance and prosperity of the contract. "Howbeit," he says, "it skilleth not at this day, what the ring be made of. The form of it being round, and without end, doth importe, that their love should circulate and flow continually. The finger on which the ring is to be worn, is the fourth on the left-hand, next unto the little finger, because there was supposed a vein of blood to pass from thence to the heart."

The castle of Devizes, was built by Roger Pauper, Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of King Stephen; and was the most splendid castle in Europe. The King took

took from the Bishop, out of this castle, treasure (40,000 marks) sufficient to purchase a marriage for his son Eustace with Constantia, sister to Louis, King of France.

Ocular demonstration has been afforded to those who doubted the existence of the Floating Island on Derwent Lake; it has appeared above water for the length of sixty yards, in a place where a few days ago boats sailed without interruption, although the surface of the lake has been much raised by heavy showers.

Since the death of the Earl of Carlisle, the Duke of Gordon and Earl Fitzwilliam are the only noblemen living who were in possession of their titles and estates in the reign of George II.

The celebrated Prynne's "manner of studie" was thus:—He wore a long quilt cap, which came two or three inches at least over his eyes, which served him as an umbrella to defend his eyes from the light: about every three hours his man was to bring him a roll and a pott of ale to refocillate his wasted spirits; so he studied and drank, and munched some bread; and this maintained him till night, and then he made a good supper. "Now," adds old Aubrey, "he did well not to dine, which breaks off one's fancy, which will not presently be regained."

Territory and Population.—The five principal monarchies of Europe are, according to recent calculations, stated to contain:—

	Sq. miles.	Inhabitants.
Russia in Europe	75,154	47,660,000
Out of ditto	292,339	11,714,000
England in Europe	5,554	21,400,000
Out of ditto	176,971	115,141,000
France in Europe	10,086	30,749,000
Out of ditto	667	469,000
Austria.....	12,265	29,691,000
Prussia.....	5,014	11,400,000
Total..	578,050	268,224,000

More than one-half of this population—i. e. 136,541,000,—being under British dominion.

If the earth's superficial content be 2,512,000 square miles, and its inhabitants 938,000,000, then do these five sovereignties extend over nearly one-fourth part, and command more than two-sevenths of the human race. The surface of our European portion (properly so called) of the globe, presents 155,220 square miles, and its inhabitants are 206,780,000; therefore, these five powers possess more than two-thirds of the territory and population of the world. The empire of China is very extensive, and more densely populous than all Europe. Spain did reckon 30,000,000 of people.

It is not perhaps generally known, that persons of either sex, who are engaged as domestic servants under the Royal Family, take an oath not to divulge any thing connected with the private habits of their masters or mistresses. So says a book

lately published; and there are reasons good and cogent, no doubt, for the regulation. Unquestionably, the divinity, that doth hedge a king to the multitude, is but a tattered robe in the eyes of the valet-de-chambre, who can discern through it a full share of those frailties which the prince on the throne is heir to, equally with the beggar on the dunghill. Royalty would fare badly in this gossiping world, were means not used to tie up the tongues of such witnesses.

A *Walrus*, or sea horse, was encountered in the beginning of June last, by the crew of a boat in the opening of Pentland Frith; and, having followed the boat up the harbour towards Stromness, it went out W. through Hoymouth. It afterwards appeared in many places to the west of the islands; it was beheld with terror by the fishermen, some of whom, however, ventured to fire at the animal as it approached the shore, but the shot evidently lodged in its skin: it seemed scarcely to heed these proceedings. It was at last wounded severely by a shepherd of Mr. Laing, of Papdale, on the rocks of the Isle of Ely, after which it was made a prize by some of his companions, and towed ashore. One of the men thus employed, had the temerity to seize hold of the hind leg, or paw, of the brute, and was immediately pulled out of the boat, dragged to the bottom, and with difficulty saved, on his return to the surface. Before Mr. Laing's appraisal of the circumstance, the ignorant shepherds had skinned the walrus, taken off its head, and otherwise prevented the preservation of the entire skeleton; it is the first instance of any of these formidable inhabitants of the Polar seas having been met with on our coasts. The animal was very lean; but some idea of its immense size may be formed from the measurement of the body, (15 feet by 13, and more than an inch thick) having been dried and shrunk.

The Tarantula.—So late as at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was generally believed, "that the bite of the tarantula, although at first not more painful than the sting of a bee, soon occasioned great anguish, stupefaction, &c.; and that death would speedily ensue without prompt succour; that when a person, who had been bitten, was lying insensible, if a musician tried various tunes on different instruments, till he hit upon certain suitable modulations, the patient would exhibit a slight motion, beat time with his fingers, arms, feet, and eventually stand up and begin to dance; and this treatment being repeated, in the course of a week or ten days the venom would cease to operate, and the patient awake, as it were, from a sound sleep, without any recollection of what had passed. For these and a thousand other like consequences of this bite, physiologists have attempted to account. Mead believed that the venom first operated upon

upon the blood ; Geoffry, on the nerves, in conformity with the opinion of the celebrated Baglivi. In the last century, however, some incredulity manifested itself on the subject, and Dr. Sanguietti, having had the courage in the hottest season, to expose himself to the bite of tarantulas, experienced no inconvenience. A recent occurrence, however, narrated in the *Observatore Medico* of Naples, proves that the bite of the tarantula does, in certain cases, produce the most serious derangements of the animal economy. A young peasant, about fifteen years of age, having been bit by a tarantula, and conveyed to Naples, presented the following symptoms to Dr. Mazzolani, by whom the case is described :—shivering in all his limbs, constriction and excessive rigidity of the abdominal muscles, cold sweat over the whole body, damp tongue, pale and affrighted countenance, total prostration of strength, feeling of heat in the inside, insatiable thirst, &c. The treatment of the doctor consisted in administering quinquina and laudanum ; and, in five days, the patient gradually recovered. Dr. Sanguietti's hazardous experiments, therefore, only prove, not that the venom does not exist, but that a particular habit, or condition of the body, is necessary for its active operation. Dr. Mazzolani's patient, however, did not exhibit any of the extraordinary symptoms before described, which were probably the offspring of a heated imagination.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

American population is thus distributed, according to the different forms of worship :—22,486,000 Roman Catholics ; 11,636,000 Protestants ; and 820,000 Indians, not Christians.

United States.—Among the many gigantic projects which now occupy the Americans, the grand national road or highway, which is to extend 3,300 miles, connecting the further points of the United States with the Mexican Republic, necessarily holds distinguished rank.

Philadelphia.—*Monument of National Gratitude.*—Upon the spot which bears the name of the illustrious Washington, a magnificent monument to his memory is to be erected. It is to be entirely constructed of marble, in imitation of that of Thrasybulus, a famous Athenian general, who, assisted by only thirty friends, attempted the expulsion of the thirty tyrants from his country ; in which he finally succeeded, and received—his only reward, a crown of two twigs of olive. It is to be 130 feet high, and will cost 67,000 dollars, which are to be raised by subscription ; and a great part is already realized.

New Hebrew Nation.—Under the protection of the government of the United States, the nation of the Jews has been re-esta-

blished in America. A beautiful and valuable tract, called the Grand Island, a few miles below Port Buffalo, in the Niagara River, has been purchased in part by the friends of Major Noah, of New York, as an asylum for his brethren of the Jewish persuasion. It is intended to erect a city of refuge, to be called Ararat ; and, in all practicable respects, to revive the Jewish government. Major Noah is to be named Governor and Judge of Israel. A pompous proclamation has been issued by him on the occasion.

FRANCE.

Newly-invented Silk Loom.—A loom has recently been made, at Lyons, for silk-weaving, which has many advantages. It is composed of five stages ; and the mechanism, which is simple, allows one man to weave five pieces at the same time. It has been examined by the Commissioners from the Academy of Lyons. The inventor is M. Lebrun, and the Academy intend to confer a gold medal on him. By this loom a saving will be made of four-fifths in the expense of labour.

Claret.—In a work published at Bordeaux, by M. W. FRANK, the following notice of the mean annual yield of the French vineyards is given :—*Blaye* wines, 40,000 tuns ; *Libourne*, 60,000 ; *Lareole*, 35,000 ; *Bazas*, 10,000 ; *Bordeaux*, 85,000 ; *Lespane*, 20,000 ; in the whole 250,000 tuns.

AFRICA.

An earthquake was felt at Algiers on the 2d July last. Repeated shocks were felt for several days, but occasioned no damage there, though the inhabitants were so alarmed, that many families fled to the fields, and took refuge under tents. The town of Belida, however, ten leagues distant from Algiers, was destroyed, and out of ten thousand inhabitants, six thousand have been swallowed up in the ruins. This is the third town so destroyed in the space of twenty years ; Colea and Mascara perished in the same way.

The Niger.—From the information obtained by Major Clapperton in Africa, and the discoveries which he has there made, he considers it certain that the mighty Niger terminates in the Atlantic Ocean, in the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

NEW ZEALAND.

Cowrie and Kahaterre.—The forests of this region are known to produce some of the finest timber-trees in the world ; two are pre-eminently distinguished for size and quality : they are—the Cowrie, growing to 140, 180, and even 200 feet high, without branches for 80 or 100 feet from the ground, straight, and from five to nine feet in diameter : it is apparently related to the Amboyna pitch-tree ; but has more justly been constructed into a new genus, the *Dammara* ; it yields a pure and limpid resin, which quickly hardens on exposure to the air, and is fully equal to the best copal varnish : it delights in dry, elevated situations,

situations, and forms a prominent object in the New Zealand forest, towering above the surrounding trees: it is worthy of remark, that the *only* specimen of this umbrageous monster, in Europe, flourishes in a *green-house*, at Chiswick, belonging to the Horticultural Society of London: the other is the Kakaterre, not very properly classed by Solander as the *Dacrydium taxifolium*: it is, in size, equal to the former, but not in quality: it delights in low marshy ground; in foliage resembling the yew.

INDIA.

Devadara.—This is a kind of cedar, nearly allied to that of Lebanon; and the word *Deva*, in the Sanscrita, signifies God, bearing very striking affinity to the Greek “Θεός,” the Latin “Deus,” and the Gaelic “Dia.”—Most of the females in the Deccan have good figures, which are much improved and set off by their style of costume; and even the lowest castes display a gracefulness of action that is seldom, if ever, to be found among women of inferior rank, in Europe.

GERMANY.

A German publication (*Le Mercure de la Souabe*) makes known the following curious circumstance. “I covered a corner of my cellar with a bed of earth, about an inch thick, of which two-thirds were fine sand from the Danube, and the rest made up of ordinary mould. In the month of April, I carelessly scattered upon this surface thirty-two yellow, thin-skinned potatoes: they sprouted out abundantly on every side, and in fine, without in the interim having employed any of the arts or cares of culture, at the end of November I gathered more than a *quarter of a bushel* of most excellent potatoes; half of which had attained the size of ordinary pippins, and the others were as large as nuts, or the finest cherries. The skins were very thin, the pulp white and farinaceous, and the taste agreeable. They had thus arrived at maturity without sun or light.” This attempt may be advantageously made in places of confinement, and, generally, in the subterranean passages, &c. of great cities, which may be found to be neither too cold nor too damp, and where it is essential, in a very confined space, to produce a sufficient and cheap nutriment for a large number of individuals.

Plough.—A farmer in Moravia has invented a new plough, which although drawn by only one horse, produce four furrows. The Agricultural Society of that country have presented him with a gold medal.

Hydraulics.—M. Schwæbel, a mechanic of Strasburg, has invented a singular machine, with a lever, to replace the hydraulic lever, which possesses the double action applicable to all machines moved by water or horses, either for spinning, flour-mills, sawing, forge-bellows, &c. It increases the

power of the machine to which it is applied, and while giving it a more regular movement, fills the place of two horses where four were required: it is also very useful in times of drought, as it will work a machine with half the quantity of water usually required.

RUSSIA.

An earthquake was experienced on the evening of July 21st, at Pavlovsk, in Russia: a rare phenomenon in that part of the globe.

NETHERLANDS.

Canals.—It may truly be said, that in works of this description, as well as others in which utility and grandeur of conception are combined, our island has far outstripped all the countries of Europe, nay, almost of the world. The Caledonian Canal, by which a large frigate can pass from the North Sea to the west coast of Scotland, has, hitherto, been regarded as unique in extent and other dimensions; but late schemes and projects have been formed, and, in part, realized, which make this hide “its diminished head.” We will only mention, in England, the projected Portsmouth Canal, whereby ships of the line are (*riding* “secure amid the storm exulting”), to be conveyed from that harbour to the Mersey’s mouth—also, the grand Western (or Somersetshire) Canal; and then, cross the water to no greater distance than Amsterdam, where a communication is opened to the ocean, which surpasses, in depth and breadth, every thing of the same nature existing in Great Britain. Along the whole extent of this, it appears, a forty-six gun-frigate has passed, while it is stated to be capable of receiving eighty-gun vessels. The Portsmouth Canal will rival this as to depth and breadth, and surpass it in length, in the proportion of from ten to five miles; in addition to these, we must, at present, only just name the designed connexion of the Arabian Gulph and the Mediterranean, and the immense undertaking that forms the subject of an article in our preceding number (p. 313, &c.), the “Union of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.”

Historical Anecdote.—In the month of April, 1823, the hereditary prince laid the foundation stone of a barrack at the Hague. The municipal body had requested that he would permit the eldest of his sons to perform that ceremony. “No, gentlemen,” said his royal highness, “let us not spoil him by premature honours. He will know quite soon enough that he is a prince. I am desirous that he should learn the duties of his station before he becomes acquainted with its grandeur and éclat.”

A *Chinese Ship*, navigated by Chinese seamen, has recently arrived at Antwerp, and crowds of curious persons daily flock on board, to admire the dexterity with which these eaters of rice manage their chop-sticks.

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

THE Clarendon Papers, illustrative of the private and political history of Ireland during the years 1675 to 1700, by Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon; and Reports of Debates in the House of Commons during the interregnum, from the year 1656 to 1659, are printing, from the original manuscripts in the possession of William Upcott, of the London Institution; with Explanatory Notes.

A Romance, by Ann Radcliffe, author of the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, is nearly ready for publication.

A New Work, by one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, is in the press.

The author of *To-Day in Ireland* has in the press *Yesterday in Ireland*, a series of Tales.

Mr. Boaden will shortly publish *Memoirs of the Life of Mrs. Siddons*, from authentic documents.

The *Free Speaker*, a new series of Essays on Men and Manners, is announced.

Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, written by herself, are nearly ready.

A Third Series of *Highways and By-Ways*, and a second volume of *Memoirs and Recollections of Count Segur*, are preparing for publication.

There are in the press, *Memoirs illustrative of the History of Europe during the last Twenty-five Years*, by a distinguished political character.

Granby, a novel, in 3 vols., will be published in a few days.

A new work is announced, by the author of *Doblado's Letters from Spain*.

The seventh and eighth volumes of the *Memoirs of the Countess de Genlis*, being the conclusion of that work, will be shortly published.

A Treatise on Education, by Madame Campan, is announced, in 1 vol. small 8vo.

A Greek and English Dictionary on the plan of Schrevelius, and designed chiefly for the use of schools and beginners in that language, is in the press; by the Rev. John Groves.

In a few days will be published, *The Subaltern*, originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Mr. Murray has in the press the *Conway Papers*, from the collection of the Marquis of Hertford, in 5 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Henry Hallam has in the press, the *Constitutional History of England, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II.* in 2 vols. 4to.

A revised edition of the *Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Death of the Regent Duke of Orleans*, by Lord John Russell, is nearly ready.

An Enquiry into the Origin of the Laws and Political Institutions of Modern Europe. MONTHLY MAG. NO. 417.

rope, and in particular of those of England, by George Spence, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, will speedily be published.

A complete Collection of *Memoirs relating to the History of Great Britain*, with Notes and Illustrations, is announced for publication by a Literary Society.

Papers and Collections of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., sometime Secretary to the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, are printing, in 3 vols. 8vo.

A new edition of the *Political History of India*, with an additional chapter on the present state of India, by Sir John Malcolm, is in the press.

A work is in the press, entitled the *Influence of Interest and Prejudice upon Proceedings in Parliament* stated, and illustrated by what has been done in matters relative to Education—Religion—the Poor—the Corn Laws—Joint Stock Companies—the Bank of England and Banking Companies—and Taxes.

Recent Discoveries in Africa, made in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, extending across the Great Desert, to the tenth degree of northern latitude; and from Kouha in Bornou, to Sockatoo, the capital of the Soudan empire; by Major Dixon Denham, of his Majesty's seventeenth regiment of Foot, Captain Hugh Clapperton, of the Royal Navy (the survivors of the expedition), and the late Dr. Oudney, will speedily be published in 1 vol. 4to.

Voyages of Discovery, undertaken to complete the survey of the western coast of New Holland, between the years 1817 and 1822, are announced for publication, by Philip Parker King, R.N., commander of the expedition.

Travels in the Hedjaz, by the late John Lewis Burckhardt, are preparing for publication.

Proceedings of the Expedition despatched by his Majesty's Government to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 1822; comprehending an account of the Syrtis and Cyrenaica; of the antient cities composing the Pentapolis, and other various existing remains; by Captain F. W. Beechey, R.N., and H. W. Beechey, Esq., are nearly ready for the press.

An Appendix to Captain Parry's Journal of a Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is announced.

There is announced a work entitled *Modern Discovery* (First Series, *Voyages for the Discovery of a North-West Passage*), the object of which is to present the public with a cheap but elegant edition of the accounts of the great discoveries made in consequence of the voyages and travels which have of late years been undertaken, chiefly under the direction of the British Government.—No. I. will contain Captain

Ross's Voyage, and Captain Parry's Voyage, Part First; to be continued monthly.

The Mission from Bengal to Siam, and to Hue, the capital of Cochin China, never before visited by any European, in the years 1821-22, By Geo. Finlaison, Esq., with an Introduction, and Memoir of the author, by Sir Stamford Raffles, F.R.S., is nearly ready for the press.

Anne Boleyn, a Dramatic Poem, by the Rev. H. H. Milman, is printing uniformly with the Fall of Jerusalem.

The second volume of Southey's History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, is in the press.

Mr. Charles Butler announces the Life of Erasmus, with Historical Remarks on the State of Literature between the 10th and 16th centuries.

The Life of General Wolfe, from original documents, is printing uniformly with Mr. Southey's Life of Nelson; 8vo.

Excerpta Oratorica, or Selections from the Greek Orators, adapted to the use of Schools and Universities, are in the press.

Scenes and Characters from Froissart, will shortly be published, in 4 vols. fcap. 8vo.

The Divina Commedia of Dante Alighieri, with an Analytical Comment, by Gabriel Rossetti, is announced, in 6 vols. 8vo. This comment, which may be called an analysis of the spirit of Dante, lays open secrets yet unrevealed respecting the true signification, the origin, and the progress of the poem, so that no material passage of it will longer remain doubtful, either as to the literal or allegorical sense. The first volume will be published in January.

An Italian Grammar, by Ferdinand Cicioni, is nearly ready.

The fourth volume (Mr. W. S. Rose's translation) of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto will shortly be published.

Essays on some of the Peculiarities of Christianity, by Dr. Richard Whateley, are in the press.

Mr. H. Lytton Bulwer's work on Greece, will appear on the 1st December, entitled an Autumn in Greece in the year 1824, comprizing sketches of the character, customs, and scenery of the country, with a view of its present critical state, in Letters addressed to Charles Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

The New Translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew text only, Part iv., by John Bellamy, will be published in December.

The History of Lymington and its immediate neighbourhood, with a brief account of its animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, &c. &c., by David Garrow, of St. John's College, Cambridge, is nearly ready.

A work of intense interest, in two vols. 8vo., under the title of The Reign of Terror, is on the eve of publication. It contains a collection of authentic narratives

by eye-witnesses, of the horrors committed by the Revolutionary Government of France under Marat and Robespierre, and is interspersed with biographical notices of prominent characters and curious anecdotes, illustrative of a period without its parallel in history.

A translation of La Secchia Rapita, or the Rape of the Bucket; an Heroic-Comical Poem, in Twelve Cantos, from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni, with Notes, by James Atkinson, Esq., is in the press, in 2 vols. 12mo.

Mrs. Bray, late Mrs. Charles Stothard, author of a Tour in Normandy, Brittany, &c. &c., has an historical romance in the press, entitled De Foix; or, Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Fourteenth Century, in 3 vols.

Dr. A. T. Thompson has nearly ready for publication, a new and corrected edition of the London Dispensatory, in one large volume, 8vo.

Dr. Kelly, Mathematical Examiner at the Trinity-House, is engaged in modernizing the Shipmaster's Assistant and Owner's Manual, originally compiled by Daniel Steel, Esq.

The third and fourth volumes of Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects, will appear in the course of December.

Messrs. Hurst, Robinson, and Co. announce a new Series of the Monthly Review; to commence on the 1st of January next.

The son of the late Mr. Butler, whose publications for young persons are so well known, has in the press a work entitled the Geography of the Globe, adapted for senior Pupils in Schools, and for the use of Private Families. Mr. Butler is also printing a brief Memoir of his late Father.

Early in December will be published, Stories for the Christmas Week, in 2 vols.

Mr. Pugin's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, engraved by J. and H. Le Keux, will be completed in the ensuing year. The first gentleman has lately returned from that part of France, with a large collection of drawings, memorandas, documents, and casts from various buildings. From such materials the antiquary and architect may fairly calculate on accurate and satisfactory illustrations of history. No. 2 of the work will appear in February next.

The patrons and admirers of historical painting will be gratified to learn that George Jones, R.A., has just returned from a tour through Germany, France, and Switzerland, enriching his portfolio as he passed through each of those interesting countries. The public may, therefore, look forward to many valuable productions from the faithful pencil of this justly-esteemed artist.

Domestic Preacher; or, Short Discourses from

from the MSS. of some eminent Ministers. 2 vols. 12mo.

Hints for Ministers and Churches. By the late Rev. Andrew Fuller.

Memoirs of the late Miss Jane Taylor. By her brother, Mr. Isaac Taylor, jun. 2 vols. crown 8vo.

Selections from the Works of Dr. John Owen. By the Rev. W. Wilson, D.D., author of "Selections from Leighton's Works." 2 vols. 18mo.

Vols. 3 and 4, completing Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, are now just ready.

Dr. Ayre has in the press a Treatise on Dropsy.

Mr. Pettigrew, librarian to the Duke of Sussex, announces for publication, an Historical and Descriptive Catalogue of His Royal Highness's Library, with Biographical Notices of the most eminent Printers, Editors, Engravers, &c.

Vol. 6. of Baron de Humboldt's Personal Narrative of Travels in Colombia will speedily be published.

A Verse Translation of Klopstock's Messiah is announced.

A Key to the Italian Language and Conversation, by Marconi, will speedily be published.

The Memoirs of the Prince de Montbarry are announced for publication.

The Rev. W. Ellis has in the press a Narrative of a Tour, by a party of Missionaries, in the Sandwich Islands.

A work on domestic architecture, entitled "Half-a-dozen Hints on the Picturesque," is announced for publication, to contain nine Designs for Gate Lodges; Gamekeepers' Cottages, &c.

Madame Mara is said to be preparing her Memoirs for the press.

Views in Stratford-upon-Avon, illustrative of the Life of Shakspeare, are announced.

There are nearly ready for publication, the Lives of the Architects, translated by Mrs. Edward Cresy, from the Italian of Milizia.

Burke's General and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the United Kingdom, for 1826, is nearly ready for publication.

A Collection of German Tales from Hoffman, Richter, Schiller, and Korner, is in the press.

A Translation of Baron Charles Dupin's Lectures on Mathematics, delivered last winter to the Artizans of Paris, is preparing for the press.

A Translation of Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, principally in the hand-writing of Queen Elizabeth, is said to have been recently discovered in the State-Paper Office.

The Rev. C. Anderson will shortly publish a work called "The Constitution of the Human Family."

A school edition of the History of Scot-

land will speedily be published, by the Rev. A. Stewart.

A Memoir of the Court of Henry VIII. is preparing for the press.

Lessons adapted to the Capacities of Children, with a Vocabulary, by Mr. George Fulton, are in the press.

The Geography of the Globe, adapted for Senior Pupils, Schools, &c., by John Olding Butler, and a Memoir of his Father, are announced for publication.

Etymons of English Words, uniformly printed with Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary, will speedily be published.

A teacher of French at Edinburgh announces "The New French Manual, and Traveller's Companion."

Mr. J. H. Wiffen will shortly publish an illustrated edition of his Translation of Tasso, in 3 vols. demy 8vo. The engravings will be executed from designs by Hayter and Corbould, by Thompson and Williams.

Dr. Southey has in the press "Dialogues on Various Subjects."

The fourth edition of Mr. Hope's Anastasius; or, Memoirs of a Modern Greek, is in the press.

An important work, entitled "Mexican Memoirs," is announced, the purport of which is to afford an authentic History of Mexico, and a circumstantial account of every thing connected with that country.

New editions of Campbell's Specimens of the British Poets, Holland's History of the Middle Ages, and the Works of Lord Byron, are in the press.

The History of the Assassins; from Oriental Authorities, is announced for publication.

The author of Margaret Lindsay has in the press a new work, entitled "The Expiation."

The Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas is preparing for publication, in royal folio, in monthly numbers.

A new annual work, entitled "The Miscellanies of Literature for 1826," containing Unique Selections from the most important works published in 1825, will be ready for publication early in January.

The Naval Sketch-Book; or the Service Afloat and Ashore, by an officer of rank, is announced as in the press.

Beauties of Claude Lorraine, Part I., containing Twelve Plates. To be completed in Two Parts, consisting of twenty-four Landscapes, by Claude; with a Portrait of Claude Lorraine, and the Life of this great landscape-painter.

Mr. M. T. Sadler is preparing for publication, a Defence of the Principle of the Poor Laws; in answer to their Impugnors, Mr. Malthus, Dr. Chalmers, and others; together with suggestions for their improvement, as well as for bettering the character and condition of the labouring classes: to which will be added, an Essay on Population, in disproof of the superfecundity of the human

human race, and establishing by induction a contrary theory.

The first, or winter edition of that very useful publication, Boyle's Court Guide, by means of which the stranger can always find, by alphabetical reference, the residence of any person in the whole circle of rank, fashion, professional respectability, and genteel life, will be ready for delivery on the first or second day of the month. The practice of publishing two editions of this Guide every year—one at or before the beginning of December, and the other at the commencement of the high fashionable season, at the beginning of April, and the intervening diligence with which the changes of residence and address are noted and corrected, renders it alike important to the man of business and to those who move in the gayer circles of social or ceremonial intercourse.

Mr. J. H. Drury has in the press, and will be ready for publication early in January, in a post octavo volume, illustrated with plates, an Historical and Topographical Description of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, including the Sixteen Parishes and Hamlets of the Half-hundred of Lothingland, in Suffolk. The Descent of the Stafford Barony and a complete Pedigree of the Jerninghams, with other Genealogical Notices of Families in the Neighbourhood will be given; and a correct account of the Churches, Monasteries, Heraldic and Monumental Remains.

The Author of "Warreniana" has in the press a Series of Tales for Winter Evenings, under the title of November Nights.

A Comparative View of the different Institutions for the Assurance of Lives, in which every question that can interest the Assurer is discussed, is preparing for the press, by Charles Babbage, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. London and Edinburgh. It will contain extensive tables of the rates charged at all the offices, as well as of the profit made by each at various ages together, with some new tables of the rates of mortality.

A new edition of the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare, with numerous Engravings, will appear early in January. The notes, original and selected, are by S. W. Singer, F.S.A.: they comprize all the information of preceding Commentators, condensed into a small compass: and a Life of the Poet, with a Critique on his Writings, from the eloquent pen of Dr. Symmons, the vindicator of Milton.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

AGRICULTURE.

An Encyclopædia of Agriculture; comprizing the theory and practice of the valuation, transfer, laying out, improvement, and management of landed property; and the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of agriculture. By

J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. 8vo. with 800 engravings on wood. £2. 10s.

ANNUAL WORKS.

Time's Telescope for 1826. 12mo. 9s.
Forget-Me-Not: a Christmas Present, or New Year's Gift for 1826. 18mo. 12s.

The Amulet; or, Christian and Literary Remembrancer for 1826. 18mo. 12s.

The Sporting Almanack, and Olympic Ephemeris for 1826. 3s.

The Literary Souvenir; or, Cabinet of Poetry and Romance for 1826. 18mo. 12s.

Friendship's Offering for 1826. 18mo. 12s.

Kitchener's Housekeepers' Ledger for 1826. 3s.

Almanach de Gotha pour l'année 1826. 7s.

Almanach des Dames pour 1826. 9s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Reminiscences of Michael Kelly, of the King's Theatre, and Theatre Royal Drury Lane, Abroad and at Home. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 8s.

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OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

REV. D. BOGUE.

AT the house of the Rev. Mr. Goulby, died, the Rev. D. Bogue, nearly fifty years pastor of the independent Church of Gosport, and tutor of the Missionary Academy there: he visited Brighton, to assist at the meetings held in aid of foreign missions, a cause which, through a long life, lay near his heart, and which he promoted with no ordinary energy and success: he was in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Behnes, the Sculptor, who was at Brighton at the time of his death, has taken an admirable cast of the venerable doctor, to execute a bust, in marble, for the son of this respected and highly esteemed individual—from which his numerous friends will have the opportunity of obtaining casts.

MRS. ELIZABETH BURGESS,

Aged 88. Blessed with a strong mind, the deceased, many years ago, produced a satirical piece, called "The Maid of the Oaks," which was acted on our stage. The incidents, on the first representation, being known to the audience, it received considerable applause: a few years since, it was again performed, but the love for scandal, and allusion to the parties, having diminished with the growth of time, the prominent features of the play were lost.—At the death of a female, familiarly known by the name of "Betty Bolaine," Mrs. B. again exerted her talents, in writing a history of the old lady's life, and depicting, in very glowing colours, her penurious and eccentric manners. Implicit faith was placed upon this production; although it was known that the writer pretty liberally bestowed vituperation upon her names, in consequence of the disappointments she experienced in not participating in the wealth which the old niggard had amassed.—The work had a great sale. Mrs. B. for many years was in the habit of selling cakes in the city, and latterly kept a registry-office for servants.

SIR THOMAS STEPNEY

Died suddenly, at his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, on Sunday, 4th September. This polished gentleman of the old school was seen, in his usual attire, perambulating St. James's-street, from club-house to club-house (his daily practice), so recently as the preceding day. His dress had been the same for half a century—namely a blue coat, with a broad back and long waist, "of the Monmouth-street cut," that is, much too large for his body, and he commonly wore a remarkably short spencer. Nankeen was his constant wear in small-clothes; and his blue broad-striped silk stockings produced a remarkable contrast:—added to these, was a hat not deeper in the crown than an inch and a half, but with a rim of greater proportion,

and a black ribbon tied round it. Sir Thomas, in his 70th year, on the coldest day of winter, was clad the same as in the dog-days: he was a great card-player, but not a gambler. His Wednesday piquet parties, from February to July, were regularly attended by some of the most distinguished persons in high life.

DON PABLO IGLESIAS.

Was an officer of infantry in the constitutional army of Spain during the Peninsular war. On this being terminated, and the constitution having been changed for king Ferdinand, Don Iglesias gave up his military employment, and returned to Madrid, where he had property, and established himself there. In 1820, when the constitution was restored, Iglesias became a volunteer in the national militia of Madrid. A short time afterwards he was elected Begidor of the junta of the capital, and when the Government retreated to Seville, he went with a body of Cacadone volunteers to accompany the Cortes to this city. When the Government removed to Cadiz, Iglesias united himself with a moving column commanded by the brave Marconchini, and went with it to Carthage, with the view of assisting in the defence of that place. On the capitulation of the place, Iglesias preferred emigration to falling under the swords of the destroyers of his country. He went to Gibraltar, and from there, with thirty of his countrymen, he projected a descent on Ceuta, where he hoped something might be done. A violent storm drove the vessel ashore at Almeria, where, after he had been denounced by the royalists for contumacy, and seeing himself and companions surrounded on all sides, they entered a wood; and though he had only one cartridge remaining, they prepared for their defence. The enemy attacked the fifteen who alone remained alive: although they were already wounded; and, indeed, covered with blood, their courage supplied their wants, and they even fought with their teeth, according to official accounts circulated in Spain at the time. Iglesias was taken and carried to Spain by that Count Salio who a short time before was also an emigrant at Gibraltar. Iglesias was kept for a year buried in a miserable dungeon, without a particle of light, without a bed, nourished with scanty fare, and loaded with chains. His wife, to mitigate his sufferings, was obliged to sacrifice all his remaining property, both in money and furniture. Iglesias has at length perished on a scaffold, with all the horrors of that murderous apparatus, which is the delight of an infamous tyranny. He died, it appears, like a good Spaniard, like a valiant soldier, and as an heroic descendant of the immortal Padillo.

INCIDENTS

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Oct. 19.—The London Maritime Institution held its annual meeting, at the Marine Society's Rooms, over the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of making a Report of the last year's proceedings, and to elect officers for the year ensuing.

20.—Proclamation was made by the heralds at the Cross, in which His Majesty enjoins his subjects to keep strictly the neutrality in the contest between the Greeks and Turks.

21.—Letters were received at Lord Bathurst's office from Captain Franklin, stating the arrival of the expedition at Lake Whimpey early in June, whence they intended to proceed to Bear Lake.—All in perfect health.

29.—Mr. Birch, an eminent coachmaker in Great Queen-Street, gave a roast-beef and plum-pudding dinner to all the people in his employ, and several neighbours, in commemoration of, in these times, rather an extraordinary an event, the completion of 50 years' service of one of his workmen under the roof of his establishment. Mr. Birch, in the course of the evening, informed his guests, that the first English post-chaise was built at his house, and amongst other anecdotes of interest attached to the premises, he stated that the hearse of George II., the coronation carriage of George III., and four other state coaches for the Royal Family, had been built within his walls, which were decorated with the drawings and plans of the different equipages.

Nov. 2.—The foundation stone was laid for the buildings to be called St. Bride's Avenue, by Mr. Blades, the treasurer to the committee appointed to carry into effect the exposure of the beautiful steeple of St. Bride's Church.

4.—Much damage was done in the vicinity of Paddington and its neighbourhood, including Kilburn, Acton, Harrow, &c., by a tremendous gale of wind. The plantations, in some of the villages, were torn up and swept wholly away, many of the new buildings in the Regent's Park have been unroofed, and the gable ends of some blown down; and from 40 to 50 stacks of hay and straw in the neighbourhood of Acton and Ealing have been scattered before the wind. Various casualties occurred in London during the day; among others, two stacks of chimneys in Holborn were blown into the street over the heads of the passengers; fortunately no person was materially injured.

4.—The shareholders of the London and Northern Railway Company met at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street. Mr. Hibbert, who was in the chair, read a report on the progress made towards ef-

fecting the object of the undertaking, and on the state of the Company's affairs.

4.—The house of Barclay and Co. sent circular letters to the publicans in their trade, informing them, that the London brewers have advanced the price of 5s. per barrel from that day. Porter is in consequence raised $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pot.

9.—The Lord-Mayor's day was celebrated with the usual processions and festivals: among the distinguished personages who honoured Mr. Alderman Venables, the new Lord-Mayor, at the Guildhall civic feast, were the Duke of Sussex, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Peel, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. W. W. Wynn, Sir George Clark, the Portuguese and Dutch Ambassadors, Mr. Justice Park, Mr. Baron Graham, Mr. Justice Littledale, the Solicitor General, Mr. Scarlet, Mr. Brougham, &c. &c.

10.—A meeting was held at the Freemason's Tavern, to take into consideration the establishment of a Literary and Scientific Institution, for the accommodation of persons employed in commercial and professional pursuits in the western part of the metropolis. H. Drummond, Esq. was called to the chair, who, in the course of his address to the meeting, said that a present of £300 would be forwarded to the institution as soon as it was formed. Messrs. Paul, Drummond, Trotter, and Wright, (partners in four banking establishments), had offered to become trustees.

11.—A public meeting took place at the London Tavern, at which a subscription was opened for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the recent fire at Miramichi in New Brunswick. Mr. John Bainbridge, the agent for the colony, was in the chair.

11.—The Recorder made a report to the King of the persons upon whom sentence of death had been passed at the Old Bailey September Sessions: 3 for burglary; 21 for stealing in dwelling-houses to the amount of 40s. and upwards; 1 for highway-robbery, and 1 for horse-stealing. His Majesty was pleased to respite, during his pleasure, all the above prisoners except J. Crook, who was ordered for execution. Eight prisoners were sentenced by the Recorder to be transported for life, 6 for fourteen years, and 44 for seven years.

12.—A numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of arranging plans for forming a new street from Picket-Street to Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. When it was resolved to petition Parliament, and five gentlemen were appointed as provisional trustees, to carry the plans into execution.

A fire broke out at Messrs. Hurst and Robinson's

Robinson's, Booksellers, Pall Mall, which, if it had not been speedily discovered and extinguished, would in a few minutes have destroyed property in one of the rooms said to be worth between twenty and thirty thousand pounds.

A statue has been lately erected in the cathedral of St. Paul to the memory of Lord Heathfield, who, under the more celebrated name of General Elliott, annihilated the power of Spain before the fortress of Gibraltar. The figure is of colossal size, and is executed by C. Rossi, R. A.

The Bill of Health of the metropolis gives the following account: died during October, by fever, 108; by inflammation, 205; by measles, 116; by casual small-pox, 161.

Mr. Lemon, keeper of the State Papers, on examining some of the papers of the reign of Elizabeth, discovered some in the hand-writing of the Queen, and marked "The Thirde Booke." On carefully searching further he found the papers of four other books, which turn out to be the translation of "Beetius de consolatione Philosophiæ." Nearly the whole of the work is in Her Majesty's own hand-writing.

A monument is erecting at Waterloo by the Netherlands' Government, to commemorate the victory gained in those memorable plains of glory.

A beautiful small statue of Apollo, six inches long, has been found at Tamar, which is much esteemed by the French connoisseurs.

The corner stone of the proposed Jewish City was laid in Grand Island in the state of New York, on the 15th of September, by Mr. Noab, who afterwards issued a proclamation to all the Jews throughout the world, renewing and establishing the Jewish nation as it existed under the ancient Judges.

Particulars of the number of fishing-vessels entered at the Coast Office, Custom House, London, with the quantity of fish imported in the course of one year. Number of vessels, 3,827; fresh salmon, 45,446 fish, 22,907 boxes; maids, plaice, and skate, 59,754 bushels; turbot, 87,958; fresh cod-fish, 447,130; herrings, 3,366,497; lobsters, 1,954,600; soles, 8,672 bushels; mackerel, 3,075,700; haddocks, 484,493; sprats, 69,879 bushels; whiting 90,604; and 1,500 eels.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Lupton, esq., of Blackheath-hill, to Anna, third daughter of M. Simons, esq., of New Grove, Mile-end

At Lambeth Church, Henry Lloyd, third son of G. T. Lloyd, esq., of Clapham-Common, to Elizabeth Stracey, youngest daughter of Mrs. Richardson, of Clapham-Rise, Stockwell.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, to the Hon. Miss Cavendish.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Bertie, to Georgiana Emily, daughter of Rear Admiral Lord Kerr.

H. Handley, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Caroline Edwards, daughter of Lord Kensington.

W. McGeorge, esq., to Thophala Louisa, daughter of the late R. Turner, esq., formerly Judge of Agra.

At Tottenham, the Rev. J. G. Tharks, to Miss Phipps, of Stamford-hill.

At Twickenham, Lieut. Robilliard, to Rebecca, daughter of W. Davies, esq.

At Islington, F. R. Appleby, esq., Derbyshire, to a daughter of P. Pott, esq.

Capt. Charlton, to Elizabeth Trosse, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Spicer.

Mr. Young, to Miss Watson, daughter of Mrs. Staniland.

Mr. Heylin, son of E. Heylin, esq., of Celleron, to Fanny, daughter of B. Gris-dale, esq.

W. Wright, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, to Clarinda Catherine, daughter of J. Lawson, M.D. of York.

Oct. 31. G. M'Dermott, esq., to Emma, daughter of the late Mr. R. Holland.

J. B. Hayes, esq., to Maria, daughter of the late W. Harley, esq.

W. J. Symon, esq., to Miss A. E. Creeve, daughter of General Creeve.

The Rev. J. Murray, to Miss F. M. Brasier, of Camberwell.

At Croydon, M. Stent, jun. esq., of Harmondsworth, to Mary Ann, daughter of M. Newman, esq., of Cromford, Middlesex.

E. Brown, esq., of Collumpton, Devon, to Miss Mary Middleton.

Capt. J. Maughan, to Jane, daughter of Capt. Ormeston, of Lynn.

The Rev. R. Montgomery, rector of Holcot, Northamptonshire, to Jane, daughter of T. Walker, esq., of John-street, Bedford-row.

I. Hodgson, esq., of Leicester, to Emma, daughter of the late E. L. Macmurdo, esq., of Clapton.

J. Blackmore, esq., of Upper Norton-street, to Amelia, daughter of the late J. Hitchens, esq., of Garston-hall, Surrey.

R. Lane, esq., of Alfred-place, Bedford-square, to Sophia, daughter of E. Hodges, esq., of Clapham-common.

A. Loveday, esq., to Miss E. Wells, of Westons, Sussex.

DEATHS.

At Rettendon Parsonage, the Rev. T. Holmes.

At Hamstead Hall, W. Wallis, esq.

At Meole, Mrs. Peele, relict of the late H. Peele, esq.

At Heston, 66, J. MacArthur, esq.

J. Longman, esq., formerly of the Bank of England.

19, Francis Ursula, daughter of the Rev. H. A. Pye.

26, The Right Hon. Lady Rolle.
73, Charles Collyns, esq.
75, Thomas Mitchell, esq.
Walter Fawkes, esq., of Farnley Hall,
Yorkshire.

W. H. Dearsly, esq., of Shinfield, Berks.
Mary, relict of the late L. Poignand,
esq., M.D. 80.

Charles Waistell, esq., 70.
R. Sangster, esq., 78.
T. Aylett, esq., of Gloucester-terrace.
Major William Martin.
Mrs. Byrne, wife of N. Byrne, esq., of
the *Morning Post*.

Lieut. William Thomas Loftus.
R. S. Moody, esq., 81.
In Golden-square, J. Willock, esq., 80.
W. Gosling esq., of Edmonton, 82.
E. Foulkes, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields.
At Godalming, W. Lee, esq., 68.
J. Grant, Esq., 69.
Mr. Mawman, 70.
At Hornsey, T. Berkenhead, esq., 71.
Miss M. A. Campion, of Danny.
At Twickenham, Mrs. M. Slaughter.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At St. Julian's, Mr. T. Williams, to Mary
Ann, daughter of the late V. Corbet, esq.,
of Newton.

At St. Julian's, J. Lockley, esq., of
Bayston, to Miss Maddocks.

At Memel, H. Fowler, esq., to Miss
Griffin.

At Hamburg, O. Gilles, esq., to Pa-
tience, daughter of Mr. P. Oakden.

At Madras, J. R. Cuppage, esq., son of
Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, to Anna, daughter
of J. Underwood, esq., of Vizagapatam.

Sir J. T. Claridge, to Miss M. P. Scott,
daughter of Vice-Admiral Scott.

DEATHS ABROAD.

The King of Bavaria died on the 13th,
of apoplexy. His Majesty had completed
his 69th year, having been born on the 27th
of May 1756, and will be succeeded by his
son, the Prince Royal, who was born in
1786, and married, in 1810, a Princess of
the house of Saxe-Hildburghausen. This
event will dissolve the connexion between
Austria and Bavaria. The Prince of Ca-
rignan has also just died of apoplexy, at his
estate in the vicinity of Paris.

At Richmond, United States, W. C.
Kidd, A.M. &c., son of J. Kidd, D.D., pro-
fessor of Oriental Languages in the Maris-
chal College and University of Aberdeen.

At Tobago, Lieut. J. W. Eyre, R.F.
At St. Heliers, Jersey, the wife of Capt.
Baker, R.N.

At Wilmington, State of Delaware, Mr.
T. Clark, late of Drighlington.

At Naples, Mrs. Rye, relict of the Rev.
J. Rye, of Darlington, Northamptonshire.

At Narva, in the Baltic, lately, Capt.
J. Hart.

At Villafranche, on the Rhine, M. Lo-
quin, the naturalist, one of the most enthu-

siastic votaries of science. He has left
behind him 150 manuscript works.

At Krageroe, Madame Buchhelm, the
celebrated Northern Poetess,

At Barbourne, 71, S. Tearne, esq.

Near Spanish Town, Jamaica, of yellow
fever, A. Deans, esq. son of the late Admi-
ral Deans.

At Port Louis, Isle of France, Lieut.
J. Butt, son of the late Mr. W. Butt.

At Geneva, New York State, Mrs. J.
Welsh, wife of Mr. W. Grieve, in Geneva,
and daughter of the late Mr. D. Welsh,
Braefoot.

26, S.N.L. son of the Rev. L. Rich-
mond.

At Isle de los Chios, Mr. G. Skirving.

At Paris, Mrs. R. Tailyour, of Borrow-
field, daughter of the late Sir A. Ramsay,
Bart.

On his return from the United States,
Mr. C. Brenschendt.

At Florence, Marquis Lucchesini, who
has equally distinguished himself in litera-
ture and diplomacy.

At the Jamaica station, J. Sinclair, esq.,
son of Mr. D. Sinclair.

At Jamaica, Capt. C. Pigott, son of the
late Admiral Pigott.

At Moorshedabad, Bengal, J. Hyde, esq.

At Hamburg, 51, P. Kleudgen, esq.

At Calais, 52, Capt. J. Whitfield.

B. Scott, esq., of the island of Jamaica,
who, by his will, gave freedom to three
negroes, in addition to eighty others whom
he made free during his life.

At Rangoon, Mr. Jermyn, chief officer of
the Hon. Company's armed ship Satellite.

In Jamaica, Mr. T. Wheldale.

In Jamaica, Dr. John Nisbet.

At Kingston, Jamaica, J. C. Powell, esq.

At St. Roque, in Spain, Mr. J. Duncan,

son of Mr. J. Duncan, Kirkaldy, Fifeshire.

At New York, the eldest son of Mr.
W. Brodie, Selkirk.

At Lyons, in France, Miss Mary Hony-
man, daughter of the late Mr. J. Honyman,
London.

At Jersey, Louisa Maria, daughter of
Lieut. Blythe, R.N.

32, at Konieh Carmania (the ancient Ico-
nium), Thomas Ayre Bromhead, esq.,
late of Christ's College, Cambridge, only
son of the Rev. Edward Bromhead, of
Repham, near Lincoln. This enterprising
traveller, after an absence of five years from
his native country, was hastening home,
when arrested by a sudden and fatal disease.
One of the companions of Mr. Bromhead's
travels, the Rev. Joseph Cook, Fellow of
Christ College, died on a camel under almost
as melancholy circumstances, near the Palm
Trees of Elim, in March; and the other,
Henry Lewis, esq., R.N., after traversing
Palestine in his company, parted from him
at Beirut, in June, and returned to England.
The same post brought his own cheerful
letters from Damascus, and the official an-
nouncement of his death by the Porte.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. C. B. Barnwell, to the rectory Mileham, Norfolk.

The Rev E. M. Salter, M.A., to the rectory of Swanton-Novars cum Woodnorton, Norfolk.

The Duke of Somerset has appointed the Rev. C. Neville, A.M., to be one of his grace's domestics chaplains.

The Rev. W. J. Butler, to the rectory of St. Nicholas.

The Rev. J. Robson, of Leigh, Lancashire, to the ministry of the new parliamentary church, St. George's Tildesley.

The Rev. C. H. Hodgson, A.M., one of the vicars choral of Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. S. Madan, M.A., to the vicarage of Twerton.

The Rev. W. Strong, to be chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

The Rev. W. Clark, M.A., to the rectory of Guiseley.

The Rev. T. Brown, domestic chaplain to the Countess of Sandwich, and rector of Conington, to hold by dispensation the rectory of Wistow, in the county of Huntingdon.

The Rev. T. Martyn, B.A., to the rectory of Pertenhall, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. C. S. Leathes, M.A., to the rectory of Ellesborough, Bucks.

The Rev. W. J. Brodrick, M.A., to the rectory of Castle Rising with Roydon, Norfolk.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, brother to Lord Auckland, to the living of Hertingfordbury.

The Rev. Mr. White, minister of Welbeck Chapel, Mary-le-bone, and curate of Crayford, Kent, to the rectory of St. Andrew's.

The Rev. E. Wilton, M.A., to the office of minister or curate of Christ Church, North Bradley, Wilts.

The Rev. Mark Scott, to the vicarage of Slawston, in the county of Leicester.

The Rev. F. Twisleton, LL.B., to the rectory of Broadwell cum Adlestrop.

The Rev. W. W. Quartley, to the vicarage of Keynsham.

The Rev. T. Chambers, M.A., to the vicarage of Studley, Warwick.

The Rev. E. Coleridge, B.A., to the rectory of Monksilver, Somerset.

The Rev. G. Fowell, clerk, to the preacherhip of St. Mary, in the borough of Thetford, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

The Rev. C. B. Bruce, clerk, to the curacy of Redlingfield, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Jones, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Bodedeyn, Anglesea.

The Rev. E. Ventris, B.A., to the perpetual curacy of Stow cum Qui.

The Rev. R. Meredith, B.A., to the vicarage of Hagborn, Berks.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On Monday the 17th November, the first regular supply of coals, consisting of twenty waggons, arrived at Yarns by the Stocton and Darlington railway; they were sold at about one-half the price which they had previously borne.

A meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held at the old Masonic hall, on the 17th of November. Eighty members have been admitted into this Institution at the last two monthly meetings, and thirty-two candidates will be balloted for at the next monthly meeting.

Married.] At Hurworth, R. Colling, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Skelly, esq., of Pilmere-house.—At Tynemouth, C. A. Dalmer, esq., of Liverpool, to Mary, daughter of the late G. Rippon, esq.

Died.] At Ovingham, 65, Sarah, wife of C. Arthur, esq.—At Hawthornden, Ma-

ry Ogilvy, wife of Capt. J. F. Drummond R.N.—At Seaham-hall, T. Wilkinson, esq. He was supposed to be one of the greatest monied men in the county. At the early part of his life, he was an ensign in the British army, and fought at the battle of Bunker's-hill on the 17th June, 1775.—At Sunderland, 69, Mary, wife of T. Gibson, esq.—At Durham, 70, Capt. E. Grey, R.N.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The first vessel ever built at Carlisle, was launched on Monday, 31st October.

Married.] The Rev. Sir R. L. Fleming, bart., rector of Grasmere and Bowness, to Sarah, daughter of the late W. B. Bradshaw, esq., of Halton-hall, Lancashire.

Died.] At Whitehaven, 88, Mrs. Bridget White, late of St. Bees.—At Great Orton, the Rev. J. Brisco.—At Workington, 52, Mr. R. Dickinson.—At Feversham, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lawson.—At Carlisle, 66, T. Benson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Hudson, of Hull, has imported lately the extraordinary number of one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand foreign leeches.

The hour of delivery of the London letters and newspapers at the Leeds post-office is now altered, so as to allow an hour for the correspondence, instead of fifteen minutes, as hitherto.

The new Session of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds commenced lately, at which several members were elected.

It was unanimously resolved, at a very full meeting lately of the members of the Hull Dock Company, to make a junction dock at the expense of the company, to contain sixty ships; application will be made to Parliament, at the ensuing session, for an act to carry the resolution into effect.

A boy who was gathering stones on the beach at Hornsea picked up a piece of gold coin, formerly current for £3. 12s.; it was in a perfect state.

Married.] At Bessingby, C. T. Soulsby, esq., to Ann, daughter of H. Hudson, esq., *M.P.*—At Scarborough, the Rev. D. Stoner, to Miss Mary Ann Rhodes, of Birstal—At Doncaster, the Rev. J. J. Lowe, *M.A.*, to Catherine Mary, daughter of T. W. Tew, esq., of Doncaster—At Almondbury, the Rev. J. Fowler, of Manchester, to Jane, daughter of T. Bentley, esq., of Lockwood—At Ripon, the Rev. J. Jameson, to Anne Matilda, daughter of the late Rev. T. Schaafe—At Scarborough, J. Trenholm, esq., to Miss Hornsey—At Almondbury, Samuel, son of Mr. C. Stephenson, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. M. Moorhouse, of Holmfirth.

Died.] At Wakefield, 38, Mrs. Berry—34, Mr. T. Lye, of Northallerton—At Portobello, 57, W. Simpson, esq.—At Leeds, 71, Mary, relict of the late Rev. T. Allen, vicar of Muckton, Lincolnshire—At Croft, near Darlington, 54, J. James, esq., of Durham—At Scarborough, 80, T. Hinderwell, esq., author of "The History and Antiquities of Scarborough," and several other works—26, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Dodsworth, esq.—60, the Rev. J. Pollard—90, Mrs. Glenton, widow of the late M. Glenton, esq., of Boroughbridge—77, H. Yarburgh, esq.—At Dodworth, 67, G. Hurst, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the Mariners' Church Society was held at Liverpool on Wednesday, the 25th of October, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester in the chair. A subscription was made, and his Lordship undertook to use his influence to remove the prejudices of such of the clergy as were opposed to the measure.

The congregation of the Rev. Dr. Jack, of the chapel in Manchester, connected with the United Secession Church of Scotland, presented him lately with 600 guineas, as a testimony of respect and esteem for his character.

An alarming fire broke out, lately, on the premises of Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co., merchants, in Gradwell-street Liverpool, which damaged and destroyed nearly 2,700 bags of New Orleans, and Bengal cotton, which, with the premises, were valued at £40,000.

The foundation stone of a new church was laid in Great Oxford-street, North, Liverpool, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, on Friday, the 4th of November.

A fire broke out, lately, in some warehouses in William-street Liverpool, in which were 800 bales of cotton, nearly the whole of which has been destroyed.

The foundation stone of a suspension bridge was laid, lately, a little below the Broughton ford, in Pendleton, to communicate across the river Irwell, between the Townships of Broughton and Pendleton.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. H. Parry, of North Wales, to Miss Sarah James—At Warrington, W. Hulme, esq., of Huyton, near Prescott, to Mrs. Anderson—The Rev. B. Guest, *A.M.* of Everton, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of T. Lingham, esq.—At Blackburn, Mr. B. Eccles, to Mary Jane, daughter of W. Eccles, esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, 68, Mrs. J. Ennis, of Oswestry; Maria Corbett, wife of Dr. Vandeburgh; Lieut.-Col. Bennet; 56, J. Ormrod, esq., of Chamber-hall; Mr. R. Thomason.

CHESHIRE.

The new church, at Weeden, was opened on Sunday, the 6th of November.

Married.] At Dunham Massey, Sir J. Walsh, bart., of Warfield, Berks, to the Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington—W. Kettle, esq., *M.D.*, to Penelope, daughter of the Rev. J. Hole.

Died.] At Whitburn, 71, R. Graydon, esq.—At Trafford-hall, 72, the Rev. R. Perryn, *A.M.*—Mrs. Williams, wife of B. Williams, esq., of Twerton—At Macclesfield, J. V. Agnew, esq.—At Gateshead, 32, Mr. G. Wood; 26, H. Guy; 20, T. Guy.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the Derby Literary Institution, Mr. Douglas Fox, in introducing the chemical lectures, congratulated his hearers on the prosperous state of the society.

Married.] J. Gardner, to Harriet Moore, (late John Murphy), whose singular marriage to Matilda Lacy, of Shardlow, in the character of a man, created so much talk in that part of the country.—At Buxton, Charles, son of P. Brownell, esq., of Newfield, to Susannah, daughter of L. Peel, esq.—W. C. B. Cave, esq., son of Sir Wm. C. B. Cave, bart., of Stretton-hall, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. T. Westmorland, *M.A.*—Mr. W. Barker, of Tideswell, to Miss Jackson—The Rev. T. Schreiber, of Bradwell-lodge, to Sarah, daughter of Rear Admiral Bingham—Dr. Tonge, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Moncrieffe.

Died.] 31, J. H. Bainbrigge, esq., F.L.S.—80, Mr. J. Hinckley—At Belper, 85, Mr. T. Creswell—103, J. Fox—At Spondon, 80, Mr. J. Watson—At Ticknell, 79, Frances, relict of the Very Rev. A. Onslow, D.D., Dean of Worcester—At Whittington, 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The repair and in part rebuilding of the spire of St. Peter's Church is now completed, by Mr. P. Wootten, without the aid of scaffolding.

Married.] The Rev. W. T. Wild, to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. H. Stuart.

Died.] 50, Mr. J. Gladwin, and three children, in one week—72, Mrs. Ramsden—81, H. Hollias, esq.—At Gotham, 80, Mr. Redfern.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A cave of very curious construction has been lately discovered at Harlaxton; a quantity of wheat and barley, quite black, was found in the interior; also a pair of stone querns. There was a hole in the middle of the bottom stone for a spindle, and another in the side for a shaft to turn the stone round with; so that the stone might be turned with one hand, whilst corn was dropped down with the other like a hopper.

Married.] At Thorpe, R. Plumtree, esq. to Mrs. Wood.

Died.] At Orby, 80, Mr. Smith, commonly called "Gentleman Smith," from the elegance of his manners, and his able personification of polished society on the stage: the original Charles Surface, in Sheridan's comedy of the School for Scandal. Of late years he was remarkable for a disregard of dress, which led him sometimes into a most whimsical patchwork of clothing.—71, W. Etherington, esq.—At Gainsborough, Lieut. J. Varden—84, J. Broughton, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Thurnby, Mr. G. Crosher, to Mary Ann, daughter of G. Bramley, gent., of Buslby.—At Bagworth, Mr. Beasley, of Oadby, to Mary, daughter of Mr. R. Chrosher—At Oakham, Mr. R. Barlow, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Beaver—At Sapcoat, Mr. J. Smith, to Ann, daughter of B. Perkins, esq.—At Loughborough, T. B. Miller, esq. to Susanna, relict of T. Land, esq.—At Halstead, Mr. R. B. Scale, of Fitts-John's, in that parish, son of the Rev. B. Scale, to Miss E. Glasborrow—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Webb—At Nether Broughton, Capt. Moores, R.N., to the daughter of the Rev. J. Moores.

Died.] 70, Mr. Billson—26, Samuel, son of S. Alston, gent.—At Sileby, 78, Ann, widow of the late J. Goude, gent.—At Grantham, 39, F. Newcombe, esq.—17, Samuel, son of the Rev. J. Bright of Skeffington-hall—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 85, Mr. D. Hayes—Lately, Mr. Baggot, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A valuable bed of cement stone has been recently discovered on the Ashenhurst estate, near Leek, the property of R. Badnall, esq.

Married.] J. H. Foley, esq., M.P., of Prestwood-house, to Miss C. M. Gage, of Rogate-lodge, Sussex.

Died.] In the Staffordshire Potteries, 34, the Rev. J. R. Brough—At Wolverhampton, 75, Rev. G. W. Kempson—Anne, wife of J. Olarenshaw, esq., of Wolverhampton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A deputation from the congregation of Christ's Church, Birmingham, presented to their late minister, the Rev. J. H. Spry, a large richly embossed and chased silver waiter, weighing near 250 ounces, as a tribute of their regard and esteem.

Died.] At Preston Bagot, 52, the Rev. J. Cartwright; 70, Mrs. Taylor, relict of Mr. Taylor; 54, Mr. W. Bryan, of Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

A very respectable and numerous meeting took place lately at Ludlow, to take into consideration the report of G. W. Buck, esq., relative to the formation of the Ludlow and Severn Rail Road. A very liberal subscription was entered into by the gentlemen present, to carry the plan into execution.

Nov. 17.—A very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen assembled at the Shrewsbury Infirmary, to adopt some measure for extending that beneficent Institution, the Rt. Hon. Lord Hill in the chair, when it was resolved to appoint a committee for the purpose.

Married.] At Oswestry, C. Sabine, esq. to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. Hughes—At Whitchurch, the Rev. J. Morrall, M.A. to Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. R. Mayow.

Died.] At Ruyton, 34, Sarah Elizabeth Hunt, daughter of the late R. Hunt, esq., of Boreatton—At Oswestry, Frances, daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Ferris, Dean of Battle, &c. &c.—At Bridgnorth, 84, R. Goolden, esq.—Mary, the wife of Capt. Crotty—At Madely, J. Barker, esq.—At Bridgnorth, 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Bree.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Barnett, of Rock-hall, Buckinghamshire, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. J. Matthews, of Coscomb, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Stourport, 65, Mr. G. Nicholas. This gentleman has enriched our libraries with several instructive and valuable works, "The Literary Miscellany," in 20 vols., is a beautiful specimen of his ingenuity in the art of printing, and of his taste and judgment as an Editor. "The Cambrian Traveller's Guide," evinces much patient investigation. His treatise, "On the Conduct of Man to Inferior Animals," and numerous tracts,

tracts, calculated to improve the morals of the poorer classes, are proofs of the same desire of doing good—80, R. Gem, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Seventy-six coins, mostly of the reign of Charles I., were lately found near Ledbury. The annual meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society took place on the 19th October, Col. Money in the chair, when the usual premiums were awarded.

Married.] Mr. G. Wilkes, of Leominster, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. J. Arnett, of Kingsland.—The Rev. Y. B. Cartwright, to Sophia, daughter of the late W. Cartwright, esq., Wellington.

Died.] At Lyonshall, 92, the relict of the late Rev. R. Powell.—At Little Hereford, Capt. R. Boyle, R.N.—At Bromyard, Louisa, wife of M. Howell, esq.—48, Hannah Maria, wife of T. Bird, esq., of Hereford.—At Newcourt, 55, the Rev. J. Lilly—97, Mrs. West, of Huntington.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A new church is commenced in Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, which is to be in the gothic style, and calculated to afford accommodation for 400 persons more than the church of Holy Trinity, lately erected in Portland Street.

The improvements at the old passage across the Severn, between Bristol and Chepstow, are now determined on, and are to be proceeded with immediately.

The chapel of Bream, in his Majesty's forest of Dean, is shortly to be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

A marble statue was lately erected in Gloucester Cathedral, to the memory of Dr. Jenner.

Married.] At Panteague, the Rev. W. Powell, son of the late H. Powell, esq., of Kevenrhossan, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. J. Roberts, M.A.—At Olveston, Mr. Crossman, to Ann Florence, daughter of D. Ward, esq.—At Birstal, Mr. D. Barraclough, son of the Rev. D. Barraclough, Vicar of Stainland, to Selina, daughter of Mr. W. Firth.—At Bristol, Mr. C. Brazill, to Eliza, daughter of J. Woolen, esq., of Painswick.—At Barnwood, J. A. Whitcombe, esq., to Julia, daughter of D. Walters, esq.—At Monmouth, Lieut. R. Amphlett, R.N., to Mary Jane Hansard.—At Dursley, J. Fisher, esq., of Uley, to Felicia Anne, daughter of Mr. J. Harding.—At Ashchurch, C. Hargreaves, esq., of Kildwick, Yorkshire, to Hannah, daughter of J. New, esq.—Mr. S. Kennerley, to Jane Probyn, both of Pontypool.

Died.] 19, Frances Ursula, daughter of the Rev. H. A. Pye, Vicar of Cirencester.—At Mickleton Vicarage, Susanna, wife of the Rev. J. Baylis.—At Bristol, 88, the widow of the late G. Cummings, esq.—At Cheltenham, 54, Caroline, relict of J. Torre, esq., of Snydale-hall.—At Monmouth, 75, Mrs. Parsons.—At Clifton, Harriet, daughter of C. Rankin, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The premiums offered by Jesus' College, Oxford, for encouraging the cultivation of the Welsh language among its members, were this year adjudged as follows:—

1. For the best translation into Welsh of Dr. Blair's Sermon on the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, £10, to Mr. J. Blackwell, Berriew, Montgomeryshire.

2. To the best Welsh reader, £6, to Mr. Jenkin Hughes, Lledrod, Cardiganshire.

3. To the second best Welsh reader, £4, to Mr. J. O. Hughes, Brynllwyd, Anglesey.

A small gold cuphic coin was lately found in the excavation made for a culvert near Christ's Church, Oxford; it is in high preservation, and has an inscription on each side in ancient Arabic characters, such as were used in Mahomet's time.

Married.] At Ensham, Mr. R. W. Johnson, to Anne, daughter of R. Bowerman, esq.

Died.] 48, J. Oglander, esq., M.A., Fellow and Sub-Warden of Merton-college.—At Alcester, 93, T. Pumphrey.—At Fiekins Hall, E. F. Colston, esq.—At Orford, 91, Mary, widow of J. Barthrop, gent.—At Charlbury, 27, G. Cobb, esq., son of the Rev. J. Cobb, D.D., vicar of the above place.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

A sow, belonging to a poor man at Newport Pagnel, produced lately the following extraordinary litter: the heads of two resemble those of the elephant, but without eyes; a large and only tooth protrudes from the mouth, one half inch in length; on each of the fore-feet are five claws, and the bodies are unlike those of pigs. Another has the appearance of a mastiff, and another is somewhat like a pig, but has no nostrils. A fifth is a perfect pig in all its members, and a remarkably fine one.

Died.] At Coleshill, 86, H. Ward, gent.—At Datchet, 80, Maj. W. Scott.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] The Hon. A. I. Melville, to Charlotte, daughter of S. Smith, esq., M.P.

Died.] At Barnet, 57, the Rev. W. Marr—60, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. T. Bass; 70, S. Johnson, esq.; 74, Mrs. Evans, daughter of the late C. Baron, esq., of Hitchin.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Norton Hall, Charlotte, relict of B. Botfield, esq.—77, Mrs. Whitsed, relict of T. Whitsed, esq., of Borough Fen—Mrs. Greene, wife of J. Greene, esq., of Oundle.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The first meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society was held on Monday, the 14th November, when several very interesting papers were read by Mr. Rothman, of Trinity, by Mr. Airy, and by the Rev. L. Jenyns, of St. John's.

A patent

A patent has been obtained by T. Steele, esq., A.M., of Magdalen College, for some very important improvements in the construction and apparatus of the diving bell.

Married.] At Huntingdon, G. Wilgress, esq., of London, to Frances Barbara, daughter of Mrs. Farquhar.

Died.] At St. Ives, the lady of P. Tremearne, esq.—At East Linton, J. Burton, esq.—70, G. Milner, esq., of Comberton.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Heydon, H. Handley, esq., M.P. to the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, daughter of Lord Kensington—At Yarmouth, J. Harper, esq., to Sophia, daughter of the late Capt. S. Palmer—F. Hare, esq., of Stanhoe, to Mary Ann Buck, niece of the late G. Dettmar, esq., of Blake-hall, Wanstead.

Died.] At Norwich, Sir T. Hankin, Lieut.-Col., of the Scotch Greys—At Lessingham, 65, Elizabeth, wife of B. Cubitt, gent.—82, Elizabeth, wife of W. Herring, esq.; 83, J. Ditchell, esq.; 65, the Rev. J. Burrell, M.A., rector of Letheringsett.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] G. Gataker, esq., of Mildenhall, to Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of T. Wilkinson, esq.—At Woodbridge, J. Barthrop, esq., of Hollesley, to Mary Eliza, daughter of J. S. Baldry, esq.—R. Elwes, esq., of Wisset Parsonage, to Catherine, daughter of I. Elton, esq., of Stapleton-house.

Died.] At Orford, 78, Margaret, wife of T. Lowton, esq.—At Hadleigh, 49, R. Sheldrake, gent.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Layton, W. Edwards, esq., M.D., of Swansea, to Miss Fulcher—At Steeple Bumpsted, the Rev. W. T. Wild, of Newark-upon-Trent, to Harriett, daughter of the Rev. H. Stuart—At Terling, Mr. W. Goodday, of Great Totham, son of the Rev. W. Goodday, to Catherine Matilda, daughter of B. Firman—At East Thorndon, the Rev. W. Bond, of Little Warley, to Lætitia, daughter of the late Rev. J. Birch—At Woodford, Capt. B. Adams, to Christiana, daughter of Mr. J. Ledger—Mr. R. B. Scale, son of the Rev. B. Scale, Vicar of Braintree, to Miss E. Glassborow—At Newport, W. N. Bell, esq., to Elizabeth daughter of the late W. Canning, esq., of Quendon.

Died.] At Rettendon Parsonage, near South End, the Rev. T. Holmes, B.D., Fellow of St. John's college—At Ongar, 65, the Rev. W. H. Warren, M.A.—Mr. B. Archer, son of the Rev. T. Archer, rector of Foulness Island—At Walthamstow, T. F. Forster, esq.—At Saffron Walden, 69, J. Searle, esq.—At Maryland Point, W. Stanley, esq.

KENT.

Nov. 3.—The Ogle Castle, East India-men, burden 600 tons, from Bombay, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands; every soul on board perished, the dreadful violence of

the storm frustrating all the endeavours of the boatmen to render them any assistance.

A numerous meeting was held at Deptford, for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' Institute, Dr. O. Gregory in the chair, who consented to become the president of the society. Several donations were presented at the meeting by the master shipwrights, &c., and others present.

Married.] E. Kingsford, to Frances, daughter of E. Dodwell, esq.—At Eltham, the Rev. B. Guest, M.A., of Emerton, to Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of T. Lingham, esq., of Shooter's-hill.

Died.] At Gravesend, 38, Mr. T. Mayor, son of the Rev. J. Mayor, Vicar of Shawbury—At Woolwich, the wife of Major Clibborn—At Maidstone, 75, the widow of the late Mr. Justice Poole.

SUSSEX.

A stone coffin was lately found, in leveling the ground near the New Infirmary, at Chichester: it is about six feet in length; and, on removing the lid, which fitted very perfectly, it was found to contain mould, about two inches deep, intermixed with minute portions of bone, some few fragments of iron, like corroded nails, and a perfect earthen jug of very elegant shape.

Married.] Mr. R. Philp, to Charlotte Wise, daughter of W. Wise, esq., Brighton—At Bognor, the Rev. W. Knight, rector of Steventon Hants, to Caroline, daughter of J. Portal, esq.—Lieut. J. Roche, R.N., to Caroline Susanna, daughter of the late A. Robinson, M.D., of Broadwater.

Died.] Capt. W. McCulloch—At Winfred, daughter of J. Hoper, esq.—At Hastings, Penelope, daughter of the late Rev. H. Price—At Lewes, Dr. Lowdell—At Brighton, 72, J. Hughes, esq.—At Chichester, Sarah, the wife of C. W. Dilkie, esq.

HANTS.

The first public meeting of the Portsmouth Mechanic's Literary Institution, was held on the 26th of October, when the president, Dr. Howard, esq. delivered an introductory lecture to the numerous artisans assembled.

A new independent chapel was lately opened at Alresford, and sermons preached on the occasion by the Rev. J. Griffin, of Portsea, and the Rev. T. Adkins, of Southampton.

Married.] H. Handeley, esq., M.P., to the hon. Caroline Edwards, daughter of Lord Kensington—At Bently, J. McCrogher, M.D., of Farnham, to Jane, daughter of Capt. Ommanney, R.N., of Northbrooke-house—At Hambledon, the Rev. R. G. Richards, to Catherine Elizabeth, widow of Capt. J. Whyte, R.N.—S. R. Jarvis, esq., of Fair-Oak House, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. P. Murthwaite, B.D.—J. Garland, esq., M.A., to the widow of the late J. Slade, esq.

Died.] Fanny, the wife of Mr. T. Skelton, of the Royal Naval College—55, Capt. A. R.

A. R. Mackenzie, R.N.—24; Lieut. T. H. Atkinson, R.N.—77, the Rev. W. B. Barter, rector of Timsbury—At Petersfield, 63, Mary, wife of E. Patrick, esq.

SOMERSET AND WILTS.

Married.] Lieut. Morres, R.N., of Britford, Wilts, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Morres—At Marlborough, J. M. Richards, esq., of Roath-hall, near Cardiff, to Arabella, daughter of T. Calley, esq., of Burderop Park, Wilts.

Died.] At Biddestone-house, 90, J. Marsh, esq.—At Warminster, 31, Hannah, wife of Mr. J. Hoare—64, J. Hall, M.D., and one of the magistrates of Berwick.

Married.] At St. Cuthbert's, Wells, Major Streatfield, to Eleanor, daughter of Mrs. Darby of East Wells—At Bath, E. H. Clarke, esq., to Georgine Catherine Terise O'Moran—Capt. A. Cox, to Mrs. Jane Woodland—W. H. Atkins, esq., to Miss Martha Taylor—G. Sanby, esq., to the daughter of the late H. W. Woodyear, esq.—M. Poole, esq., of London, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. J. Evill—R. Goldstone, esq., to Caroline, daughter of J. Burgon, esq.—J. Harwood, esq., 82, to Phæbe, 80, relict of R. Coles, esq., both of Pensford.

Died.] At Bath, 20, Sophia, daughter of J. Smith, esq.; the lady of J. Sigmond, esq.—At Norton, J. H. Turner, esq.—At Kensington-place, 75, T. Mason, esq.—At Shepton-Mallet, the lady of W. Purlewent, esq.

DORSET.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held, lately, at Shaftesbury, the hon. Capt. Waldegrave in the chair, to consider the necessity and propriety of constructing an iron rail-road from Radstoke to Poole, passing by Frome, Hindon, Salisbury, and Stralbridge.

Married.] W. R. Bell, esq.; of Gillingham, to Agnes, daughter of the Rev. J. Williams, vicar of Marston Magna.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Lane is building a new market, with shops adjoining, and a capital inn, in a meadow adjoining the town of Newton Bushell. The shambles in the centre of the high street are to be pulled down.

A bridge is now erecting across the Teign, which will form a most convenient communication along the coast at Torquay, and thence crossing Lord Morley's suspension bridge over the Plym to Plymouth.

That rare mineral the tongstate of lime has lately been discovered embedded in tinestone, in Huel Friendship copper-mine near Tavistock; it is of a high yellow colour.

The first cargo of copper ore, from the Royal Stannary Company's mines at Moland, was shipped, lately, on board the Bristol trader, for the smelting houses at Swansea.

Married.] At Upton Helions, J. Bott, esq., of Coton-hall, to Susannah Maria,

daughter of the late Major Arden—At Littleham, C. Dench, esq., to Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Baker—Capt. R. Cook, R.V.N. to Miss Ann Venn, of Stonehouse—The Rev. T. Wilcocks, to Miss Eliza Satterly—At Topsham, Devon, Adam, son of D. Gordon, esq., of Abergeldie, N.B. and Dulwich-hill, Surrey, to Susan, daughter of the late Rev. J. Swete.

Died.] At Totnes, 80, Mr. Bastow—Mary Magdalen, wife of H. S. Dyer, esq., R.N.—49, Elizabeth, wife of T. B. Studdy, esq.—At Exeter, 103, D. Sugg. At the age of twenty, he fought at the battle of Dettingen, and assisted in removing the wounded Duke of Cumberland from the field. At the battle of Culloden he was himself wounded; but, from that period to his death, he never had a day's sickness. He has left four children, twelve grandchildren, and fifteen great grandchildren. He was born on the 7th of June, 1723, and his third son is now seventy years of age—At Dawlish, Elizabeth Ann, wife of the hon. G. Lysaght—65, the Rev. J. Palk, vicar of Ilington, near Ashburton—At Highfield cottage, near Woodbury, 76, F. B. Dashwood, esq.—The Rev. P. Edwards, rector of Berryndour.

CORNWALL.

The Hayle Causeway is now rendered passable, several carts having traversed the whole line from Griggs to Carnsew. The completion of this spirited undertaking will render that fine line of road through the west of Cornwall, from Redruth to Penzance by Hayle, passable at all times of the tide.

A spacious meeting-house for the Society of Friends, was opened lately at Truro-Vean. The celebrated Mrs. Fry and her sister were present, and addressed the assembly.

Married.] At Landrake, — Luscombe, esq., to the widow of B. Trickey, esq.—At Falmouth, J. T. Forster, esq., of Bromley, Middlesex, to Mary, daughter of W. Tweedy, esq., of Truro.

Died.] Near Pendennis Castle, 63, Capt. M. Oates, R.M.

WALES.

A splendid vase, weighing 330 ounces, and holding ten quarts, has been presented by the clergy and laity of Carmarthen to Dr. Burgess, their late Diocesan, now Bishop of Salisbury.

Cardigan was lately visited by so dreadful a hail-storm, that every window exposed to the north was demolished; there was not enough glass in the town to repair the damage.

The annual Flintshire agricultural meeting took place at Mold, October 25; a better exhibition of improved stock had never been exhibited in this county; the usual premiums were distributed.

The commissioners of the Breconshire turnpike roads have determined on making a new road in lieu of that steep and dangerous

gerous descent, called Bailian-hill, in Cwmydur, between Trecastle and Llandovery; and also complete the improvements at Bwch-hill, between Brecon and Creekhewell.

Nearly eight miles of the new line of road through the mountainous tract of country between Newton, Montgomeryshire, and Builth, Breconshire, are now completed.

Married.] At Merthyr Tydvil, E. Williams, esq., of Maesryddid, Bedwellty, to Margaret, daughter of the late D. Davies, esq., of Garth, Merthyr—At Bettws-y-coed, D. D. Price, esq., of Hendre-rhysethin, to Mary, daughter of the late W. Edwards, esq.—Lieut. W. Pedder, R.N., to the daughter of J. Pedder, esq., of Cnewer—At Llandovery, J. Popkin, esq., to Miss Olivin Wolstoncraft—At Cascob, Mr. R. Jones, Worcester, to Mrs. Martin—At Carmarthen, E. H. Stacy, esq. to Eliza Frances, daughter of W. Edwards, esq.

Died.] At Perthgerent, Cardiganshire, 74, the wife of A. Walters, esq.—At Eneerglyn, 75, J. Goodrich, esq.—R. Jones, esq., late of Glanrhyon, near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire—Margaret, wife of T. Jones, esq., of Llawry-Bettws, near Bala, Merionethshire; 77, the Rev. R. Williams, rector of Llangar—At Aberathen, the wife of Capt. Enoch—At Cardiff, 80, the Rev. P. Edwards, of Llandaff—63, W. Edwards, esq., of Carmarthen.

SCOTLAND.

Oct. 20. The whole of that ancient and magnificent building, Castle Forbes, the residence of the Lord Viscount Forbes, M.P., was reduced to ashes. The whole of the furniture and the valuable library was saved.

The Glasgow operatives sent a deputation to Mr. Hume with a piece of plate and a complimentary address. Mr. Hume declined accepting the present.

The city of Glasgow steam-packet, on her passage from Greenock to Liverpool was driven, by the storm, on the rocks at the entrance of Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man; no lives were lost.

The Comet steam-boat, on her passage from Inverness to Greenock, in coming round the point at Kempact, was met by the *Ayr* steam-boat; the violence with which they came in contact sunk the *Comet* instantaneously: twelve persons only were saved out of upwards of sixty persons who were on board.

At a meeting in Dumfries, on the 4th November, it was determined to establish a rail-road from Brampton to Port Annan, and the members of the meeting agreed to give the land, wherever the road should come through their property, without any recompense.

In searching among some ancient papers in Heriot's hospital, a challenge to mortal combat was found, addressed by the famous Rob Roy to the Duke of Montrose.

A meeting was lately held at Leith, for the purpose of uniting the Leith branch of the Royal Public Dispensary, and the Leith Dispensary and Humane Society, which was agreed to, and a considerable sum subscribed in the room, to support the charities.

Married.] At Minto, Roxburghshire, J. P. Boileau, jun. esq. to Lady Catherine Elliott, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Minto—At Braendamp-house, A. Wilson jun., esq., of Glasgow, to Marsilla, daughter of A. Macdonald, esq., of Dalilea—At Montreal, Capt. Read, to Christiana, daughter of Maj. Gen. Gordon—At St. Fort, W. F. Blackett, esq., son of C. Blackett, esq., of Wylam, Northumberland, to Catherine, daughter of the late R. Stewart, esq.—At Rosehaugh-house, Ross-shire, J. Walker, esq., of Dalry, to Lillias, daughter of the late R. Mackenzie, esq.—At Kelso, R. Bruce, esq. to the widow of the late J. Murray, esq.—At Jackson's-cottage, near Dumfries, W. Bruce, esq., of Symbister, to Agnes, daughter of W. G. McCrae, esq.—At Paisley, Mr. W. McArthur, to Janet, daughter of J. Tannahill, esq.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. W. Limont, to Sarah, daughter of J. Weddell, esq.

Died.] At Roseville, 81, Euphemia Macduff, wife of Mr. D. Bridges, Edinburgh—At Cumnock, 76, J. Taylor, esq.—At Port Glasgow, J. Young, esq., M.D.—At Kirkaldy, 85, H. Beverage, esq.—At Moffat, 71, J. Rae, esq.—At Erskine, the Hon. Caroline Henrietta Stuart, daughter of Lord Blantyre—At Edinburgh, Capt. C. Greig; Ensign D. Jameson; Capt. D. Macartbur—At Kilmartin-house, D. Campbell, esq.—At Hilltop, 40, O. Wood, esq.

IRELAND.

An enormous pike, weighing ninety-two pounds, was recently taken in a small creek from the Shannon, by Capt. Shewbridge, and — Donlon, esq., and presented to the Marquess Clanricarde at Partumna Castle.

An aggregate meeting of the Irish Catholics was held at Limerick, on Monday, the 31st October; Mr. O'Connell, Lord Clancurry, Mr. Spring Rice, and others, addressed the meeting on the subject of emancipation.

The new Catholic association had its first meeting on the 6th November in Dublin; Mr. Conway was appointed Secretary: Mr. O'Connell stated; the Catholic rent now in hand amounted to £233.

Married.] At the Vice Regal-lodge, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, his Excellency the Marquess Wellesley, to Mrs. Patterson.

Died.] At Dublin, 72, Mrs. P. Canning, mother of the Right Hon. Lord Greville—At Dunolly, P. McDougall, esq.—Lieut. R. Wilson—At Moyne, 69, J. Browne, esq.

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CONTRACT-MEETINGS in WHITE RUSSIA.

CONTRACT-Meetings is the name given to a species of fair kept in several towns of the above province of the Russian empire. They are now, to all intents and purposes, fairs, where traders and manufacturers find a ready sale for every kind of merchandize; although this was not the principal object of their establishment. On the contrary, they were appointed by government for the purpose of facilitating the legal sales, transfers, mortgagings, and lettings of estates among the nobility, gentry, and farmers, scattered over an extensive country, which has but few towns and little facility for communication. It may be supposed that they are well attended, since they afford the means of uniting business with pleasure, for the meeting of distant friends, and for the purchase of luxuries. They are of ancient date; but they have become most flourishing since the land has been more subdivided, and many wealthy farmers have settled in the neighbourhood. There are several about the province; for example, at Minsk, in the beginning of March; at Nowogrodek, at the end of the same month; and at Wilna, from the 20th to the 30th of May. But the most considerable of all, is that at Kiev, founded, or rather transferred there from the small town of Dubuo, by the command of the emperor Paul, in the year 1800. It is held in January, and lasts for three weeks. Kiev, a very ancient city, which contains still many unexplored remains of former times, had been fast sinking into decay, when it was restored to opulence by these meetings, especially since the establishment of Odessa as a place of trade. Before that epoch, the Ukrain (by which are reckoned all the southern governments, formerly belonging to Poland) had no market for its produce; and the inhabitants, therefore, grew no more corn than was necessary for their immediate consumption, the rest of the land being left for pasture. Money was then so scarce there, that for one paper rouble might

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be bought a *tshetvert* of excellent wheat. But as soon as that harbour began to be visited by foreign ships, and corn came in demand, millions of hands in this province devoted themselves to agriculture, and enriched it by their industry. The best years for it were those of 1807, 1808, 1815, and 1816, when almost all the rest of Europe suffered dearth, and the Ukrain farmer obtained as much as forty roubles per *tshetvert*. These advantages, however, were only enjoyed by small farmers; and the possessors of large unwieldy estates, cultivated by unwilling slaves, had nothing but loss. This induced the Polish nobility to sell their estates with the life-stock of men on them, in small parcels, and they were greedily bought up by farmers from all parts of Poland, who were glad of the opportunity of settling on this inviting soil. Thus the family of Potozky, for instance, sold an estate with 120,000 peasants on it; and the sway of those great families who formerly used to rule, like petty kings, over several hundred thousands of people, is now continued by an immense number of smaller proprietors and farmers, who all made their purchases at the above meetings. The family of Branizky alone withstood the general mania of the nobles, of selling their estates, and by a wise management have improved theirs considerably. Others still continue selling; however, that reaction which was naturally to be expected from the English corn-laws on one hand, and the improved and increasing agriculture over the rest of Europe, in Egypt and the United States, on the other, has already begun; and scarcely the tenth part of the land offered at the last meetings has found purchasers. Even that would not have been bought had not the government, with a view of upholding agriculture, prolonged the period for which it advances money to landholders. Indeed, the necessity begins to be felt throughout the province, of turning public attention to the improvement of their breed of sheep, and the establishment of manufactories;

and a company has in consequence been formed in Livonia, for the purpose of introducing Merino sheep into that district.

But I yet owe the reader a description of one of these contract meetings, and I will take that of Kiev as a specimen. The exchange, or contract house, as it is called, is the centre of all the business that is done there. Here people of all conditions are crowding during the day, to transact their affairs; and it is here also where, in the evening, they meet to partake of the amusements afforded to them by balls, concerts, plays, &c., that are given for their relaxation. Near the entrance stands a military guard, and at the door a porter to keep away the mob. The principal hall is on the ground floor, and it is large enough to contain 3000 persons. The walls of this apartment are lined with hardware, plate, &c. Two rows of pillars are surrounded with shelves, containing books, ambre, &c. The window and door-frames are hung with legal publications, for there are no newspapers at Kiev. The courthouse and other public rooms adjoin this hall. The upper rooms are destined for public amusements, sales, &c. In short, the building entirely resembles, during the contract season, the Palais-Royal at Paris, except that it is more crowded. The sight of the numerous groups, conversing loudly on the most multifarious affairs, is truly amusing.

A court of justice, the highest in civil matters, and from whose decisions there is no appeal, meets twice every day, during the whole period, attended by a double number of officers. It decides on all mercantile affairs *instantly*, and its decisions are executed without delay. A debtor, who misses the term of payment, is arrested as soon as a complaint is lodged against him. I will not fatigue my readers with the details of Polish laws: there is, however, one thing so peculiar in the jurisdiction of Poland, in case of bankruptcy, that I cannot pass it over. The effects of the debtor are not sold for the general benefit of the creditors, as is done every where else, but his landed property is divided among them according to their respective demands; a practice which, as may be supposed, creates very great inconveniences, and is often attended by ludicrous circumstances. The Jews always meet here in great numbers, and try to make the

best of a bargain. The theatrical performances alluded to are given in Polish for the benefit of the country people, and in Russian for that of the inhabitants of the town. But there is something very peculiar in the Ukraïn dialect of this language, which seems greatly to displease the Russians, who pretend that they hardly understand it. A large clock on the stage, which indicates by very loud strokes the slow march of time, seems to be a needless piece of furniture in this place. The concerts, however, are of the first class; and have been honoured by a Catalani, Romberg, and, lately, by the famous violin player, Lipinsky. At the balls, the genuine *Polanaise* is still occasionally performed by superannuated dowagers, and mustachioed Sarmatians, in all its originality. The young people, however, prefer the *Masurka*, and the *Cracow quadrille*. Kiev is famous for the beauty of its females. Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GRAND FETE, &c. at PETERSBURGH.

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg,
August 9, O. S., 1825.

I JUST take up my pen to give you a short account of my arrival at Petersburg. On our way we landed at Elsineur, and, waiting upon the British Consul, one of his sons accompanied us to the burial-place of Hamlet. His tomb is situated in the centre of a garden. Elsineur is an old town, very roughly paved; but it still has its charms: it is twenty miles from Copenhagen. We saw the royal mail-coach, in shape like an old square washing-tray, set out for the capital; the principal part of the harness is made of rope. Passing near Copenhagen, we had a complete view of that city, and also of the spot where the British army landed when they besieged the Danish capital. Cronstadt is an island, about two or three miles in diameter, and about twenty from Petersburg. Between these places the *Helm* is but shallow, and only fit for vessels that draw but little water. Here is a large pier, and a mole for the convenience of taking in goods, from vessels that arrive from Petersburg, and a large dock-yard for building men-of-war, many of which are laid up here in ordinary. This port suffered severely in the inundation of November last; I think there are still about twenty sail, which were then lifted up, lying dry, and in such a state

as renders them unlikely to be got on float again. Here are about 2,000 pieces of cannon mounted, some of them very large; these are the neatest guns I ever saw, and all of Russian make. The canal, cut here by Peter the Great, is entirely constructed of red granite, and supposed to be one of the finest in the world. To this place government send persons convicted of minor offences, who sweep the streets, and perform any kind of labour; the major part of them have an iron collar rivetted round their necks; and they are always under the care of the military. Here all our luggage was taken possession of by custom-house officers, and we were compelled to get new passports for Petersburg. All the peasantry and sailors, except those belonging to the government, wear their beards, some of them of an enormous length. In fact this is the custom with all the native Russians, whether carpenters, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, shopkeepers, or merchants, and even priests.

We left Cronstadt in a steam-packet, and arrived at Petersburg about two in the afternoon. The streets here are wide and handsome in the extreme, being admirably laid out. The public buildings are numerous, and the most shewy I ever saw. The churches are elegant in the extreme; most of them have from two to four domes, resembling that of St. Paul's Cathedral, completely gilt, with a blazing gold cross on their summits; some of them have gilt spires of an enormous height. The whole, when the sun shines, has a most dazzling appearance; and the interior of these edifices is generally striking. One of them contains about thirty pillars of beautiful red granite, their bases about five feet in diameter: the whole are polished as smooth as glass. In one of these churches we saw about forty or fifty French eagles, or colours; some of these bearing the visible marks or impressions of the bloody hands that grasped them. Some of the priests have their hair half down their backs, and their beards pending before their bellies. Here many of the streets have beautiful canals running through them, besides bridges, out of number, over the Neva. The horses here are small, but very handsome and fleet; and on Tuesday last there was a race here between two Cossacks and two English blood horses, for a considerable sum. They were to run, on the high road, a

distance of thirty-nine Russian miles and back again, equal to fifty-three English miles—when, much to the mortification of the Cossacks, the race was won by the English.

Petersburgh contains about 50,000 soldiers; and, in fact, every thing here is military. The troops are fine looking men, and many of them you may see with one, two, or three shot-holes through the brass plates on their hats. As to the Emperor, you may meet him in the streets as plain as a private gentleman, unencumbered with courtly splendour, fawning sycophants, or numerous guards; he has no fear, he is too well beloved by his people to fear them. The Wednesday after our arrival at Petersburg, there was a grand annual fête at one of his palaces in the country. Here the whole empire are invited to meet him and the imperial family at a ball. All foreigners, provided with tickets, are admitted here, whilst *beards* are sufficient recommendations for the natives. We were invited by a gentleman, and proceeded in a steam-packet belonging to him. We took tea in the purlieu of the palace. We saw the Emperor and Empress, with all the Grand Dukes and Duchesses, the Empress Dowager, wife of the late Emperor Paul, &c., and could have touched some of them: I was quite delighted to witness the reciprocal confidence between the imperial family and their subjects. We were all over the gardens; there were two bands of music, and brilliant illuminations. The devices were of every description that imagination could suggest, and, as the lamps were nearly 500,000 in number, upwards of 25,000 tons of tallow were expended, exclusive of spirits of turpentine. Besides these, there was a grand display of water-works. About twelve at night all the imperial family left, but not till they had rode through the gardens for the purpose of giving every person an opportunity of seeing them. Several ships of war lay off the front of the gardens, illuminated and dressed in their colours. When we returned to the steam-packet, about two in the morning, a handsome supper was provided for us. Upwards of 100,000 persons are supposed to have been present at this fête. The gentleman, from whom we had letters of introduction, is the superintendent of a large cotton manufactory, established by the Emperor for the employment of orphan children: it is like a

large town; the machinery is beautifully executed: and here are two steam-engines. About ten miles from Petersburg there are a foundry and gas works, supposed to be the largest in Europe. At another place, about twelve miles from the capital, the people are employed in casting cannon, mortars, &c. When I was there, they had just completed one for throwing a shot of 120 pounds weight. Here, also, they manufacture all the mathematical, optical, and philosophical instruments, of every description, for the army and navy. Here are also an iron foundry, a steam-engine manufactory, anchor-smiths, carpenters, and shipwrights: all kinds of edge-tools are made here, where no starving poor are to be seen: every person can have bread enough, although made of coarse rye. The peasantry look cheerful and hardy, and are well, though coarsely, clad.

Your's, &c. E. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

WHAT confused notions people generally have of education! One parent will tell you that it means paying thirty pounds a year to the master of a boarding-school, for promising to teach his son reading, writing and arithmetic, English grammar and French Grammar. Another understands, by the term, £60 or £100 a year, paid for his son's instruction in Latin and Greek at a public school; or three times that sum expended at the college in teaching him just what he likes, provided he like Latin, Greek or mathematics. When the lords of the creation are so easily satisfied with such definitions and such realities, it would be hardly gallant to expect greater severity from the fair sex. A girl, or "young lady," as she is now termed, the former word being obsolete, must, in the first place, go to an establishment (*i. e.* boarding-school), or have a private governess at home; she may learn to read, to write, and to sew, at choice, but she *must* learn to play on the piano, ear or no ear; to sing, voice or no voice; and French grammar and the use of the globes; also to draw and to dance; and to walk, like a trussed fowl, with her companions, two by two. It would be the height of vulgarity to omit any one of these accomplishments: not a tradesman's daughter, between Hyde Park and Whitechapel, would listen for a moment to such an

innovation. Young ladies of higher rank are still more indefatigable in their accomplishments; victory over one instrument does not suffice; the harp must be contended with: Italian, German, or Latin; whichever be in fashion, must be acquired, and even mineralogy-mouthed at. The only use of such male education is to put money into the schoolmaster's pocket; and of such female education, to entrap a husband, whose ears, apparently, are expected to be somewhat larger than his brains.

But the real use of education is to make a boy happy in his youth, a good relative, an intelligent man of business, and a wise and honest member of the state when grown up. This, it seems, is to be attained by Latin and Greek, bad French, and University mathematics: and a female is to be taught the duties of a wife, mother, and regulator of a family, by practising eight hours a day on the piano, and learning French and the harp. In the language of the world, to receive a good education is to become learned,—to become learned is to know what is taught or talked of at colleges—to swallow the husk of learning—to become a pedant: or, in the case of a female, to become a blue-stocking, who reads novels, talks about every thing, knows nothing, and neglects her proper duties. No wonder, then, that people say women should not be well educated, and that "learned" women are avoided like the plague.

Now I contend that neither this, nor accomplishments, nor both united, are good education; and that good female education is the only mean of subverting blue-stockingism, or puppy-nursing, or female sanctification, or snuff-taking, or triple language-learning, or eternally piano-practising, or any other female nuisance.

There are only two reasons why a woman should not be well educated, namely, that she is physically or mentally incapable of receiving a good education, or that her situation and duties do not require it.

If mental talent depended upon muscular strength, what sages our bruisers and porters would be! It is evident that the female frame, though feeblér than that of the male, by no means precludes intellectual improvement. With regard to the mental incapacity of the sex, it proves nothing, to assert that the female intellect is inferior to the

the males.* The real question is, can the female mind be improved by education? This, I think, nobody will deny. In the higher branches of literature, from which females are, in a great measure, excluded by education and habit, and which, therefore, do not allow a fair comparison, they, nevertheless, play a conspicuous part. In Miss Edgeworth we have the second novelist of the age; and Lady Morgan, Miss Burney, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Opie follow at no humble distance. Among our best historians ranks Mrs. Macauley, and mathematicians boast of Donna Agnesi. The first tragic writer of the age is Johanna Baillie; on the stage Mrs. Siddons had no superior; and in originality, brilliancy, and general knowledge, few men can compete with Madame de Staël. The female mind must surely be capable of great exertions and immense improvement, if it can display in literature such characters as these. It should also be remembered that literary excellence is not the only, nor the chief object of good education, especially of good female education, although some portion of literature should certainly form a branch of it. Beauty soon fades, accomplishments follow quickly in the rear; and the once beautiful and admired female, scarcely able to exact the coldest civility, spends the remainder of her days in frivolity and unhappiness. Such is the picture of many a woman in high life, and of very many in the middling classes of society; few, comparatively, being obliged to devote the whole of their time to domestic duties. The years thus wasted in pain and frivolity might be agreeably spent in literary pursuits, which, were they of no other utility, would, in this respect, prove highly valuable. An intelligent female can spend her leisure hours with much pleasure in these pursuits, and, at the same time, earn the approbation and esteem of society. No difficulty can, therefore, arise from the female mind

being incapable of profiting by instruction.

The policy of bestowing much trouble and expense, in the education of females, depends upon the relative situation their sex should hold in society, and upon the duties it has to perform.

Knowledge, according to Lord Bacon, is power; and what is power but happiness, or the means of pursuing happiness?—Debar one-half of society from knowledge, from instruction, from happiness, and so closely is their fate entwined with our own, that you almost risk the destruction of society. The bonds between the sexes are infinitely stronger than those between man and man. They were founded in mutual happiness, and, if broken, must occasion mutual misery. Woman alone can be a partner, without the fear of becoming a rival. This vain and noxious phantom of rivalry, conjured up by ignorance and supported by prejudice, must speedily vanish before the light of truth. The more enlightened we become, the more able and desirous are we to perform our duties; and the duties of the two sexes are so distinct by nature, yet each is so necessary to the well-being of the other, that, united, they form a consistent whole, which the best education will render most perfect.

Women were formed to be our wives, not pieces of household furniture, or animals for our amusement, like monkeys and kittens; they were formed to be our partners: not sleeping partners only, but active intelligent partners, capable of conversing with us, of understanding us, of adding their share of knowledge and talent to the delight we experience from our own, of entering into all our pleasures, and of softening all our pains.

It is the wish of the ignorant to degrade others to their own level, and, above all, so to degrade women, that themselves may shine in the comparison; as if, unfortunately, there were not degraded beings enough of both sexes to keep each other in full countenance. If a woman should be degraded, why not utterly degraded,—where are the bounds? how can they be marked? If intelligent, why not highly intelligent? Is knowledge misery, or can we mark out the limits of human improvement? Her situation in society demands intelligence, no less for our happiness than for her own.

The duties of females now pass under

* This, however, is still a disputed question. One party maintains that the female understanding is far inferior, which another party as boldly denies: while a third contends that the minds of both sexes are equal, although not alike; the male being distinguished for superior force, abstraction, and method; the female for superior acuteness, versatility, and delicacy—qualities which are alike indispensable to our happiness.

der our view, and a brief sketch of one or two will enable us to ascertain the degree of intelligence that is requisite to fulfil them.

What principally strikes one in regard to the *regulation of a family*, is the number of duties it includes—the variety of persons and things it has to do with—the unceasing vigilance and attention it requires—and the versatility of mind required, not only from the extent of the objects it embraces, but from the rapidity of their succession, which latter demands equal rapidity of conception, judgment and execution. Upon the proper performance of this duty depends in no mean degree the happiness of us all, “every day, and all day long;” and its being well or ill executed, will make a corresponding increase or diminution of our happiness.

Among the subdivisions of this head, are:—

1st. The general management, cleanliness, and comfort and safety of a house, furniture, &c.

2d. Purchasing, making, cleaning, washing, &c. most articles of clothing, bedding, &c.

3d. Purchasing and dressing of food.

4th. The good management of servants.

5th. Purchasing at the proper time, in proper quantity and quality, and registering almost every article that enters a house.

It is alleged that these duties are learnt best by practice, and that they do not fall within the scope of education.

It is not contended that any art can be attained without practice; but the best mode of practising it, as proved by the united experience of ages, may be taught, in conjunction with practice, in a very short time; whereas much time, vexation and trouble would be spent, and often spent in vain, by a person endeavouring to discover it himself. Domestic economy is as capable of being reduced to rules as any other art, and might even be united with practice, and taught at a boarding-school, without much interruption to the usual accomplishments. Still every art that comprises innumerable details, and details which are frequently varying, like domestic economy, must demand a strong exertion and good education of the faculties—much more, indeed, than many trades. A tailor’s knowledge, for instance, need not form a ninth part of that which is requisite for the management of a family; yet the tailor requires

seven years of instruction in his business. A servant cannot be expected to behave well to a mistress, who does not know what her work is, nor how it should be done, especially if she be a trifling or contemptible character; for the good conduct of servants depends universally upon the conduct of those who are placed above them.* Thus, whatever branches of education are essential to form the mind of a young man, are no less requisite for the improvement of a young woman, even as regards domestic economy.

The entire education and management of children, to their tenth year, devolves upon the females: man will not, or cannot, interfere. Yet upon the education received at this period, much of our future happiness depends. A well-timed word, or action, will often modify the character through life. The education of children does not, then, consist in combing their heads and sending them to school, to be out of the way—a most barbarous doctrine; but in judiciously training and developing every faculty of the mind and body, and instilling sound principles and correct habits. This task, adequately performed, argues no mean portion of knowledge and intelligence. The laws of the human mind, of morality, and of the motives or springs of action, are quite indispensable; as also are all the leading principles of the most useful sciences, a minute acquaintance with those objects that should form the early studies of children, and a thorough knowledge of the principles of education. The art of teaching is in itself a difficult art; and no mistake is more common or pernicious than to suppose, that a person is necessarily capable of teaching that which he knows.

What! (it is exclaimed), would you attempt to turn young females into sage philosophers, and upset the existing order of society? Whether this knowledge would, or would not, place females upon a par with philosophers, is not the question: we have only to inquire what knowledge the welfare of society requires that females should possess. If it be objected that the intellect of females is inadequate to such exertion, I would refer to the preceding observations

* A list of the thousands who are annually ruined by ignorance and neglect of domestic economy, would be a painful but convincing proof of the great importance of this art.

tions on female intellect; and, if it be said that time is wanting; an hour a day, abstracted from the piano, for five out of the ten years usually devoted to that instrument, would, under proper management, be quite sufficient. The only real difficulty would lie in procuring competent instructors.

From the above imperfect analysis of two points only of female duty, it is clear that a considerable portion of intellectual exertion is necessary for the discharge of them: it would, therefore, be superfluous to follow the train of female duties any further, though an analysis of the whole would be required in the formation of a system of female education.*

Many females are or may be obliged to earn their own livelihood, or to assist in the affairs of their husbands; and, on the death of the latter, to be involved with their families in misery, if they are unable to continue their husbands' business. It would be advisable to make some provision on this head; also, in female education.

Whether, therefore, we consider women as wives or mothers—as regulators of families, or instructors of youth; whether we regard their happiness or our own, as intelligent members of a community of which they form an equal share, in every case we shall admit that their education requires as great attention, and embraces as wide a range of objects, as our own. This does not imply that the sexes should be similarly educated. In whatever respect their duties differ from our's, a corresponding difference should be made in their instruction.

We may oppress and degrade women—we may become arbitrary tyrants over our enslaved victims; but most amply will they be revenged! From equality of condition and reciprocal good offices, civilization, liberty and happiness spring; and vice, discord and misery have ever attended the wretched fate of master and slave. We are the strongest, and have it in our power to degrade women; but history, reason and nature cry out, that we shall equally degrade ourselves in the attempt.

G*.

* To draw up such a system, which is yet a desideratum, would require talent and experience that few possess. Still it is neither visionary nor impracticable; though a faint idea of its importance and object is all that is here attempted to be given.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*THE ECONOMY OF TASTE.—No. II.
Taste in the Improvement of Landed Property.*

IF in my former essay I descended so low as to the rural cottage, and endeavoured to introduce the supposed proud and prodigal lady, Taste, with humble Economy by her side, to the chimney corner, it is not my intention to confine her visits there. We will walk abroad for wider observation, and ascend to higher objects. The train of my reflections, in fact, originated from observing what appeared to me a grand mistake, in the conduct of some of those territorial improvements which are going on in a variety of places in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; and where it appeared to me, as in many other instances it has appeared, that a better attention to the principles of taste might have administered alike to the beauty and embellishment of an improving property, economized, in some degree, the expenditure of the proprietor, and contributed to the gratification of all whom chance or choice might lead to reside upon, or wander in the neighbourhood of such property.

That the importance of taste in the improvement of any portion of a landed estate, especially such improvements as are intended to invite the residence of persons of comparative opulence, should be obvious to every proprietor, might be naturally expected, especially when we consider the expense to which many of those proprietors put themselves to embellish their own grounds and mansions, and improve the scenery of the country by which they are surrounded; and yet how little is that principle attended to in the planning and conduct of those buildings and enclosures by which they occasionally seek to improve their rent-rolls. If they themselves inherit, or have purchased, some otherwise convenient dwelling, on a naked plot, and are employing gardeners and nurserymen to embower it with shrubs and saplings; what would they give if it were possible to transport to the scene a few flourishing trees of mature and stately growth, to spread their embowering shade between them and the mid-day sun, and diversify the jejune monotony of their trim plantations! Yet when they are planning the erection of some little pavillion, which they expect to lease out to others, or have marked out some roadside slip for a series of rentable villas, or ornamental cottages,

cottages, the first thing they generally do, or which their overseers do for them, is to fell every tree, of whatever growth or description, fill up and pare down every inequality of the surface, and turn the whole ground-plot of their projected improvements into one tame, naked, and apparently sterile level; the expense of which, whatever it may be, must be set down as the first item in this left-handed account of the *Economy of Taste, in the Improvement of Landed Property*.*

Surely it might be admitted as one of the first axioms of common sense, in all projected improvements of this kind, that not a tree of any description should be cut down, that did not actually interfere with the necessary plan of the projected buildings, till the erections themselves were complete, till the little plantations were planned, nay till the taste of some intended occupant (if practicable) could be consulted—since, perhaps, there may be not a few to whom the tree, against which the axe is prematurely levelled, might have been the very attraction which would have lured them to the habitation. At any rate, it is always more easy to remove than to restore; and as a flourishing elm, or an oak, or even a poplar, or a common willow, cannot be replaced in as little time as it can be cut down; and, as most people prefer some degree of foliage around a rural residence, to downright naked exposure, even a sorry *willow* may be endured, till something better can have time to grow up, and require or justify its removal. But what shall we say to the *Economical Taste*, that would banish the very sight of water from a range of rural cottages, and prefer, at the expense of several hundred pounds employed in its construction, a covered drain or sewer, to a running and embowered rivulet?

The little river Effra has, in my time, undergone some metamorphose. I remember it in the days of my boyhood; a pretty brawling stream, sometimes swoln and turbid, indeed, in winter, and in autumnal rains—and sometimes almost dried up by continued heats and droughts, but much more frequently a crystal rill, babbling and sparkling by the road side, beneath a winding hedgerow, and soothing both the eye and ear

with its perpetual lapse; while here and there a humble cottage farm, a barn, or a labourer's lonely thatch and garden, peeped forth among the trees, or enlivened the neighbouring pasturage. Of late years, the improvements in the road (and certainly for the convenience both of carriages and of foot-passengers, it is very greatly improved) have formalized its banks; and the vents of the drains, from the multitude of habitations which have sprung up in this, as in every other direction round the metropolis, had sullied, in some degree, its pastoral purity, and rendered it somewhat less picturesque and poetical. But still it was a stream;—it had motion and reflection; and though seldom pellucid, it had charm enough to induce me to reflect, in many a daylight, and many a moonlight perambulation, what a vitality, as it were, even so scanty a supply of *running* water afforded to all,—but more particularly to *nocturnal* scenery. Its banks, too, still were green with unshorn grass, and diversified with the flowering weeds of the hedgerow; and the cresses which mantled on some parts of its margin, had a salubrious freshness to the eye, that associated itself with many a poetical remembrance: and it might safely be referred to any person of even moderate taste, or of picturesque feeling, who has chanced to take his refreshing walk from the throng and smoke of the metropolis, along the Croydon or Streatham road, whether he has not found the pleasantest part of that road to be, the portion of it which led from the Causeway, or Holland Cottage, along the side of that stream, up to the village of Brixton; and whether the agreeableness of that part of his walk was not evidently derived from the little stream itself, and the foliage with which it was, all along, either partially or more completely shaded? Till you came to the series of sweetly embowered cottages, it is true (and whose embowering, by the way, so beautifully obscures the ill taste of some of those cottages themselves), the shade was only that of the common grey willow: but still it was a shade, that broke the naked flatness of an extensive pasture; and might have served, if houses were to be built there, to sequester, in some degree, their else naked fronts, till plants of more tasteful form and leaf could spring up and supercede their function. The advantages of such precaution are sufficiently,

* This subject might be treated at much length, and in a variety of points of view. I confine myself to a single instance.

ciently exemplified, by the series of cottages already alluded to; and I will venture to say, that no artist, or being of artist-like perceptions, has ever walked by that series of cottages, when the trees were in their foliage, without admiring the general effect which the mixture of well-grown hedge-row and shrubbery plantation, there produces.

Would one have imagined that, with the charm of such an example full in view—when the project was entertained of erecting another series of cottages, or villas, on the adjoining portion of the margin of this little rivulet, that the first act of *Economical Taste*, towards the accomplishment of this projected improvement, would have been to have felled and uprooted every individual tree which had hitherto protected and adorned its banks—not even sparing some fine old elms, which, by their distance from the brook and road, might have adorned the pleasure grounds behind?—or that the next step would have been, to cover over the rivulet itself with brick and mortar, and annihilate its visible existence.

For the *men of business*, indeed, this may be all very right. The more they destroy, and alter, and metamorphose, the more they have to plan and replace—the more the expenditure, the more their commission and their profit. And a good speculation the instance in question must have been for them; for the archway was built three times over, before it was capable of bearing the autumn torrent, and hardly keeps its span at last. However, to appearance, all is now completed,—the brook has become a road—the trees have disappeared—and a row of cottages has arisen; some of them with castellated turrets; and some in a good simple style of cottage architecture; only that they must continue to shew their naked fronts to the glare of the sun, and the gaze of the dusty road, till nursery plants shall grow into trees; and then it may be a comparatively pretty place—but not like the embowered row of cottages above, in which the expense of hewing and arching has been spared; and as for the brook, its murmurs shall be heard no more—nor shall sun-beam glitter, or moon-beam glimmer on its surface. So I will conclude, with transcribing a pastoral lament, or dirgeful sonnet, written upon the occasion.

MONTHLY MAG.—*Supp.*

SONNET

ON THE RAPID EXTENSION OF THE SUBURBS.

"How far, ye Nymphs and Dryads! must
we stray
Beyond your once-lov'd haunts, ere we
again
May meet you in your freshness? My
young day
Has oft time seen me, in your sylvan train,
Culling the wild-wood flowers; where now
remain,
Nor break, nor hedge-row, nor clear bub-
bling stream
To feed their fragrance, or the fervid ray
To mitigate; but to the flaunting beam
The domes of tasteless opulence display,
Shadeless, their glaring-fronts; while the
pure rill
That wont to parley, or by noon or night,
With Phœbus' or with Dian's softer light,
Now thro' some drain obscene creeps dark
and still,
To sweep the waste of luxury away.

J. T."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN your Monthly Review of Literature, for July (p. 544.), there is a short notice of "The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London, with Memoirs of Royal and Distinguished Persons, &c. &c. By John Bayley, Esq. Part II." The reviewer gives a very high character of the work, which it perhaps deserves, so far as it respects the second part, which I have not read, nor have I seen it. But I may be allowed to suspect whether the historian gives, even in *this* volume, "*a faithful record of events that have occurred*," when I recollect having read with attention his first volume about four years ago. I fear the reviewer has neglected to look into the first part, or noted the dishonest and paltry way in which Mr. B. passes over an important period of English history, fraught with very interesting events, so intimately connected with the subject on which he was then treating. When a person is fairly convicted of propagating a known and wilful falsehood, or omitting wilfully to state a fact, the neglect or misrepresentation of which becomes injurious either to individuals or society at large, whatever that person may afterwards assert must be received with great caution, unless there be some other and better authority to depend upon.

Of this showy History of the Tower, it is but fair to acknowledge that the paper is good, and the printer and engraver have executed their parts uncom-

monly well—I speak of the first volume. But of the historical part, which properly belongs to the author, the candid and discerning reader will be able to form a judgment, and the reliance to be placed on the fidelity of his description of *ancient* events, from the specimen of his manner of describing events more recent—to wit, in the year 1794; the circumstances of which are still within the recollection of many of the present generation.

What is history? In reality nothing more than the record of facts. The reflections and inferences appertain to the historian, and not to the history itself. The facts, however, should be so faithfully related, as to enable us to form reflections and inferences for ourselves. We learn but little from modern histories; for each historian accommodates the facts to his ideas, almost in the same manner as a cook sauces up his dishes to his palate: we must dine according to the taste of the cook:—we must swallow history according to the humours of the historian. Our mental stomach, however, requiring healthful food, we shall not consent to take our historic meal in the humour of Mr. Bayley; but shall take the liberty of shewing our decided disapprobation of his salmagundi.

This meagre description, if it can be called a description, of the memorable event I allude to, will not satisfy, but may mislead the honest and inquisitive reader who is anxious to be informed of real facts. The mean and malicious sneer against the prisoners who were then confined in that fortress on a charge of high treason, manifests a temper and spirit very remote from what should belong to a man who lays claim to the title of an impartial historian. The nine or ten lines which follow is all that he has condescended to say on the subject; except two epitaphs, written, I presume, by a more honest man, to amuse himself in his lonely hours in his solitary cell. From what motive he was induced to publish the lines I cannot say, but I really thank him for it.

“Written on the wall of the Beauchamp Tower, lately existed the following lines, which, although neither rendered valuable by their antiquity, nor by any thing worthy of remembrance in their author, may not be improperly introduced by way of concluding the description of this interesting building.”

EPITAPH

ON A GOLDFINCH.

WHERE Raleigh pin'd, within a prison's gloom,
I cheerful sung, nor murmured at my doom;
Where heroes bold, and patriots firm could dwell,
A goldfinch, in content, his note might swell;
But death, more gentle than the law's decree,
Hath paid my ransom from captivity.

Buried 23d June, 1794, by a fellow-prisoner in the Tower of London.

EPITAPH

ON A CAT, NAMED CITIZEN.

IF, led by fancy o'er this seat of woe,
In search of secrets hid within these walls,
Thine eye, kind reader, thou should'st chance to throw

On the small spot where my poor dwelling falls;
Think not, within this cell there is compress'd
Aught which the world could envy, nor could fear;
Nor stars, nor ribbons deck'd my honest breast—
An humble Citizen lies buried here.

A friend, that could my lowly talents prize,
(At his fond kindness, reader, do not laugh)
Sooth'd my last moments, clos'd my dying eyes,
Dug here my grave, and wrote my epitaph.
But lest these lines thy fancy should deceive,
And thou should'st think some patriot claims a tear,
Thy rising anguish let me now relieve:
'Tis only *Puss*, the Citizen, lies here.

Buried in the Tower Wall, 22d August 1794. J.A.B.

“The above verses were written, perhaps, by John Augustus Bonney, whose initials are subscribed to the last of them. He was a person committed to the Tower in 1794, together with John Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, and some others of low character, on charges of high treason.”

It is true that the lines were written by John Augustus Bonney. The writer of this had the pleasure of perusing them long before they fell into the hands of the historian of the Tower. Such is the deplorable situation in which that maker-up of books with scraps from the History of England, from coronation processions, from commitments of royal and noble personages, and catalogues of murders committed in that blood-polluted fortress, has left the prisoners of the year 1794 under the awful charge of high treason. And he also leaves the readers of *his* history to collect their information, if they please, from more authentic sources—whether these prisoners, he so wittily describes as *people of low character*, perished in their dungeons or on a scaffold, or escaped from their thralldom by a verdict of honourable acquittal, pronounced by honest and independent juries. Let us now inquire whether these men were such *low characters* as deserved to have the *history* of their fate left thus ambiguous. I shall give the names and qualities of the prisoners.

Of the illustrious philologist, John Horne Tooke, I need hardly speak. He is acknowledged by all to have been a man of transcendent talents, and one of the most learned men of the age in which he lived. Stewart Kyd, an eminent barrister, much esteemed for his integrity and abilities in his profession. John Augustus Bonney and John Martin, both of them attorneys at law, and solicitors of great repute.

* * * * *

Jeremiah Joyce, a dissenting minister, and tutor to the sons of the late Earl Stanhope: a man much respected by all who knew him. John Richter, a banker's corresponding clerk in the foreign department, a young man of good education; and much respected. Thomas Hardy was, indeed, but a shoemaker: I will leave his character to the vindication of the late Lord Erskine; and might appeal to the respect with which that great advocate of the great cause of liberty, and the honour of his country, always continued to speak of him. Such were the *low characters* of Mr. Bayley's Chronicle of the year 1794; and if all characters are *low* that do not pertain either to *royal* or *noble* personages, then is the epithet fit for the page of the historian. But if the epithets of history should have reference to moral character and conduct, let any of them be weighed in the balance with John Bayley, Esquire. T. H.

Pimlico, 16th Aug. 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

WHETHER the facts which I am about to communicate to the world, by your permission, are, or are not, likely to do any good, I cannot pretend to say; but, whatever may be the result, I think it the duty of every individual, however obscure his situation or impotent his means, to draw the attention of the public to existing public evils. Upon that principle alone I appeal to your miscellany, as the vehicle to carry my wishes into effect.

Without further preface, I beg to state, that the subject to which I wish to draw your attention and that of the community, is the notorious fact, of not only *tearing* but *importing* foxes, from foreign countries, for the purpose of turn-

ing them loose in *this*, in order to be hunted. But, before I enter into the detail of this unwarrantable outrage upon the rights, the comforts, and the property of the public, I beg to make a few observations.

Every one acquainted with the ancient history of this island well knows, that there was a time when *wolves* abounded and were indigenous in Britain; but, by a price being put on their heads, they were at last, with much difficulty, exterminated in England and Wales. The last wolf, in Scotland, was killed by the hand of Sir Ewin Cameron, about the year 1680: in Ireland, the last was destroyed about the year 1710. I saw an account very lately, in one of the newspapers—and, of course, thousands saw it besides me—of the devastations committed by wolves in Russia, in the government of Livonia alone, in the year 1823. I mention it on the present occasion, that it may stand on record. They devoured horses, 945; foals, 1,243; horned cattle, 1,807; calves, 735; sheep, 15,182; lambs, 726; goats, 2,545; kids, 183; swine, 4,190; sucking-pigs, 312; dogs, 703; geese, 673. This is said to be an official account; but of its correctness I have no further means of judging. If it be at all near the mark of truth, I am sure the account is of a most awful nature. I shall apply this account—and *fact*, I have no doubt—to the present argument by-and-bye.

Now, with regard to foxes, the maxim is, "*that the law favoureth things for the good of the common wealth*—such as the killing of foxes" (Noy's Maxims); and "the common law allows the hunting of foxes and badgers, *being beasts of prey*, in another man's ground, because *the destruction of them is looked upon as a public benefit*." (Cro. Jac. 321.) Such I understand the law to the present hour.

Now if the law justifies the destruction of foxes, because, being beasts of prey, they are injurious to the interests of the commonwealth, of course the law considers their existence as a positive evil; and if a positive evil, every man who endeavours to increase such evil is the decided and declared enemy of his country; and he that tries to lessen and root it out is entitled to its thanks. If not to destroy, but to preserve, and to increase this pernicious animal, be an evil, what then must be the wilful *wholesale importation* of them? Not

only by the laws of the land, but upon every principle of reason, morality and justice, to encourage and increase an acknowledged evil is assuredly a crime against God and man. How then, upon any ground, whether law or gospel, is it to be justified that those noxious animals should be increased by artificial means, and turned loose upon the country, for the purpose of following a barbarous recreation,* "the toil of a *savage* Indian and the amusement of what is called a *highly polished* English country gentleman," when it is known that those animals are so destructive, not only to every kind of poultry, but to all sorts of game, and even to lambs. Not content with getting cart-loads of them from the wild beast traders, to be scattered over the country, which is a fact too notorious to require any proof, but I this day saw in a provincial newspaper, a paragraph in the following words: "a considerable number of foxes have been lately imported from France"—no one can doubt the object—can then any thing be more unwarrantable? and what makes it more outrageous, and against which there is one universal outcry of shame throughout the country, we see this practice upheld and supported by those who ought to set a different example, whose time and attention should be directed to other objects than that of wantonly injuring their neighbours, in order to provide what they call *sport* for their own civilized habits. Suppose a farmer were to entrap 500 rats, and take them from his own farm by night to the parson's or the squire's house and let them loose, would this be honest? Now tell me the difference in principle between the farmer's letting loose 500 rats on the parson's glebe, or the squire's manor, and the parson or squire letting loose an equivalent number of foxes on the flocks and hen-roosts of the farmer. The fox is a thief; and he that aids and abets a thief is an accessory to the crime. "*Thou, then, that preachest a man should not steal, does then steal*"—"thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law, dishonourest thou God." The society of roe-deer, otters, foxes, rare horses, hunters, dog-kennels, and all their train of employments and thoughts, is an un-

worthy vocation for a Christian priest, whose duty consists of something more important than praying or preaching, or trying how to preserve and increase foxes' property, merely for the gross and idle enjoyment of a savage pastime.

If the animal were hunted to be destroyed the case would be widely different; but, as a proof that this animal is not hunted to destroy it, they call off their dogs as soon as they perceive the object of their adoration is in danger; and they even threaten, as I have heard and believe, to let loose ten foxes upon any farmer who destroys one; so that if this unwarrantable practice of increase and importation be not by some mean or other put a stop to, the country will soon be overrun with these vermin, and the public market will soon feel the effect of it in a most sensible degree. I will only mention one instance among one hundred thousand of the effect of this happy propensity. A short time since a certain farmer, in three nights, lost, by the foxes, ninety-six head of poultry, as I have been credibly informed. This happened in the month of August; they were carried into the standing corn, where no pursuit could be made, and there mutilated and destroyed.

Now, if the reverend Nimrods and their irreverend associates should take it into their heads, for the glory of the chase, to import a few wolves from Livonia, or other places where they are plenty, to people again in the mountain-fastnesses of this country; and the destruction, if effected, of one set be followed by a fresh importation;—who is to say, in these days, when the rage of novelty is so predominant, wolves will not, like foxes, be imported? Some of our high-minded gentry feel it ignoble to hunt the timid hare. The chase of the fox may become not high enough for their minds; the formidable and intrepid wolf may offer a more glorious sport; and why not the bear, and the lion, and the tiger? I do not know that there is any positive or statute law that makes it criminal to import and disperse beasts of prey, though I should think that, by the common law, under general terms, it is an indictable offence: and as vice is progressive, what security have we that this will not be the case—that they too, like foxes, shall not be imported for the recreation of our Nimrods,

* Whose *legal* pretence and justification, as our correspondent has shewn, is the extirpation of these animals.

rods, lay and clerical? He whose head and heart can lend assistance to the preservation, increase, and importation of foxes, can have little scruple of conscience about importing wolves; and I suppose that this will be the next thing that we shall hear of, and see garnished in the Sportsman's Magazine. It is well known that the wolf is particularly fond of human flesh, and a fat plump child is supposed to exceed all other kinds of flesh in richness and succulency; the blood is so particularly fascinating, that a tiger will absolutely intoxicate himself with it. Wolves sometimes "choose to fall upon the shepherd rather than his flock, and devour women, carry off their children, &c.; these dreadful wolves are called *ware wolves*, that is, wolves of which we should be aware;"* and nothing is more common, in countries infested with these horrible animals, than for them to carry away and devour children, particularly those of cottagers who reside near the skirts of woods. Perhaps the fox hunter (if he be a political economist) will say, that a few wolves will be a fine thing to thin the super-population of the country, and to do away the necessity of infanticide.

Nothing is easier than the increase and importation of wolves: their cubs, like those of lions and tigers, are as gentle as puppy dogs, and as playful as kittens. Mighty pretty subjects of amusement to finish the education of *young master*; to employ his time, to occupy his thoughts, and to train him up in the way he should go in his future walks of life.

If, then, this new crime of "importation" be not put a stop to by some mean or other *in limine*, I shall not be surprised, ere long, to see this refinement upon iniquity extended to the importation of wolves; for I again repeat, that the man who is capable of so importing foxes, can feel little compunction in the importation of wolves.

A CONSTANT READER.

24th June, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I BEG leave, through your useful publication, to call the attention of

* "Warsaw—the wolves are become so numerous in various districts of territory, and so ferocious withal, that they are emboldened to attack even men; they have devoured some infants and young girls."

agriculturists and machinists to the importance of applying the knowledge of the latter to the operations of husbandry; as it is highly probable that, in consequence of the contemplated repeal of the Corn Laws, a more economical mode of cultivating wheat and other grain must be substituted for the present expensive process of plowing, rolling, dragging, &c., by horses, or a very large proportion of the poorer land of England must be left out of cultivation. Stiff soils cannot be prepared and sown to wheat for less than five pounds per acre, exclusive of rent and taxes. Few of such soils will produce seventeen bushels per acre, which at six shillings per bushel will be a losing operation. If the ports are permanently opened, this price, assuredly, will be above the average. It is most extraordinary that in this country, where machinery has been applied to every other operation, this important, this primary object has derived scarcely any advantage from its improvements. On the soils before referred to, three horses, a man and a boy, can with difficulty break an acre in a day. How much additional work would a locomotive steam engine accomplish in the same time, at half, or even a quarter the cost? When this sort of land, from the state of the weather, is in a condition to be worked, time is every thing. These two facts are so strong, that more words seem unnecessary to call the immediate attention of those interested to the subject. It may, however, be observed in addition, that, in other instances where the power of steam has been substituted for animal labour, those engaged in regulating the former have been able to earn higher wages; and if this could be effected for our half-starved peasantry, its immediate consequence would be a reduction of the poor's rate—the desirableness of which is too well understood to require comment.

Your's, &c.—D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE reply of Presbyter Anglicanus, in your October number, to my inquiries on the Doctrine of Confession and Absolution in the Church of England, has naturally engaged my attention; and, on a re-perusal of Burnet's character of the Duchess of York, my opinion decidedly is, that he states her practice of secret confession, as a men-

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ber of the Church of England, not as a trait *peculiar* to her alone (which Presbyterian Anglicanus infers), but as a practice *common*, at that time, with members of that church.

But, altogether, the information of Presbyterian Anglicanus is so very general and unsatisfactory, that I have for myself made such inquiries as a poor library and a retired situation will admit. I read in the Book of Common Prayer that, at the ordination of a priest, the bishop gives him authority in these words, "whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven;" and, in the exhortation by the priest to the people to attend the communion, he invites those "who cannot quiet their own consciences to come to some minister of God's word and open his grief, that by the ministry of God's word he may receive the benefit of absolution, together with ghostly counsel and advice." In Dean Comber's works is the following passage: "To confess our sins to a priest, even in health, is a pious and ancient custom, and not only a sign of repentance, but the *best* means for obtaining pardon and for amending our lives, and (though greatly abused by papists) is but too much neglected." To encourage the secret confession of sins, the Church of England has a canon requiring her ministers not to reveal the same: at least, so says one of her own ministers—I have not the canons.

Reading the above quotations, and looking at the practical application of the doctrine in the instance recorded by Bishop Burnet, it is not going too far to say, that though the Church of England does not enforce secret confession by temporal penalties, she requires it as a duty; that particular absolution follows confession: the practice has, perhaps, become obsolete, but it yet is a part of her doctrine.

Wherein, then, on confession and absolution, do the churches of England and Rome differ? I find from "Dr. Phillpot's Letters to Charles Butler, Esq., "on the Theological Parts of his Book of the Catholic Church," that the question is not a new one: Mr. Butler's book I cannot procure. My own answer to the question is:—In the one church, confession is part of a sacrament, and its performance enforced; in the other it is only a duty, and its performance recommended:—in the one church, confession and absolution are abused; in the other dis-

used: both agree that without sincere repentance a sinner obtains not pardon for the past, or hope for the future; though absolution is pronounced to him by a priest.

Dr. Phillpot, in a chapter "On the supposed legal necessity of a minister of the Church of England giving evidence in a court of justice of what has been confided to him in confession," uses these remarkable words: "I trust, if such be the law, no minister of the Church of England would feel himself bound to comply with it." I believe the same principle is contended for by the catholic priest.

6th November, 1825. AN INQUIRER.

SKETCHES for LIGHT READING.

FASHION.

AS mere persons of fashion are altogether of a different species from those of the middle and trading orders, they have other views, other systems, other motives for action than those which actuate their less fashionable cotemporaries. Their existence is a whirl of occupations and exercises, to be performed as certainly as the sun rises: their virtues are mostly negative, and their vices positive; but so long as they are fashionable vices, they are not thought shameful. Their acquaintances are numerous, and they have more intimate friends than one can conceive; yet, withal, are ignorant of the meaning of the word friendship. In striving to live entirely to and for themselves, they are more enslaved than the most dependent of creatures: for they must read a certain set of books, or be deemed wanting—they must know such and such persons—they must admire such and such eminent characters—they must dress so many times a day, and never appear in the streets till the day is nearly half-over: besides all these evils, their time is entirely disposed of by others, and their health sacrificed at the shrine of their folly. They have, indeed, one thing which their less modish neighbours cannot boast—which is, that indescribable grace of manner which society alone can give: but for this they mostly pay richly, by the want of that high touch and finish in morals which is above price. Their women, when young, lost in desire of admiration, dress, rouge, and attract the eye successfully; but the fine polish and unpurchasable grace of modesty fades before the frequent glance of admiration,

miration, the loud half-whisper of praise, and the artful well-turned-compliment. In youth they are pleased with the homage paid to their exterior, and desire to preserve that homage at any rate; their thoughts concentrate in this point: for it they forget the ennobling of their mind, and think the greatest crime is to be old or ugly. Admiration in youth is the inexhaustible source of their delights: in middle age it begins to be considered a debt their due; and when old age creeps on, so much are they accustomed to it, that they receive it with the utmost complacency, and consider it a necessary part of existence. The feelings of nature, with people of mere fashion, are stifled by a certain set of ideas implanted in their minds, when the power of reason is too young and docile to withstand the despotic sway of precept and example. Their religion is loose and cold—their charity selfish—their affections narrowed, and their refinements on the verge of evil. They are, in general, much above being useful, and ashamed of the acquaintance of such, unless accompanied by lustre and honour. Their sentiments are of a certain positive cast, their inmost feelings hidden and smothered, and the shadow which follows their joys is the most deplorable *ennui*.

TIME.

"I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal, who time gallops withal, and who time stands still withal."

Shakspeare.

Time rolls on, and with imperious hand drags us onward, and, never to return, takes with him our prime of youth, our summer days, our smiles of hope, our beauty's dazzle, and our buoyant spirits. Yet with how different a pace he moves with different beings! To the unfortunate he drags on heavily and sadly—to the happy he moves on silken wings, scented with the perfume of joy; so short is the day for his pleasures, and the night for his luxurious ease; and the balmy wing of sleep hovers around the careless and easy heart; light fancies float in his brain, and the mid-day sun awakes him again, to marvel the hours have so fast fled. Not so the wretch whom misfortune follows and pursues; to him the day hangs like a burden, and the sunshine appears a dense fog, through which no ray can penetrate: at night he lies down, wrapt in bitter contemplation of fears, but too sea-

sonable for the wretched; and sleep, like the stream of the world, or the falsity of a courtier to the fallen favourite, after the long tedious watch, comes, indeed, to rock him to forgetfulness for a while—a forgetfulness as wearisome as present well-known sorrows: he starts, and wakes terrified by fearful visions, and all the brain-sick apparitions of a heavy heart: again he strives to sleep—she flies him, and, with dispirited soul and worn-out body, he watches for the sun's first beam. To him time moves slowly indeed—yet too fast; since every day buries some hope.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.

How little apt is he with whom the day rises merrily as the matin song of the lark, to reflect on the miserable and wretched! He eagerly pursues some object in which he wastes or degrades his hours, reckless of the precious and irrecoverable tide of that ocean which beareth us to eternity. Like the silly moth, which flutters around the flame till he dies, he is suddenly brought to his senses, and then regrets vainly the buried past. So necessary is adversity to teach us all things, till time is lost we know not its value—till the opportunity is buried, we esteem it not properly—till the gold is dissipated, we know not that it gilds the day, the night, and every object it approaches. Adversity is expedient—prosperity flattering; adversity trieth us—prosperity hideth our faults; adversity mortifieth us—prosperity maketh our merits grow; adversity proveth our friends—prosperity smoothens the faces of our enemies. The eye of adversity is correct: it seeth no standard hope in time, and taketh a glass to peep into eternity, where the sky is always serene; and if there be clouds, they are bright as those of the morn, and the blue flag of hope is neither dabbled with the rain, nor faded by the sun.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CHILD born DEAF taught to SPEAK.

[Having discovered that the ensuing article is not, as we at first supposed, original, there being a published work of Dr. Delean's announced and noticed in the *Revue Encyclopédique*, No. 81, for September last, we have deemed it necessary, however otherwise acceptable, to print it in the smaller type; though we introduce it here as too long for the department of Philosophical Selections. The following is the title of the article referred to—see *Rev. Encyc. p. 806*—"L'ouïe et la Parole Rendues à Honoré Tressé sourd-muet de Naissance; par le Doctor Delean, jeune. Paris, 1825, Mlle Delanay. Brochure, in 8vo., de 52 pages."

Had the article referred to met our eye, before the acceptance of the ensuing had been announced, an extract from the *Review*, introduced under the head "Spirit of Philosophical Discovery," would have been more consonant with our plan.—*Editor.*

CHESELDEN'S operation, by which he gave sight to a young man who was born blind, is one of the most interesting facts in the history of man; not merely on account of the benefit conferred on the individual, and the prospect it afforded of benefiting others; nor from the admiration it excited of the power of art to give the enjoyment of a sense which nature had denied; but because it afforded him an opportunity, of which he ably availed himself, of recording the sensations occasioned by this new mode of existence; of tracing the steps by which the sight came to perfection, and noting the various associations which connected it with the other faculties of the mind and body. Though before and after Cheselden, surgery was afforded the means of performing similar operations, the history of the case stands almost alone; and hardly any additional light has been thrown on the subject, either because children are seldom suffered to grow up with an infirmity which can be removed, or, when they have been neglected to a later period, the effects of the operation on the mind have been overlooked. In like manner, before the present moment, cases are on record of persons born deaf and dumb, who, by means of an operation, have been enabled to hear and speak: but no satisfactory account has been given of the change produced in that intellectual and moral state. M. Delean, a French surgeon, has recently laid before the Academy of Sciences the history of a case of this description, in which he has neglected none of these particulars. From the important and interesting nature of the case, we have been induced to give the following detailed account of it, without which no impression would be made upon the mind of the reader, nor no useful purpose accomplished.—Claude Honoré Trezel, now ten years of age, is the child of a poor couple at Paris; from his birth he has been so completely deaf, as to be insensible to the loudest noise or the most violent explosion. His head is well formed, and his forehead large; but before the operation was performed on him his countenance was devoid of expression, and he walked with an uncertain and staggering gait, as if dragging his feet with difficulty after him. He had received no species of instruction appropriate to his situation. His few wants he made known by a certain number of signs. In the operation he underwent there was nothing new or peculiar, it consisting merely of aqueous injections into both ears. These injections were not followed by those acute pains which, in some cases, cause the patient to faint away, nor by abscess or suppurations

in the interior cavity of the ear. The first few days after his acquirement of the faculty of hearing were for Honoré a period of exquisite enjoyment; every species of noise gave him the keenest pleasure, and while listening to the sounds of a musical snuff-box, he appeared to be in a state of perfect ecstasy. It required, however, a certain time before he could perceive that words were a mean of communication, and even when made sensible of this, he directed his attention, not to the words of the speaker, but to the motion of his lips: and during several days, he thought that when a child of seven months, that was in the house with him, moved its lips, that it spoke like the grown up persons around him. He imagined, also, that animals understood each other by means of the same language; for one day he attempted a conversation with his dog; and took great pains to force him to pronounce the words *papa* and *pain*; but, impatient at getting no answer, he pulled the dog's ears, when the cries of the animal so frightened him, that he desisted from further experiment. Some days before this, hearing a magpie pronounce some words, he sought, but in vain, to repeat them. He then gave those about him to understand that the bird was more learned than himself; which was in fact true, for the magpie could speak several phrases glibly enough, while Honoré's vocabulary was, at that time, confined to the words *papa* and *pain*. Though his mental faculties were at that period very circumscribed, yet he seemed to appreciate the advantage that would result to him from the sense of hearing; it was already so precious to him, that, finding himself confused and stunned after a journey of sixty leagues in a diligence, he became silent and burst into tears, fearing that he had lost his newly-acquired faculty.

The cries of animals attracted his attention; he took great pleasure in listening to the bleating of sheep, and could distinguish it from that of the lambs. At first, the barking of a dog annoyed him; but he soon became accustomed to it; as well as to other and more noisy sounds, such as the beating of a drum, and the rumbling of carts.

A few days after the acquirement of the sense of hearing, a great change took place in the appearance and manners of Honoré. His walk became more firm and upright, and the sullen air, peculiar to the deaf and dumb, was changed into a gay and open expression of countenance. As soon as he was made to know that by uttering certain sounds he could make himself understood, he was no longer content with hearing, but endeavoured to learn to speak. The first words which he pronounced were *papa, du pain, tabac, du bois, du feu*; and the vowels *a, o, u*. It was not till a long time afterwards that he became enabled to pronounce words of several syllables, and that

that only by various contortions of the lips, and numberless experiments on his organs of speech. It was then that, proud of the acquisition of what had cost him so much painful effort, he considered himself entitled to rank with those who could hear and speak, and looked with disdain upon his former companions in misfortune. The very day the operation was performed on this boy, his ear became sensible to the noise made by a person walking in the room, to the opening and shutting of the door, the sound produced by crushing paper between the hands, and beating the crown of a hat. During the first month, however, his hearing made but a very slow progress; the vowels and sonorous consonants seemed alone to make any impression on him; and it was only in the course of the second month, that his ear could be taught to distinguish the first syllables given to children to learn. He then succeeded in comprehending entire words, and, at length, phrases more or less complicated. He was a long time before he was able to judge of the direction from whence a sound came. Four months after the operation, Doctor Deleau concealed himself in a closet belonging to the room into which Honoré was about to enter. After the boy had been in the room for some time, the Doctor called him; at first, he looked behind the curtains, the tables, chairs, &c., and did not discover the Doctor till his name had been pronounced four several times. On another occasion, his eyes being bandaged, he was called from an opposite corner of the room, but could not, without great difficulty, point out from whence the voice came. It was remarked that he found it much more difficult to pronounce the letter *i* than the *a* and the *u*, the vowel *i* requiring for its utterance the closing of the glottis. A similar difficulty occurred with regard to certain syllables: those which necessitated only a simple movement of the tongue and lips, such as *ba*, *pa*, *fa*, *ta*, he soon learned to pronounce; but others, such as *ka*, *gna*, *xa*, he only acquired by repeated and violent efforts. When he was made sensible that, by the junction of syllables, words might be formed with which he could communicate his ideas, he redoubled his efforts to acquire a correct pronunciation, which was for him an effort of no little time and labour. For three months after he had first learned to speak, he could not pronounce a compound word without a disagreeable distortion of the lips—he uttered with difficulty the nasal sounds, laid too great a stress upon the gutturals, and drew his breath at each syllable, which he pronounced in a different tone. These blemishes have, however, been effaced by his continued efforts, and he can now repeat one of Lafontaine's Fables in a distinct and flexible voice. If it be recollected, that eight months before

he was entirely deaf and dumb, this conquest must be looked upon as not an unimportant one. A remarkable circumstance observed by Dr. Deleau was, that this boy could repeat, with much greater facility, syllables or words pronounced in his hearing, when he had, at the same time, the words or syllables written on a board before him;—from thence it would appear, that, at that period, his sight communicated, much quicker than his hearing, an impression to the larynx. Something of this even still exists, for he pronounces much better when he reads than when he speaks. According to Dr. Deleau's statement, the result of ten months' education of the boy is as follows:—He hears distinctly all manner of noises, even at a great distance, and can judge accurately of the quarter from whence they come: he is sensible to musical rhythm, and takes great pleasure in listening to vocal and instrumental music, and even endeavours to repeat the airs which more particularly please him: he hears distinctly whatever is said to him, and replies to it with facility. It is true, that in the latter case he finds still some difficulty in conversing with strangers, with the tones of whose voice he is not familiar, or whose utterance may be more rapid than that of the persons with whom he is in the habit of speaking. Whether the subject of the present experiment will ever be enabled to converse as readily as other men, we must leave to the decision of time—whatever the issue may be, the facts we have here detailed evince the necessity of performing the operation at as early a period as possible, in order that the vocal organs may not become, in a manner, paralyzed by long inaction.

REFLECTIONS on the OLD YEAR.

PARTING.

HOWEVER just the observation may be, that thoughtlessness is a distinguishing character of the age, there are readers who are not enemies to reflection; there are times when few men can banish it. The conclusion of a year naturally leads us to a retrospect of our conduct, and in some measure also bends our eye to the future.

It is not necessary that our thoughts should be, on this occasion, entirely filled with melancholy, nor that we should damp the joys of the season by a suspicious dread, lest we never see another. Gratitude and thankfulness ought principally to guide our reflections. As every year adds to our knowledge of the value of worldly things, so from the various dispensations of Providence towards others, we may derive comfort and satisfaction. The ways of men are not in general so des-

sirable, that we should wish for ever to walk in them, and the present state of manners is not such, that we should wish for ever to be connected with it.

Let us reflect, then, how often mercy and tenderness have been exerted towards us in the course of the now expiring year. While some have been arrested in the rapid progress of folly and immorality, we remain behind to take a lesson from their fate: and when we recollect how often we have been guilty of the same errors, in the midst of which they have been cut off, we ought to wonder at the goodness of that Being who has protected us, and demonstrate our gratitude by penitence and amendment—not harden our hearts by an obstinate neglect of so many admonitions. When we indulged the intemperance of our passions, they were not permitted to overcome us; and while we sought danger with all the eagerness of madness and insatiation, an invisible, yet powerful hand, was stretched out to protect us. In the midst of our many follies, in the commission of crimes, and in the giddy hour of intoxication, He was mindful of us, whom we lightly esteemed. While many hundreds around us fell sacrifices to their folly, and their intemperate irregularity; while we smiled on the approach of death, and even were cool and deliberate on its presence in others, we were not doomed to share their fate, but spared to improve the lesson—to think on our danger, and fly from it.

To many, this year has, no doubt, brought acquisition of wealth, of power, or domestic comforts.

Here arises another source of gratitude. What would our proud hearts have done, had we been among the number of those who at the same time were depressed by poverty, by neglect, by unforeseen misfortunes?

While we were of the number who succeeded by our endeavours and progress through life, many have been permitted to fall from opulence to poverty, from health to long and painful disease, from power to contempt, and from integrity to degeneracy. Many, whose reputation was like ours, whose hopes were as sanguine, and whose fears were as few, have fallen before unforeseen temptations, and from living happily have died ignominiously. Where was the difference, between them and us? Let us, then, show our gratitude and humility; nor be presumptuous in our

fancied consequence, and flatter ourselves that there is any integrity independent of the assistance of Him who made us, and made us as we are, helpless without His assistance, all powerful by his blessing.

In the remembrance of the actions of a past year, the folly of a misspent time strikes us in a very forcible degree. How many hours and days have we wasted in pleasures, on which we cannot look back with satisfaction, or in the errors in which we are ashamed? How often have we wasted health, the greatest of human blessings, and abused that time, not one minute of which we can recall? The shortness and uncertainty of our time are subjects which have been so frequently inculcated, and are in themselves so obvious to the senses, that it is not necessary to enter on them in this paper.

Let us, then, without any precipitate and inconsiderate resolutions of amendment, which are most frequently broken before they are completed, let us, I say, gradually wean ourselves from those indulgencies which tend not to satisfaction, and from an attachment to pleasures which never repay us on reflection—for the many days and years of divine forbearance will only serve to aggravate our pain when we come, as we all must, to the serious meditation of solitude or the death-bed. He that weighs the pleasures of the world, and knows their true value, can best enjoy them. The ignorant only are deceived by the specious appearance of human delight. The glare of pomp, the attractions of riches, the splendour of rank, and the reputation of dress, gallantry and manners, are but so many delusions to catch the approbation of the vulgar. But the ornaments that never fade, are those of a well-formed and serious mind. The reputation that never dies, is that of integrity and humanity; and the comforts which cannot be taken from us, are a conscience void of offence, and a confidence in Divine Power and favour. When we take an impartial survey of the world, we find the ordinary comforts of life, such as liberty, free religion and laws, powerfully reconciling us to our situation. But we see these blessings abused in every degree, in all the variety of wretched criminality, by low cunning, by the intenseness of avarice, the prodigality of vice, the deliberate hostility of the infidel, and the neglectful disposition of the general

mass of mankind. We find nothing to attract, nothing to keep our admiration, nothing to bind us down to this world. Our integrity is surrounded by temptations, and our sensibility is wounded by a thousand asperities, which lessen the happiness of those who feel and think. It is natural, therefore, to look forward to a better inheritance, incorruptible because immortal, and unaffected by sin and sorrow.

HINTS ON THE IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN. *(Continued from p. 397.)*

IT is no excuse for the abominable system of impressment to allege its long existence, or that the Navy has flourished under it, and cannot otherwise be supplied. If our Seamen were paid and treated as their hard duty deserves, those who are now reluctantly forced into the service, would offer themselves as volunteers. No sophistry can varnish over a system loaded with injustice and evil—a system by which, should a new war break out to-morrow, or a number of ships of the line be put into active service, the whole line of the Thames, and every port in the three kingdoms, would be swept by ferocious gangs, armed with despotic authority, to set the most common notions of free agency at defiance; and myriads of industrious and hard working men would be ravished from the bosoms of their families, to be crowded in the holds of tenders, or thrust on board king's ships. What must the feelings of a man be (provided he has any thing more than human shape), dragged into the service, perhaps, with a cutlass flourished over his head, perhaps condemned to foreign stations and all their hardship for years—with no hope of liberation except by disability or death. His feelings cannot be very satisfactory when he contrasts the days of freedom on shore with his constrained position in a floating prison—tied, perhaps, to a grating, and mangled by a lacerating scourge, at the caprice of a sea bashaw, for the slightest murmur, or alleged neglect of duty. The records of tyranny in our navy are flagrant and numberless. The uncontrolled power vested in captains of ships should never be lodged in the hands of any individual. Tyranny grows in the mind by habit: the feelings become cruel and hardened by degrees; and a king's ship, in lieu of being a sacred precinct, devoted to the comfort and health of the defenders of their country, is converted into a floating camp whence there is no exit: and

where a petty and almost irresponsible naval despot tasks, tortures and irons, according to the impulses of his caprice. According to the present system, the boatswain's mate is much too often in requisition. Jack, as the seaman is called, may like his grog; but he has no artificial taste for what he in turn designates as "salt eel." Slavery is slavery wherever it exists, and the only difference between naval slavery and Algerine is, that the British seaman is better fed than the Christian captive, and the lash is employed instead of the bastinado. The subject of prize-money is another fertile subject of complaint; and the system of influence in promotion a crying grievance. The younger sons of patricians, mere boys, who have never been out of harbour, have been often made captains; while hosts of officers, who have encountered hardships and perils in every quarter of the globe, are pining in obscurity and poverty. Is this justice? is it policy? Can the Navy be expected to maintain the ascendancy of its character under a system so every way disheartening? Our seamen, it is true, under all these discouragements have always nobly upheld the character of the country. Their native spirit, in the hour of peril, burst through the restraints of adverse circumstances, and maintained the ascendancy of the trident of Britain over the ocean. But had the system been different, the whole materiel of the crews would have been superior: we should not have, as in the last war, to encounter risk and shame with discontented crews—two thirds of them often composed of aliens; above all, we should have been spared the deep humiliation inflicted on the alleged naval invincibility of Britain, in our latter conflicts with the precocious navy of America. It is notorious that numbers of our best seamen are even now in foreign service. In short, no man who feels the value of common comfort and ordinary liberty, and possesses the lowest capacity of choice, will, if he can possibly avoid or evade it, submit to the tyranny of a man-of-war. The subject is of the most vital importance to the well-being of the country; and will, we trust, be brought forward with unrelaxed perseverance before the national legislature, till the evils we have pointed out are remedied and the radical vices of the system removed. In this hope, and in the satisfaction of having done our duty, we now leave the question in more efficient hands.

THE INQUIRER.—No. IV.

IS MAN PERFECTABLE OR NOT?

(Concluded.)

ONE of the most alluring arguments employed by the French philosophers for attracting the enthusiastic, the young, the ardent, and the imaginative votaries of improvement, into the mazes of that general state of moral innovation which they projected, was the doctrine of the Perfectability of Man, or, in other words, the creed, that no bounds were assignable to his terrestrial progress towards perfection. That it seduced the greater number of victims within the fatal periphery of the blood-stained high-place of revolution, and contributed most to the wild fervour and frantic excesses of such devotees as were possessed by the insane demon of French philosophy, can scarcely be doubted by those who recollect that it was suggested by Godwin, and more openly professed by Condorcet and his school, that man, by the increase of moral energy and knowledge, would be able to dispense with his liability to death.

Let us examine this splendid idol of philosophy, and strip it of the gaudy hues and tinsel decorations with which the bigot zeal of its worshippers has clothed its internal worthlessness. The interest of true religion was of course out of the question with these infidel teachers, since the theory of the whole scheme of omnipotent beneficence developing itself in this world strikes at the root of the Christian faith, and at the doctrine of the necessity of future rewards and punishments as a means of remedying the unavoidable injustice which is done in this world.

Let us, therefore, examine the question on its separate merits. The truths established in modern times by the art of printing, and the quick inter-communication of ideas, have certainly been manifold. Feudal slavery has been abolished; commerce set free from ignorant restriction; females restored to their proper grade in the social scale; war disarmed of its terrors; the great axioms of political economy cleared of their superincumbent rubbish; justice established on secure bases; and public opinion armed with safe and salutary powers.

Thus much may be readily admitted. But when it is superadded, that these truths, thus become the unalienable property of the present generation, will inherit the whole earth at some future period, and cause war and oppression, vice and misery, poverty and injustice,

ignorance and folly to disappear—a much greater concession than the foregoing premises will warrant is required. It would be pleasant, certainly, to believe in this fascinating dream of mortal perfection; but it is impossible to overlook the imperfection of the reasoning foundation on which this splendid shrine of illimitable perfectability is attempted to be raised.

A review of the present state of the world, compared with the past, is relied on as one of the most inextinguishable foundations of this magnificent theory; but the facts with which a less enthusiastic survey of the state of the world presents us by no means furnish premises for so sweeping a conclusion. To warrant the doctrine of perfectability, there must be a constant progress going forward on the moral face of the globe, however slow that progress may be. Now the facts are, that this constant progress has scarcely begun in Africa; civilization is stationary in China; it is retrograde and has been retrograde for many years in Persia, India, Egypt, Greece, and Arabia. The illusion of permanent progressibility, amidst the fluctuations of those tides of fortune which have rolled like successive billows over the surface of the earth, each erasing the impression that preceded it, was no doubt encouraged in each of these great nations. Troy thought so; Balbec thought so; Persepolis thought so; Palmyra thought so. So thought the countries of Demosthenes and Leonidas; so thought the “queen of nations,” Rome, “the city of the soul.” But what are they now? Over the greater portion of these ambitious cities and ambitious nations the “line of confusion has been spread and the stones of emptiness;” light has vanished, and ignorance and superstition have crept like reptiles from their dark hiding-places, to take their impure station on the bosom of society. To propound the dogma of perfectability may sound not discordantly within the small circle of European civilization; but to advocate such a thesis amidst the ruins of Thebes or Babylon, of Athens, or of Rome, were to mingle the ridicule of mockery and contradiction with the painful associations which wait upon greatness in decay.

We may admit, however, from a survey of European society, that *there is a progress*; though certainly it cannot be argued that it is constant and unintermitting. It is, moreover, limited, and

its present period cannot be spread over a greater surface of duration than 200 years. From the irruption of the Goths till the middle ages, the human mind was either stationary or retrograde. It may, it is true, be urged, that the irruption was ultimately productive of benefit; that the soil of society, exhausted by the refinements and corruptions of the Roman empire, required to be ploughed deeply by some regenerative convulsion; and to gather fresh energies by lying fallow, and new vitality from the dissolution of its moral vegetation. To this a general assent may be safely given. Beyond a doubt, European society profited in the result, by mingling the elegance and versatility of the South with the profound thought and sterner morality of the North, and by the amalgamation of the sun-bright and genial vivacity of the one, with the dark and majestic melancholy of the other. The human mind was neither dead nor inactive during the long slumber of the feudal ages, and the temporary disappearance of literature, upon the first shock of that mighty collision which introduced the peculiarities of northern legislation among the splendid fragments and glittering *debris* of southern empires, and stamped new impressions and picturesque characteristics of past organization on the disrupted *strata* of the social fabric—was but the subsidence of the sacred flame beneath the load of fuel collected for its more brilliant regeneration.

We may, notwithstanding, admit that there is a *progress* without referring to its rapidity, much less contending for its illimitable character; and we may annex to this admission, that there is no valid fear of retrocession. There is no probability of being visited by a second inundation of northern barbarians; nor is there any dread, if such a visitation were likely, that the great modern discovery of printing, which secures all other discoveries, could be lost.

To say that art is capable of great improvement, when we survey the models which the Greeks alone have left in sculpture, architecture, and poetry; and when we call to mind the wonders related of their music and painting (making fair and reasonable deduction for exaggeration), is an hypothesis not easy to be maintained. In science, the question assumes a different complexion. Improvements of

marked character and striking magnitude have been effected in that department, and other improvements are yet undoubtedly to be expected; but with respect to any great enlargement of our knowledge touching morality and enjoyment, we confess we entertain great doubts; and this leads us to our first main objection to the theory of perfectability—that most men, being differently organized, cannot be expected to agree in any general definition of *happiness* or to concur in any common view of *enjoyment*. We allude to those original physical, local and habitual distinctions between man and man, which, to our view, present insurmountable difficulties in the way of the presumed amelioration. It is notorious that one man constitutionally delights in crowds, another in solitude; that one thinks entirely of glory, or *éclat*, and another of comfort. One places all his enjoyments in the exercise of judgment—another in the excursions of fancy—a third looks to variety for enjoyment—a fourth to sensuality or lucre. While these distinctions, essential to and inherent in the nature of man, exist, no general standard of happiness can be established; and we are likely to be as ignorant and discordant on the subject a thousand years hence as we were a thousand years ago.

There are, besides, secondary qualities (often mistaken for original by the superficial investigator of character), to which Pope has ably alluded: Not actions always shew the man; we find Who does a kindness is not therefore kind; Nor therefore humble he who seeks retreat; Pride guides his steps and bids him shun the great:

Who combats bravely is not therefore brave; He fears a death-bed, like the meanest slave:

Who reasons wisely is not therefore wise; His pride in reasoning—not in acting, lies.

Again, it is affirmed by the perfectibilians that a general illumination of the intellect will be accompanied, or at least followed, by an advance towards moral perfection; in such a manner, as that all men shall be led to do justice to themselves and to each other, from becoming gradually enlightened as to the consequences of actions. But this is assuming far more than observation, inference, or fact will warrant. A great number of actions producing misery are not always performed through ignorance of consequences; such, for example, as hasty marriages, rash commercial speculations,

speculations, gaming transactions, exposure of valuable life for cheap considerations. Some men act wrong from selfishness, some from presumption, some from vanity, enthusiasm, or mere desire of strong excitement; and, generally speaking, are perfectly aware of the risks they run, and the consequences of their actions.

Again, much folly, vice and misery, may be traced to youthful inexperience. No perfectibility as to theory, or amelioration as to fact, will destroy the eternal distinction between the presumption of youth and the caution of old age; and young men will be as ready to despise the experience and reject the counsels of their superiors in maturity, at any given future period as they are at the present time. To this it may be added, that the two greatest sources of misery and contention, private and public, party spirit and warfare, are not likely to be diminished by the diffusion of intellectual power, but the contrary. That such contentions produce talent, sharpen sagacity, elicit judgment, and at once excite and satisfy the craving aspirations of the higher order of intellects, cannot be denied. The most enlightened men of all nations have been the leaders of their battles or the directors of their parties. Here, then, the highest refinement of the mind yields no hopes of any proportionate exaltation of enjoyment, or any co-ordinate diffusion of happiness.

If we turn from the plagues of war and faction to the other glittering curses of life, miscalled enjoyments, which blast the splendid summit of human existence with perpetual barrenness and discomfort, we shall find that the malady is rather augmented than diminished by the accumulation of wealth, knowledge, or refinement. In those high regions of society the great evil does not arise from ignorance, but want of stimulant—not from unsatisfied desire, but *ennui*. The perfectibilians talk magniloquently about knowledge being power, and on this principle look to knowledge for an increase of the means of enjoyment. But what is its real operation on the affluent, the high-born, and the powerful? To destroy, one by one, the pleasing dreams of more ignorant enthusiasm—to displace, one by one, each idol of youthful enchantment—to depreciate the exertions of talent, by weighing its trivial comparative results with the great

stores of invaluable models, ancient and modern, from which refinement selects, and which wealth commands—and to generate a cold, sceptical, depreciating, and ungenerous spirit of fastidiousness and derision, which, like an evil demon, justly revenges on those whom it possesses the pangs of scorn which it is eager to inflict on others.

So much as to the alleged amelioration of man in morals and enjoyments. Even on the score of intellect, we are greatly inclined to underrate the probability of any material progress being made. The perfectibilians build very sanguine hopes on the prospect of the scientific discoveries of one age becoming the elementary studies of another. The hypothetical truths of the present time are to be axioms for our posterity. Propositions now doubtful will, after being established by experimental philosophy, become data for new inferences, graduated steps by which the apex of all moral truth may finally be attained. We doubt greatly the benefit of conveying knowledge in this abstract form, supposing that there be any ground for a belief that it can be so administered; and certainly the astounding multiplication of literary works is an augury, to the contrary. The healthy enjoyments of the chase for knowledge will be superseded, by the conviction that others have already provided the game, and the useful habits of sagacity, patience, courage and alacrity, which emulation engenders, will be exchanged for the slumbering indolence of eastern kings, who survey the efforts of their inferior sportsmen from their palanquins, or have the unresisting game brought within the easy range of their shot. Neither will the results of this projected short-cut to knowledge, by reducing all science to an abstract form, be more advantageous. To skim the surface of knowledge which has been provided by others—to roll at ease over the road which the energy of preceding generations has laboriously paved, is the certain means of creating shallow talents and superficial intellects. Men will learn, instead of reasoning; instead of reflecting they will remember; paltry accuracy will be united to as paltry a fastidiousness, and a sensibility to minute faults will be combined with incapability of great merits.

It is in vain for the perfectibilians to point to the improvements lately made and constantly accumulating in the domestic and mechanical arts. We

are willing to admit a progressibility here, we may admit too, that great improvements will probably be effected in geography, natural history—perhaps in law. But the highest range of improvement in these departments of scientific power which can reasonably be granted, does not of necessity embrace a proportionate expansion of man's reasoning powers. It will not render his perception more acute, his memory more retentive, nor his judgment more infallible. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe, from the retroactive effect of great intellectual refinement, exertion, or expansion—that more acuteness, vigour, and enlargement of the understanding are to be found, when we write, than are likely to be found at any future period, however proximate or remote.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON DIDACTIC POETRY.

ONE of the finest wits of France (says M. Delille, in the preface to his *Man of Retirement*, or French *Georgics*), who has filled conspicuous situations with honour, and whose various writings are characterized with equal elegance and effect, has suggested, in his *Reflections on the State of France*, that M. l'Abbé Delille would have attained the highest degree of reputation, if, instead of translating,* he had applied to original composition, and made choice of more interesting subjects.

Eulogiums (replies M. Delille) should be received with modesty; and criticism, when unjust, refuted with candour. Perhaps my reply to M. de M., while it exonerates me from his censures, may serve to establish certain principles of taste, too much forgotten, or too little known; and to explode a prejudice eminently injurious to our literature.

In the first place, why does M. de M. regard the art of embellishing landscape as an uninteresting subject? As the discussion may have a useful tendency, it would be well to ascend a little higher in this inquiry, and point out to the public, probably to M. de M. himself, the source of this mistake.

It is but too true that, for a long time, our poets have almost exclusively confined themselves to certain privileged classes of composition—such as the Drama, Romance, and the class of

Miscellaneous Effusions: our men of the world, on their part, being little attached to any other species of poetry. And thus, while our neighbours pride themselves in an ample fund of poetry of a higher character, our poverty is extreme in every species, the theatrical excepted, and those of a higher cast. A few epistles by Voltaire, upon moral subjects, but imperfectly vindicate us from this reproach.

This reflection, so disgraceful to our literary character, is still more important in a moral and political point of view. The predominant rage for a poetry light and fugitive could not fail of nourishing in a people, perhaps too justly accused of frivolity, that levity which has still remained conspicuous in the midst of circumstances the most terrible; and hence, in this respect, we have experienced no sort of revolution. We have jested over those atrocities that should have thrilled us with horror; we have substituted ridicule in the place of courage; and this nation, so miserable, yet so obstinately gay, might have exclaimed with Piron, in his *Dramatist*—

“I have had my laugh; behold I am disarmed!”

With respect to our romances and dramatic works, the exclusive devotion to this kind of literature is, perhaps, still more dangerous. They accustom the soul to all those violent sensations, most inimical to a happy predisposition for sentiments of mildness and moderation—the genuine source of every tranquil delight, and equally essential to felicity and virtue. And as, during the prevalence of this habitude—this thirst of vehement impressions and inordinate emotions—an unexpected revolution happened to occur, what less was to be expected, than that every sentiment of moderation should be proscribed? How often have we beheld the public assemblies degenerating into theatrical exhibitions, their discourses into declamations, their galleries into booths, from whence hootings and applause were vociferated, with equal fury, by the contending parties! The very streets themselves had their stages, their representations, and their actors. The same desire of novelty displayed itself in this new species of drama—scene succeeded scene; every day was more violent than the preceding; and the extravagancies of the evening rendered necessary, the crimes of the ensuing morning.

* See Note at the end of this article.

The mind, accustomed to violent impressions, knew not where to stop; and plunged into excesses to escape from ennui.

It were wisdom, therefore, to encourage other species of poesy; and not reject with an unmerited disdain those which, without these meretricious adornments and appeals of passion, seek to embellish with the colourings of imagination the objects of nature and the progress of the arts—the precepts of morality, and the tranquil operations of rural life. Such are the *Georgics* of Virgil: such, with the twofold inferiority of our language, and the talents of the author, the poem of the *Gardens* and the French *Georgics*.

The celebrated character whose opinion I take the liberty of contesting, considers the subject of the former of these defective in interest. Does he mean, by this, that it is not calculated to excite those violent agitations and those deep impressions, that belong to poems of the fore-mentioned class? In this we are agreed. But is this the only species of interest of which the human mind is susceptible? What then!—this charming art—the most tranquil, the most natural, the most virtuous of all—this art which, in another place, I have called “the luxury of agriculture,” which poets themselves have painted as the first pleasure of the first-created man—this sweet and elegant arrangement of the affluence of seasons and the fertility of the earth, which gives charms to virtuous solitude, and dissipates even the satiety of old age—which exhibits the face of nature and all her rustic beauties in the most brilliant colours and under the happiest combinations, and transforms to regions of enchantment the savage and neglected wilderness:—is this an uninteresting subject? Milton, Tasso, Homer, did not think so, when, in their immortal poems, they exhausted upon it all the treasures of their imaginations, and produced those exquisite passages which, as often as they are perused, renew or awaken in the heart a taste for simple and unsophisticated pleasures. Virgil in his *Georgics* has made an old man who cultivated, on the borders of the Galesus, a garden of the humblest kind, the subject of a charming episode, which never fails to delight the unperverted judgment, and the soul susceptible of the genuine beauties of art and nature.

Let us add that the interest awakened by poetry is of two descriptions:

the one resulting from the subject, the other from the manner in which it is treated. It is the latter of these that principally pertains to the species of poems I have submitted to the public. They boast not the intricacies of action to stimulate curiosity, or the excitements of passion to agitate the soul. This interest, therefore, must be supplied by all the graces and delicacies of detail, and the perfection of a style alike distinguished by splendour and simplicity. The justness of idea, the vivacity of colouring, an affluence of imagery, the charm of variety, the art of contrast and arrangement, all the magic of harmony, and a never-failing elegance of thought and expression—must be perpetually employed to engage and enliven the attention of the reader. But to accomplish this requires an organization the most happy, a taste the most exquisite and indefatigable: and therefore it is, that, while Europe may boast of two hundred good tragedies, excellence is so rare in works of this description. The *Georgics*, and the poem of Lucretius, are the only monuments of the didactic poetry of the ancients: and while the tragedies of Ennius and Pacuvius, and even the *Medea* of Ovid, have perished, antiquity has transmitted to us these two poems entire. It seems as though the genius of Rome were still watchful of her glory, in the preservation of these her masterpieces.

Among the moderns, there is little of this description to notice. The two poems on the Seasons (the English and the French), Boileau's *Art of Poetry*, and Pope's admirable *Essay on Man*, are all that maintain a distinguished rank in the estimation of the literati.

NOTE.—Delille was known as a translator of the *Georgics*, and the *Gardens*, whilst yet very young, twenty years before the publication of *L'Homme des Champs*, the translation of the *Æneid*, of Milton, and the poem of the *Three Reigns*; from his poem of the *Gardens* (began in England, whence he returned with unknown treasures) first emanated the taste for those delicious prairies, where the muse delights to dwell. *L'Homme des Champs*, though it has been justly criticized with some severity, produced great sensation in the public mind; the French nation had long listened in vain for the sound of real poetry; and the soft perfume of Delille's versification was inhaled as the long absent natal air would be inhaled by an exile: but the *Æneid* possessed a still more powerful attraction—the soft and flowing eloquence which speaks to the soul, and that sympathy

pathy with the woes of others, which causes our tears to flow at the bare mention of human suffering; in fact, with the exception of men of erudition, who were acquainted with the original, few persons had read Virgil, disfigured as he has been, by translations in prose; and deprived of half his charm; but the French may thank Delille that the *Æneid* has since had many readers. The ladies, whose suffrage has great influence on the success of a book, were doubly anxious for the glory of the poet; who had called them to weep over Hecuba and Priam, Evander and Pallas, Nisus and Euryalus, and over the unhappy Dido, victim of a violent and unfortunate passion. But, however Delille's translation of Virgil may have been admired in the brilliant circles of fashion and *polite* literature at Paris, it certainly wants both the feeling and inspiration of the original; and though a minute examination and comparison with the text of the immortal bard, obliges us to confess, that the work of Delille bears at least the stamp of superior talent, and more equality than is generally awarded to him; and though we must even confess, that he occasionally catches the

genuine fire and animation of his author—still, we must admit that he is far from meriting that applause which the energy of his declamation, as much as the enthusiasm inspired by his verse, contributed to augment. The translation of the *Æneid* has by far the greater reputation, though that of the *Georgics* is decidedly much more faithful to the original classical genius of the poet; but the talents of Delille could not atone for the want of those ornaments with which Pope's translation of the *Iliad* is so replete, but which the *Æneid* could not bear. The classic reader must be surprized to find, particularly in the first, second, fifth and sixth books, of the *Æneid*, that the dramatic effect of Virgil is produced with so much ease and fidelity, that Delille's version might be mistaken for a poem originally written in French;—we do not, however, attempt to say, that the divine text of the original loses nothing in the translation; Delille himself, were he still living, would reject the idea; but, in spite of the defects, we must allow that Delille only was capable of making such a present to France.

DRAMAS OF THE DEAD.

GREAT FOLKS AT HOME.

A TRAGEDY IN ONE ACT.

Scene, the Infernal Regions. Napoleon in deep thought—Satan watching near him.

NAPOLÉON. France! and ye Armies! is it thus, indeed?

Satan. Poor Outcast! he too, from th' aspirer's heav'n
Fell, never more, oh, never more to rise!

Napoleon. Heir of the saddest flower, and loftiest sunbeam!
To-morrow's Cæsar! if degenerate earth
Refuse to arm thy grown right-hand with steel,
Ravish from heav'n the lightning, and avenge me!

Satan. Fraternal Spirit, rest!

Napoleon. The Alps are dust,

And Borodino is not ev'n a name.

Satan. But yesterday still is—at least with thee.

How farest thou, Brother?

Napoleon. Brother?—oh yes, yes!

The twain who highest sate, and lowest fell,
True brothers we. And I, too, sometimes talk
With joys that were.

Satan. What spectre of the past
Hath sadly visited thy restless thoughts,
Making truth hateful, and the wretched feel
He once was bless'd?

Napoleon. Not wretched, if with thee.

But I did dream a hideous hateful dream,
Of fall'n, insulted greatness.—To have been
A King of Kings, and then to fall so low!

Oh! Victory! whose shout alarmeth heav'n!

And thou, th' imperishable, that wilt be

Young, when the time-worn mountains shall have levell'd

The stream-lov'd valley with the fountain'd rock!

Monitory Mac.—*Supp.*

3. T.

Oh, Victory ! Oh, Glory ! if ye can,
Make, if ye can, atonement !—but ye cannot ;
No, ye empoison even the aconite.

Satan. Now will his soul, with baneful industry,
Convert the past to anguish, and extract
A torturing essence from the memory
Of god-like aims, and actions worth ambition.

Napoleon. Marengo ! Austerlitz ! But ye are like
The rest—names, dreams—ye come not, when I call
From my soul's solitude. I knew ye not
When I was happy. Then, the-burning day
Had not yet ris'n, to drink from hope's pure flowers.
The stainless dew, and on the scath'd hill's side
Leave bare Ambition blind in his own beams—
Alone and blind. But 'tis no matter—Night,
Deep night hath fall'n at last. Why was I not
Cast, like a leaf, upon the tide of time,
And, unresisting, borne to that dull sea
Where Envy sleeps ? Selfish Ambition ! thou,
Vulgar alike in all, whate'er their ends,
Art but a yielding to our baser nature.
How dost thou bribe the demi-deity
To ape despotic instinct ! Too, too late,
Glorious American, I envy thee
The grandeur of thy super-human meekness.
Thy country sav'd, thou, her first citizen,
Wast greater than ten Cæsars. Earth, thy name,
Most proud, is Washington.

Satan. What were the thoughts
Which thus could shake whom fate left unsubdued ?

Napoleon. Methought that Stitchrag prick'd me with his needle ;
That Fingerlace, the vile man-milliner,
Assail'd me with his yard-wand ; that one pumpkin
Call'd me ' Poor Boney !'

Satan. See, whom have we here ?
(*Enter Stitchrag and Fingerlace.*)

Napoleon. The very pair !—Oh, Mars !—Trimmings and cabbage

Fingerlace. (To *Stitchrag.*) Seest thou the rustic ? Not a bit of ribbon
About the clod.

Stitchrag. Unfashionable dog !
Look at the scoundrel's breeches ; what a cut !

Napoleon. Lodi ! Immortal Friedland !

Fingerlace. Saint Taxation !

Thrice holy Corn-bill ! Holier Peterloo !

Stitchrag. Now for the genuine doric—hush ! no laughter

Napoleon. Thrones and the shopboard ! Ancient goose and shears !

Can things like these rule nations ! Destiny,

Thy sceptre is a bodkin !

Satan. (To *Fingerlace.*) What art thou ?

Fingerlace. I ? (To *Stitchrag.*) Dost thou hear ? the spooney does not
know me—

Clod ! not know me ? May it please your Majesty,
I'm the man-milliner.

Satan. (To *Stitchrag.*) And what art thou ?

Stitchrag. The tailor ; at your service.

Satan. And what would you
Here ?

Fingerlace. I would serve—

Stitchrag. (*Aside.*)— In the capacity
Of master—

Fingerlace. Your infernal despotship ;
And this your empire. I much like the country ;
And cannot praise enough your good old stock

Of penal fire, which I long to be using,
And will apply to great state purposes.
You have, of course, the necessary number
Of Radicals; if not, I well know how
To raise a crop.

Satan. But art thou qualified
To serve me?

Fingerlace. Qualified! Sir? (To Stitchrag.) Dost thou hear
The spooney?

Satan. When your neighbours stole your beef
And your plum-pudding, what was thy employment?

Fingerlace. Furnishing tinsel.

Satan. When your working paupers
By millions died of want, what then didst thou?

Fingerlace. I measured ribbon.

Satan. But my subjects here
Eat victuals highly season'd. Should we have
A scarcity of pitch, or brimstone-broth,
Would the poor shine of tinsel fill their bellies?

Fingerlace. No; but I'd yerk their guts with Stitchrag's shears.

Napoleon. Happy the land whose tailors are the law.

Satan. (To Fingerlace.) I like thy humour.

Fingerlace. Yes; I'll make you like it.

And, Sire, I will commence my reign.

Satan. Thy reign?

Fingerlace. I hate all radical appendages—
I will commence my reign with an improvement
Wrought on your person. I hate this exposure
Of the Imperial tail. Besides, 'tis not
The fashion to wear tails; I never wore one.

Satan. Thou hatest radicals, and yet thou art one—
A dangerous fire-flinging innovator.

Fingerlace. Let Stitchrag, Sire, make you a pair of breeches,
And I will find the trimming.

Satan. I wear breeches?

Fingerlace. Yes, Sire, you shall.

Satan. I won't.

Fingerlace. You shall.

Satan. I won't.

Fingerlace. Measure him, Stitchrag, and I'll hold him.

Satan. (Knocks Fingerlace down.) There,

Measure your bungler by his own dear rule.

Fingerlace. (Rising.) Out with the clod! he won't wear breeches,
Stitchrag.

Oh, could I die again!

Stitchrag. Die? Would it not

Be quite as well to live, and—

Fingerlace. Clip his tail off?

Stitchrag. Clip? that's a tell-tale word. Say amputate,

As brother Bolus would.

Fingerlace. What! amputate

The sacred tail?

Stitchrag. And live to bless the deed.

Fingerlace. By tweezers, so I will. (To Satan.) Sire, by your leave,
Your fundamental ornament is rather—

I humbly beg to slice your—(He gets behind Satan.)

Satan. You be flogged! (Kicks Fingerlace on the back front.)

Fingerlace. Oh, foul dishonour! oh, indignity!
Hell, thou art lost, like Europe! and, once more,
I'll perish for the public good. A moment,
And this Corinthian column, this great pillar

Of state, shall fall once more. Oh, Atlas, Atlas! (Exit Fingerlace.)

Stitchrag. Wide Peterloo; immortal than some,
Legitimate as any! Not so foreign

As those outlandish loos of royal Nismes,
Where our side had it ! Is thy hero now
No more than Cæsar and Mark Antony,
Those fam'd Dutch tailors, that historians write of?
Troy, and thou, Tadmor ! tailors, too, are mortal.
I'll go, and mourn "the statesman now no more." (Exit *Stitchrag*.)

Napoleon. And couldst thou, Fate, in vile alliance join
Reptiles, like these, with me ? venomous grubs,
That die of their own poison ? Shall such names,
Defiling glory's page, appear with mine ?

Satan. Aye, like fat vermin on a lion's mane,
Astonish'd at their pasture.

Napoleon. Still, oh, Fortune,
Still be thy crown the emblematic goose !
And may the shears spare thy skull-epaulettes !
What I have been is safe, in spite of thee.
Yet oh, imperial throne, I bought thee dear !
The people's love, the bulwark of true hearts,
The fear'd, the dreadless, the invincible,
All vilely thrown away—for what ? A bauble.
Thou, too, poor shadow of a wife and queen !
Thou art, indeed, a shadow to my soul,
Dark and belov'd, that will not pass away,
And stays in vain. Yet, yet I will believe,
That in the boundless universe of God
There yet is hope. Is not our boy with thee !
Widow and wife ? our boy, how beautiful,
"The young Astyanax !" I clasp ye both ;
And is not hope with him ? Oh, can he prove
Unworthy of his Sire, the desolate,
The fate-dethron'd ? "Hail to thee, Man that shalt be !"
I clasp ye in my soul, and am alone.

'Twas ever so. I perish'd as I liv'd—
Alone—unparallel'd in life's extremes !
Thou, too, wast dearly bought : oh, fatal shadow !

Satan. But to the island of the free belongs
Th' unenvied glory of thy death most lone ;
A glory unsurpassable, unequall'd,
Unfading, as the golden characters
Which night reads calmly on her dome engrav'd,
While the unheeded stream of ages' sweeps
Along, untired, for ever and for ever.

Napoleon. That tyrants should the tyrant overthrow,
Is retribution just.

Satan. 'Tis also just
That the magnanimous punisher receive
What he hath earn'd, and wear his honours proudly.

Napoleon. First of plebeians, why did I become
Less than earth's greatest ? I was my own idol ;
And to myself I poorly sacrificed
Fame in the highest. Yet, oh, Freedom ! yet,
If thou art unavenged, the island-tomb,
Untenanted, hears ocean's deathless foam ;
With no inscription for eternity.

Sièyes, intrench'd in gold, smiles safe from scorn,
If thou art unavenged ; Murat's rash plume
Floats on the surge of horror, unappall'd,
And Lannes still. Fall'n Angel, pardon me !
Ev'n thy stern soul, at times, weeps mournful thoughts for tears.*

* The clever Tory is said to be writing the life of Napoleon Buonaparte. He is well qualified to write about two-thirds of such a book ; but the concluding chapters, which he is unqualified to write, would, if properly written, be the most pathetic and instructive in the world.

SUPPLEMENTARY POETRY.

STANZAS TO A LADY.

Freely translated from the Italian of Polidore.

LOVELY maid, whose graces rare,
Mid the throng of beauties, seem
As the rose o'er flow'rets fair,
Or cluster'd stars, the Cynthian beam!
Trust not to thy loveliness,
But to wisdom forward press.

Like unto the lightning ray,
Beauty shines, but soon expires:
Charms of science ne'er decay:
Saturn, who, like wasting fires,
All beneath the moon consumes,
Blights not their perennial blooms.

Cease not, then, thy steps to guide
Up the rough and rocky way
Which ascends Parnassus' side.
Noble recompense have they
Who, on lofty effort bent,
Gain the mountain's steep ascent.

Let the vulgar-plum'd despise
Those who high in ether soar;
List not where heath-cock cries,
Or the bird that skims the shore;
Spread thy wing, and envied be
For towering immortality!

AUSONIA.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

I ONCE did dream 'twere sweet to be
With humble fortune blest;
That I could live alone for thee—
Caressing and caress'd.
That fortune's favour, fortune's frown,
To me alike would prove;
My every wish, thy faith would crown,
My wealth would be thy love.
That for thy sake I'd gladly leave
A higher lot than mine;
Nor for those gilded pleasures grieve
I could not share as thine.
But thou this heart, or not desir'd,
Or shunn'd to own the thought,
By views of worldly interest fir'd,
That could not so be sought.
Then fare thee well! henceforth no sigh
For thee shall heave my breast;
No tear for thee bedew my eye,
Nor passion mar my rest.
Far other prospects now shall claim
The tribute of my thought;
Far other happiness my aim
Than love had ever taught!
The Muse, if she the gift will deign,
Shall now receive my heart;
And Science, to my vanquish'd pain,
Her solace sweet impart.

AUSONIA.

SONNET.

Pleasures lie thickest where no pleasures
seem.

There's not a leaf that falls upon the ground
But holds some joy, of silence or of sound;
Some sprite begotten of a summer-dream.
The very meapest things are made supreme
With innate ecstasy! No grain of sand
But rolls a bright and million-peopled land,
And bath its Eves, and Edens—so I deem.
For Love (though blind) a microscopic eye
Has lent me to behold the hearts of things,
And touch'd mine ear with pow'r; thus,
far or nigh,
Minute or mighty, fixed or fleet with wings,
Delight, from many a nameless covert sly,
Peeps sparkling, and, in tones familiar,
sings.

S. L. B.

STANZAS.*

THE light, that o'er our lovely land
In other—better days was shining,
Extinguish'd by a despot's hand,
Leaves us in joyless gloom repining;
But yet, not every glorious hope resigning,
Even in our darkness and despair
Instinctively we grasp the steel,
Which the cold hearts that mock our care,
And spurn us, may be taught to feel;
For even chains destroy not Freedom's zeal.

We droop not; glory through our gloom
May break; and Freedom once again,
With her own radiance, may illumine
The hearts and hopes of struggling men,
And lead the patriot from his prison den.
Oh! not eternal is the reign
Of kingly might—of priestly wrong:—
The hopes shall yet revive again
That brighten'd erst the bardic song,
And rais'd of happy dreams a glorious
throng.

March 16th, 1825.

J. W. DALBY.

* These Stanzas, as they stand, without title, appear to us a little mystical. To render them intelligible, we must suppose ourselves, or the writer at least, vassal of some of the oppressed states of Italy.

EPIGRAM

ON HARNES'S EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE.

IMMORTAL Shakspeare oft we've found
In calf, and sheep, and roan bound;
But, now to leatherheads resign'd,
Shakspeare in HARNES is confin'd.

P.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa, and on Strictures of the Urethra. 12mo.—The editor (for he assumes no other title) of this compact but elaborate digest, in his sensible and well-written introduction, informs the reader, that as he

“does not publish this work for the purpose of persuading the reader that he is “the marvellous proper man” to apply to for a cure for the complaints herein treated of, he has not prefixed his name to his treatise: the elaborate illustrations of the subject, from the works of others, will sufficiently prove that he has not been seeking to seem scientific himself, but merely to make the reader so.”

At the same time he takes care to render it equally clear, that it is not, on the other hand, his object to render *every man his own surgeon*, for, repeating the old adage, that “the man who is his own doctor, must have a fool for a patient,” he “earnestly advises *even* the student never to undertake to be his own surgeon.”

If he suppresses his own name, however, he affixes to every opinion and extract the names of the authors from whom it is derived; and his authorities are a host. Dr. Astruc, physician to Louis XIV., when he published, in 1755, an elaborate history of the origin, nature, cause and cure of this disease, gave a chronological catalogue, and an analysis of the works of 175 authors who had written on the subject; and we are informed, that “to compose this little book, the editor has been obliged to digest as many volumes as Dr. Astruc did.” Such digests, bringing together in a small compass the whole mass of authorities upon any given topic, professional or scientific, and pointing out, at the same time, where the details by which they are supported may be further consulted, and thereby shortening at once and assuring the road to knowledge, as they are extremely valuable when faithfully exercised, cannot be too much commended. We subjoin one brief extract from the introduction, because, though here applied to the treatment of a particular disease, we believe it to be of very general application. Speaking of the folly of trusting to medical applications alone, without paying proper attention to regimen,

“If these fail,” says the writer, “under any circumstances, they set it down to the impotence of his prescriptions, instead of the effects of their own imprudence in diet and regimen.—‘One glass of wine’—one cup of what lickerish nurses call ‘nice nourishing broth’—has often caused a relapse for several days.—In every part of life, there are *seeming trifles*, which, if neglected, take the most severe revenge, and no seeming trifles are so vindictive as those relating to health.—*Dr. Beddocs.*”

1. *On the Importance of Educating the Infant Children of the Poor; showing how Three Hundred Children, from Eighteen Months to Seven Years of Age, may be managed by one Master and Mistress; containing also an Account of the Spital-fields Infant School.* By SAMUEL WILDERSPIN. 12mo.

2. *A Manual of the System of Instruction pursued at the Infant School, Meadow-street, Bristol. Illustrated by appropriate Engravings.* By D. G. GOYDER. 12mo.—

Though the former of these little volumes was published so long ago as the year 1823, and the latter is a fourth edition, we bring them together, though out of our regular course, on account of the importance of the subject: not that we have space to enter into the discussion, but because we wish to contribute, in some degree, to the excitement of a general attention to the contents of both. If the object of these infant schools were to enforce, at so early an age as the minimum that is stated, an attention to book education, we should be far from giving them our approval; for we are of opinion that children, of any class of society, till they are five or six years old, ought to be principally, if not exclusively, resigned to that mere bodily education which, in rustic scenes, is to be got by sports and gambols on the green; or, in other words, that it is the development of the corporal faculties upon which their future strength, agility and health are to depend, that should be principally in contemplation. But the means of this important part of early education are not in the reach of the humbler classes, in great towns and manufacturing districts; the vices of the street, or the imprisonment of the garret, without security from personal injury and danger in either, are the only alternatives for the children of the industrious poor, or even of the comparatively thriving workmen, or those of the class just above them. Nursery schools, if properly conducted, are, therefore, equally important, in a physical and a moral point of view; and if, in providing for the safety and exercise of children, even of two years old, amusements can be devised that may hereafter turn to account in the progress of instruction, it is an additional recommendation. These objects seem, in some degree, to be obtained by the plans of both the superintendants here before us; and the school-room in both seems, in a great measure, to be supplementary only to the play-ground; and although we are not quite

"quite satisfied with the prospect of a drilled population, yet the introduction of habits of order, if not prematurely carried too far, into the occupation and very sports of childhood, may have a beneficial tendency on future character and exertion. The systems of Mr. Wilderspin and of Mr. Goyder are not essentially different; and the principal point of controversy (for there is controversy) between them, is upon the point of rewards and punishments, both of which Mr. W. appeals to, though to the latter in a very mild and restricted sense; but both, theoretically at least, though with some little practical qualification, Mr. G. rejects. Corporal punishment, however, in its received sense, and even badges of shame that beget nick-names, he utterly discards, as unnecessary in the education of youth. Into this question we cannot go; but advise our readers to refer to the respective authors, and compare their arguments: though perhaps it will be apparent to which side we lean, when we refer the reader to the following quotation from the Manual, p. 109 to 111.

"A child, gifted by nature with a good capacity, will readily take his learning, surmount every task exacted from him, and of course receives the reward. Another child, not gifted with so good a capacity (but equally emulous of obtaining knowledge) will manifest more dulness, and require a longer period of time ere he can attain his tasks: this child, under an imputation of supposed negligence and inattention, will be punished for failings which are beyond his control; this raises a degree of hatred in the mind of the latter, while the feelings of self-love are excited in the former, who imagines himself very superior to all his fellows.

"It is true, monitors are placed over the children; it is also true that they are taught to look up to such monitors with due respect; no badge of superiority is allowed; no crosses at the button-holes, no first and second places, or trials of ability before a public audience, no penny a-week, &c. &c.; for what are all these but so many dangerous stimulants, which tend more to harrow up the passions, to puff up the mind with an undue consequence of its own superiority, and thus to feed its impure self-love."

But this is an argument that should not be judged by mutilated extracts.

We should add, that Mr. G.'s plan is not merely confined to gratuitous schools, but is equally applicable to such as may be established for those children whose parents can afford to pay from three half-pence to sixpence a week for the education of their young children.

Hints to the Young Jamaica Sugar Planter. By ROBERT HILBERT, Jun. Esq., 12mo.—As far as relates to the "outfit and expectations" of "young men leaving England for Jamaica," and what relates to their interests in managing their sugar plantations, so as best to secure to themselves the sweets of the produce, these hints may probably be all very well—though we pretend not to any practical knowledge in these matters. But with respect to the general tenour of the sentiments and

opinions, concerning our "supposed to be afflicted brethren" (whether the mistake of the supposition be in *imagining* that the negroes are our *brethren*, or in the fact of their being *afflicted*), we cannot accord even a problematical approbation:—for, although "Mr. Lawrence may have observed" in his lectures lately printed, that,

"Regarding the negro faculties, the abolitionists have erred in denying a natural inferiority, so clearly evinced by the concurring evidence of anatomical structure and experience;"—

and, although Mr. R. H. may, in his "large opportunities of observing" the specimens of native character, in the flocks of fresh-imported negroes, at "the time when the importation was unrestrained," have "never found any symptoms of strong intellect among the *best educated*" of them—even of those who had enjoyed the advantages of a "Mahometan education!"—nay, although we are not absolutely horrified by his suggestion of distinct races of the human species, and should not quite foam at the mouth, or require a strait-waistcoat, at the bare mention of a black as well as white Adam and Eve,—yet, should we not quite as readily as Mr. H. abandon, or reprobate the idea of introducing civilization into Africa, or of considering the negroes as entitled to a fraternity of rights, liberties, physical and intellectual improvement: because we, in common with many others, whose studies of human nature have not been confined either to cargoes of manacled slaves fresh imported, or gangs of the same *vital ebony* long used to the lash, happen to know that there has been, even among the few blacks in this country, such a person as Ignatius Sancho, a literary correspondent of Shenstone, &c.; and have also known and heard a negro orator, with a clearness and power of logic, and a force of language, that would not have disgraced the whitest-faced senate of Europe—defend the rights and claims of his sable brethren, in a thronged and public assembly in this metropolis:—and because, even if we admitted (which, perhaps, we should) the *general* inferiority of the race in some particulars,—yet, we should not therefore conclude that we have, or ever had, a right to steal and tear them from their native clime, or purchase from those who had stolen and torn them (whether by open violence or secret fraud),—to hold them and their posterity in eternal bonds, under the lash of task-masters;—to compel them to work five or six days in every week for our luxuries, and the other one or two for their own subsistence. To us, the value of any book that countenances any part of this system, or assists in shewing how to render it most profitable to the owners of such *stock*, is not much enhanced by all the directions that can be given about the management of the lash, the hoe, the mill, the boilers, &c.; and the best disposal of the *trash* of the sugar-cane, for the fattening of pigs and negroes.

In justice, however, to Mr. Hibbert, we must observe, that his toleration of slavery does not go the full length of advocating the slave trade; "the abolition of which," says he, "I sincerely consider to be as beneficial to the safety of the West-Indies as to the cause of humanity." But the fact is, that it is *not* abolished—it is only transferred;—nor can be abolished, without the *abolition of slavery*; which, if effected with proper deliberation and precaution, would, we have no doubt, even by Mr. Hibbert and his brother planters, be ultimately found much more effectually "beneficial to the safety of the West-Indies," than the mockery of the half-measure that has been adopted.

Address to His Most Excellent Majesty, and His Royal Highness the Duke of York, &c. &c., concerning the Critical Conditions of the Navy and Army, proving Necessities for timely Remedies; by Parliamentary Investigation; recommended to the Deliberation of Merchants and Ship-Owners, particularly to the New London Dock Companies, Protestant Clergy, Laity, &c.; compiled from Laws of the Land, Official Documents, &c. By JOHN BURRIDGE.—Mr. B., whose projects and pamphlets on improved bricks and improved architecture we have recently recommended to public notice, is now disposed to try his hand on improving armies and navies—commercial matters, docks, ship-owners, and a variety of other commodities. In the short pamphlet which follows this long title-page, he tells the King (what, undoubtedly, that august personage will listen to with equal satisfaction and surprise) that his "Majesty's Ministers are generally adored as saviours and sages;" but then, unfortunately, he subjoins (not quite so satisfactorily), that while the said "ministers appear asleep on beds of roses," neglecting his (Mr. B.'s) "humble voice," he (the said Mr. B.) "cannot congratulate his Majesty, or his countrymen," on the present condition of England's commercial, foreign, or domestic relations;" that the "popular and experimental, but delusive system" of said ministers, "has in a few years produced deplorable and insupportable consequences against Britannia," and that "the system must be changed again, or Britannia will be ruined beyond redemption, by envious and jealous foreign powers:"—that "blunders are striking Britannia's apparent gigantic power into atoms;"—that "danger and death are knocking at the door together;" and "enemies invited to murder Britannia, and sing her funeral dirge! Alas! Alas!" In short, that if said Mr. B.'s "humble voice" is not better attended to, army, navy, constitution, ships, ship-owners, commerce, and we know not how many more of our supposed glorious blessings and advantages, are going pell-mell to the devil in no time at all. As Mr. B.'s pamphlet has, at least, the merit of present-

ing a variety of statistical calculations, our readers may, if they choose, compare these, and the arguments they are intended to support, with such information as other documents may have supplied, and form their own estimate of the validity of Mr. B.'s conclusions. In the mean time, we can no more commend Mr. B.'s taste than his congruity, in subjoining a fulsome *No Popery* address to H. R. H. the Duke of York, on his conscientious speech in favour of the *British Constitution, established according to the Gospel, in 1688.** Mr. B., however, informs us, not very necessarily, that the fulsomeness of the said address is by no means contrary to the custom of worshipping the rising sun. "I have no fulsome panegyric to offer at your Royal Highness's shrine,* contrary to the custom of worshipping the rising sun." No, certainly,—not contrary, but in exact accordance to the custom. But what Mr. B. means by a "constitution established according to the Gospel," we profess ourselves utterly at a loss to conceive: for, in the gospels we are acquainted with, there is not, we believe, one single word about constitutions, or how they should be constructed, or how established! We suspect, therefore, that there must be a mistake here of the press—the wrong insertion of a comma; and that it must be some new gospel, "the gospel in 1688," which Mr. B. has discovered and refers to, by which constitutions in Church and State are dictated; and according to whose divine authority the revolution in 1688 proceeded. But till we have seen the said "gospel of 1688," and satisfied ourselves of its divine authenticity, we must take the liberty of doubting whether political constitutions and gospel revelations have any thing to do with each other; that the proscription of Catholics can be no inherent part of the English constitution; because all that deserves that name (if we trace it not back, indeed, even to the days of Saxon paganism) grew up and was established (however frequently, in those, as in these days, infringed and violated), when no religion but that of Catholicism was known in the land. We should be glad to have pointed out to us the clause in *Magna Charta*, for example (which the Catholic barons obtained for us), which dictates the exclusion of Catholics from the rights of citizenship on account of their religion. As for Mr. B.'s hypochondriacal appeal to H. R. H.'s judgment, "whether arms have been imprudently placed in the hands of Catholics; and to what extent," his invocation to a merciful God to avert the consequences of our having admitted Catholics into the army, and his solemn inquiry, "did Catholics ever fight against Catholics?" we need

* "Shrine" alluding, we suppose, to the bishoprick of Osnaburg.

only answer by another question—What would have been the issue of the field of Waterloo, if all the Catholics of the Allied Army, or even of the British part of it, had gone over to the Catholic enemy?

If we have treated this subject seriously, it is on account of the *subject*, not in compliment to Mr. B.'s twelve-penny pamphlet, the silly trash and flummery of which is fitter matter for a jest-book than for a literary review. Yet Mr. B. requests us to announce—

“That he has another book in the press respecting ‘the royal and commercial navies of England, France, America, &c.,’ to which will be added a *compendium* of various useful discoveries which he has made, in naval and civil architecture, by patent ventilation; also a short process for tanning leather in old tan-yards, without any extra apparatus; and that he intends to complete this work before next session of Parliament.”

But if Mr. B. mends not his pen a little, we should suspect that his “book” will have few readers, in Parliament or out; and upon the whole, we would advise him to stick to his bricks and mortar—to ventilate walls and preserve timbers from dry-rot. Every cobbler to his last.

The Slave Colonies of Great Britain, or a Picture of Negro Slavery, drawn from the Colonies themselves; being an Abstract of the various Papers recently laid before Parliament on that Subject.

“During the session of 1824, a number of papers were moved for in the House of Commons on the subject of colonial slavery. A few of these were presented and printed in the same session; but by far the most important were not produced till the following session, and were not printed, and in the hands of members, till near its close, when it was too late to make any but a very partial use of them. As these papers are very voluminous, it has been judged advisable to form an abstract of them, with a view both to the convenience of Members of Parliament, and to the information of the public at large.”

For the performance of this task, the friends of humanity in particular, and the public in general, have great obligations to the author of this pamphlet, and for the explanatory notes and observations subjoined. To all who are desirous of authentic information of the sufferings the British legislature has, in this respect, to redress, and the temper and conduct of those by whom all redress is opposed, as well as of the colonial authorities, and to those, in particular, who feel a lively interest, or may have any influence, in accelerating the abolition of slavery, we recommend an attentive perusal of the facts and observations thus laid before them.

Moore's Life of Rich. Brinsley Sheridan.—Since our analysis of this work, the Westminster Review has published a statement, respecting the conduct of Sheridan when his party were negotiating for power, which exhibits a striking feature of political treachery, and is worthy, as a cu-

riosity, of a place in our Supplementary Review:—

“The length to which this article has run, compels us to pass over intermediate events, to the last grand epoch in the life of Sheridan—his conduct in the negotiation with Lords Grey and Grenville, in 1811. That Sheridan played false to his political friends on this occasion, certainly appears from the evidence before us; how far, in so doing, he may have been true to the Prince, or rather the instrument of his pleasure, we cannot so readily judge. The Whigs thought that they could have the government of the country on their own terms, and Sheridan took care that the dictatorial spirit which they discovered should not escape the royal eye.* He had no hopes at this period, we conceive, of rising with the Whigs, and therefore recommended himself to the Regent by his zeal in his cause, by his jealous care for the royal dignity; and, at the same time, in so doing, effected the exclusion of his party from power. The worst feature in this intrigue was Sheridan's suppression of an important communication, with which he was charged to the Lords Grey and Grenville.

“The Whigs, who desired complete possession of royalty, stipulated that the Prince's household, formed under a former administration, should go out: this point was ceded by the court; but the concession, notified to Sheridan, did not reach the ears of those whose objection to office would have been removed by the knowledge of it. We cannot give the anecdote more shortly than in Mr. Moore's words:—

“Lord Yarmouth, it is well known, stated in the House of Commons, that he had communicated to Mr. Sheridan the intention of the household to resign, with the view of having that intention conveyed to Lord Grey and Lord Grenville, and thus removing the sole ground upon which these noble lords objected to the acceptance of office. Not only, however, did Sheridan endeavour to dissuade the noble vice-chamberlain from resigning, but, with an unfairness of dealing which admits, I own, of no vindication, he withheld from the two leaders of opposition the intelligence thus meant to be conveyed to them; and, when questioned by Mr. Tierney, as to the rumoured intentions of the household to resign, offered to bet
five

* His graver commentaries in the correspondence of the Whig Lords may be considered as embodied in this jeu d'esprit, the effect of which in a certain quarter, may easily be imagined.

An Address to the Prince, 1811.

“In all humility we crave,
Our Regent may become our slave;
And being so, we trust that he
Will thank us for our loyalty;
Then, if he'll help us to pull down
His father's dignity and crown,
We'll make him in some time to come
The greatest Prince in Christendom.”

five hundred guineas that there was no such step in contemplation."—pp. 674-675.

"From the period of this intrigue to the hour of his death (the miserable circumstances of which we shall pass over as sufficiently well known) nothing went well with Sheridan. His pecuniary difficulties increased as his resources failed him; and the dissolution of 1812 deprived him at once of his political consequence and his parliamentary protection. He made an attempt, indeed, to obtain a seat in the House, and stood for Stafford, and the failure there served materially to hasten his ruin.—After mentioning this circumstance, Mr. Moore states, under the date of 1813, that 'the Prince Regent offered to bring him (Sheridan) into Parliament, but that the thought of returning to that scene of his triumphs and his freedom, with the royal owner's mark, as it were, upon him, was more than he could bear—and he declined the offer.'—p. 682.

"We are willing to ascribe this representation to Mr. Moore's want of information, and to hold him guilty, not of suppressing an important fact, but of the minor offence of failing to search out the truth. The truth then is, that the Prince Regent did not merely offer to bring Sheridan into Parliament, but, about the latter end of 1812, with a view to this object, his Royal Highness conveyed to him, through Lord Moira, four thousand pounds. The money was deposited by his Lordship with Mr. Cocker, the solicitor, who acted as a friend to Mr. Sheridan on this occasion, and a treaty was opened with Mr. Attersol for a seat for Wootton Bassett. The negotiation, indeed, was all but concluded, nothing being wanted but Sheridan's presence on the spot. On three successive evenings Mr. Cocker dined with Sheridan at an hotel in Albemarle-street, a chaise being on each night waiting at the door to convey them down to Wootton Bassett: on each night Sheridan, after his wine, postponed the journey to the next day, and on the fourth day he altogether abandoned the project of purchasing a seat in Parliament, received the four thousand pounds, and applied them, as he was warranted to do by the permission of the donor, to his private uses. This transaction certainly delivers the King from the reproach of never having ministered to the relief of Sheridan—a charge which has been urged against his Majesty in numberless smart satires and lampoons."

English in Italy, 3 Vols. Ditto, in London, 1825.—This is one of the most interesting and well written books of travels which we have seen for a long time past. The total absence of affectation and the slang of virtuosoship, are among its best qualifications, and one that most engages our approbation. Without being insensible to the great specimens of the *maestri* which

abound in Italy, our author, with a laudable determination to think for himself, disdains to admire, solely because others have admired. Among his more serious satires on English follies, and his reprehension of the senseless custom of sending so many invalids to Italy, where their disorder is aggravated by retirement and absence from their friends and assistance, and generally terminates in death, he gives two pleasant instances of the manner in which the practice of *cicisbeism*, which is at once beastly and foolish, and which distinguish Italy from all other countries, is likely to perplex such English as venture upon it. It should seem that none can practise it safely, but such as are "to the manner born." The first story the author tells on this subject, is of a Mrs. Grogam, who, being old and not very pretty, found it difficult to engage a *cavalier serventi*. Accident, at length, did for her what she could not accomplish for herself, in the following way:—

"Foreigners were all appalled by their respect for the punctilious dignity of an Englishwoman, and at the same time repelled by the countenance of the particular lady in question, from daring to aspire to a place, for which, by education, they were fit: and poor Mrs. Grogam would have wandered over Italy unfashionably, but that a certain Count, a real indubitable Count, though truly I cannot call to mind his name, paid Mr. Grogam a morning visit, for the purpose of asking him if he wanted to be taught Italian, to have his shoes blacked, or if any office of the kind was vacant in his household, which he, the Count, would be most willing and ready to undertake. Luckily, however, the Italian noble prefaced his demand by considerable circumlocution, in listening to which, Mrs. Grogam displayed so much affability and graciousness, that the subtle Italian tacked and slackened sail, to observe if something better might not be made of Mrs. Grogam's mansion, than occupying a situation thus altogether menial. The Count played his cards as skilfully as it behoves hungry men to do, and he became soon the chosen friend of the *Casa Grogam*, as he called it in the best pronunciation he could.

"I leave to the imagination of my reader to depict the lady and her attendant, conversing, both in bad French, to the considerable amusement of every English beholder: as to Italians, they wished their countryman joy of his good fortune, and saw nothing whatever extraordinary in the affair."

The reader will be pleased to peruse the following original and piquant narrative of an adventure with Lord Byron.

"There was a young Englishman then at Venice, a very young man, quite beardless, and worshipping in all the ardour of boyhood, the genius of Byron. He had sought the halls of Venice, almost by no other

other account than to behold the poet, a wish that he found it impracticable to gratify. Some of the wicked matrons of Venice, however, took pity on the youth, and engaged to procure for him, not only a sight, but an acquaintance, they hoped, of a very intimate kind with the noble hermit. Some little humoursome vengeance of their own was of course to be gratified at the same time, but the youth consented to any conditions provided he could see the bard. Strange enough, the boy resembled Byron himself excessively, and had the same delicately cut features, approaching to beauty almost feminine. He spoke Italian perfectly, and a very little tuition was sufficient to give his tongue the peculiar softness, idiom, and tone of the Venetian dialect. In less than a fortnight he lisped their 'bastard Latin' to perfection, and his Venetian tongue was reckoned by those best of judges as proof against detection.

"Thus prepared, he was habited as a young Venetian dame: luxuriant curls concealed and adorned his countenance—the modest dress under which foreign dames affect to conceal their charms, which they rarely abound in, was advantageous to the present deceit—and richly attired, our youth was led at midnight to Madame Albrizzi's, as a newly married lady, arrived from the Terra Firma to make her entrée into the world of fashion.

"The poet dropped in at the usual hour, cast his mistrustful glance around, and observing that no stranger was present to be a spy upon his unbended hour, he relaxed his haughtiness into the easy, trifling converse, which the mind accustomed to exertion loves. From fair to fair he wandered, dealing to all a portion of his peculiar, capricious; and often satirical gallantry; till at length a new face, that most rare object in the confined and unvarying circle of Italian high life, struck and fascinated his attention.

"He demanded who she was, and was told a high and handsome sounding title. He approached at once, and entered into conversation with the supposed beauty, who, as may be supposed, spoke as little and as modestly as was consistent with keeping the character assumed. Timidity

in an Italian female was a new attraction. The youth, after a time, finding his tongue sufficiently feminine, which it was not difficult to be, so masculine and powerful are the tones of those southern females, one of whom he represented, took greater confidence, and joined with less reserve in conversation with the poet.

"At length Lord B—— touched on the topic of patriotism, for he was fond of awakening those feelings in the breasts of Venetians; he loved even to indulge in a little reproof and satire, at the expense of the humble and submissive character of the living children of Venice. In rejoinders to a remark of this kind, he was not a little surprised to find his own patriotism called in question, or rather his antipatriotism alluded to. He was even asked—how he, who denied and reviled his country, dared to taunt in others the feeling which necessity enforced in them, but which caprice alone could inspire him with. Had a fly stung him with a wasp's sting, he could not have been more astonished. But he was not without his pleas, his indignant defence, the being driven to which but pleased him the more with his companion. He spoke eloquently, he dropped the mask of gallantry and trifling, and displayed the feeling, passionate being that he was; and the young Englishman enjoyed beyond all that he had anticipated—the sight and conversation of the immortal poet.

"I wished the truth would allow me to have added some piquant conclusion to the story, but such and no more did it tend to. The Venetian dames ardently wished that he should become enamoured of his countryman in disguise, but his lordship, though unable to detect the imposture, was proof against any false charms the disguise could possess; and the youth, satisfied, would not continue the deceit. He wrote the following day, confessing the trick, and begging to be allowed to visit his lordship in his proper character—no answer was returned. The poet was hurt; and the circle of the Albrizzi laughed so much at his expense, that he no longer *affixed*, as the French say, his antipathy to his countrymen in that society."

CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

THE statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, after reciting that it is expedient to amend the laws of bankruptcy, and to simplify the language thereof, and to consolidate the same when so amended and simplified in one act, and to make other provisions respecting bankrupts, repeals the whole of the existing statutes (from the 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. c. 4. to the 5 Geo. IV. c. 98, both inclusive) on the subject. The statute then proceeds to re-enact the substance of the repealed acts, (in most instances in

totidem verbis;) but with many important alterations and several additional regulations and provisions. The alterations and additional regulations and provisions are:

1st. The description of persons liable as traders to the bankrupt laws is enlarged, the statute rendering underwriters, builders, dyers, printers, bleachers, fullers, calenderers, cattle or sheep-salesmen, farmers, graziers, drovers of cattle, receivers-general of the taxes, and victuallers, keepers of

inns, taverns, hotels or coffee-houses, subject to their operation. Sect. 2.

2d. The acts amounting to bankruptcy are increased; for by this statute the remaining abroad—the suffering goods, money, or chattels to be taken in execution—the fraudulent conveyance of real or personal property by a trader when abroad—the fraudulent surrender of copyholds—and the fraudulent gift, delivery, or transfer of goods or chattels, are constituted acts of bankruptcy. Sect. 3.

3d. But the conveyance of a trader's property is not an act of bankruptcy, as it was under the repealed acts, unless a commission issue within six months. Sect. 4.

4th. The lying in prison for the space of one and twenty days, instead of two months as the repealed acts required, is an act of bankruptcy under this statute. Sect. 5.

5th. It is enacted, that if any trader file in the office of the Lord Chancellor's secretary of bankrupts, a declaration in writing, signed by such trader, and attested by an attorney or a solicitor, that he is insolvent or unable to meet his engagements, such declaration when signed and filed by such secretary, and an advertisement thereof inserted in the London Gazette, shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy committed by such trader at the time of filing such declaration; but that no commission shall issue thereupon, unless it be sued out within two calendar months next after the insertion of the advertisement, and unless such advertisement shall have been inserted in the London Gazette within eight days after the filing of the declaration: and no docket shall be struck on such act of bankruptcy before the expiration of four days next after insertion of such advertisement, in case such commission is to be executed in London—or of eight days, in case the commission is to be executed in the country; and the Gazette containing such advertisement is to be received as evidence of such declaration having been made. And although such declaration may have been concerted between the bankrupt and any creditor or other person, it is provided that the commission issuing thereon shall not be invalidated. Sect. 6.

6th. The 15th section of this statute adopting the provisions of the repealed acts; namely, that the petitioning creditor's debt may be founded on a debt payable at a future time, further provides, that such a debt shall be sufficient to enable a creditor to petition or join in petitioning, although no security in writing or otherwise shall have been given for payment of such debt.

7th. If the petitioning creditor's debt be found insufficient to support the commission, the Lord Chancellor may, on the petition of any other creditor or creditors, order the commission to be proceeded in, provided the debt or debts of such other creditors has or have been incurred not anterior to the debt or debts of the petitioning creditor or creditors. Sect. 18.

8th. No commission shall be deemed invalid by reason of any act or acts of bankruptcy committed prior to the inception of the debt or debts of the petitioning creditor or creditors, or any of them, provided there shall have been a sufficient act of bankruptcy subsequent to such debt or debts. Sect. 19.

9th. The Lord Chancellor is empowered to direct an auxiliary commission to issue for proof of debts under £20, and for the examination of witnesses on oath, or for either such purposes; and the commissioners in every such commission issued for the examination of witnesses shall possess the same powers to compel the attendance of, and to examine witnesses, and to enforce both obedience to such examination and the production of books, deeds, papers, writings, and other documents as are possessed by the commissioners, in any original commission, provided that such examinations of witnesses shall be taken down in writing, and shall be annexed to and form part of the original commission. Sect. 20.

10th. The messenger appointed by the commissioners is authorized to break open any house, shop, warehouse, trunk, or chest of bankrupts in Ireland, where any property of the bankrupt is reputed to be, and seize the same, provided the warrant under which he is appointed be verified on oath, by the attorney or solicitor suing out the commission before the mayor, or other chief-magistrate of the place where or near to which the said commission is executed, and verified under the common seal thereof, or the seal of the office of such mayor or other magistrate; and provided also, that such messenger shall, before a justice of peace, residing in the county where such property shall be reputed to be, depose on oath that he is the person named in the warrant. Sect. 28.

11th. In all cases where it shall be sworn to the satisfaction of a magistrate, that there is reason to suspect or believe that property of the bankrupt is concealed in other persons' premises, the messenger may obtain a warrant to search for the same. Sect. 29.

12th. And the execution of such warrants in Scotland is authorized, on the verification of the warrant as aforesaid, and having the same backed or indorsed, with the name of a judge ordinary or justice of the peace in Scotland. Sect. 30.

13th. No action shall be brought against any person acting in obedience to the warrant of the commissioners, for any thing done prior to the choice of assignees, unless demand of the perusal and (if at) copy of such warrant has been made and left at the usual place of abode of such person, by the party intending to bring such action, or his

* These words are not in the act, but are added as necessary to complete the sense and render the purport of the provision intelligible.

agent, in writing, and signed, and unless the same has been refused, or neglected for six days after such demand; and if, after such demand and compliance therewith, any action be brought against the person so acting, without making the petitioning creditor defendant, if living, on production and proof of such warrant at the trial of such action, the defendant shall be entitled to a verdict, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in the commissioners; and if such action be brought against the petitioning creditor and the person so appointed as aforesaid, the person so appointed shall, on proof of such warrant, be entitled to a verdict in like manner; and if the verdict shall be given against the petitioning creditor, the plaintiff shall recover his costs against him, so as to include the costs which he shall be liable to pay to such person so appointed as aforesaid. Sect. 31.

14th. And in any action so brought against the petitioning creditor, either alone or jointly with the person so appointed by the commissioners, for any thing done in obedience to their warrant, proof in such action that the defendant is a petitioning creditor will render him liable in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the act complained of in such action had been done or committed by himself alone. Sect. 32.

15th. Where any person committed by the commissioners for refusing to answer, or for not fully answering any question put to him by them, shall bring a habeas corpus or order to be discharged from such commitment, and there shall appear, on the return of such habeas any insufficiency in the form of the warrant of commitment, the statute provides, that the court, or judge before whom the person so committed is brought, shall, on the party's request so to do, in case the whole of his examination shall not have been stated in the warrant of commitment, inspect and consider the whole of his examination, whereof the question in dispute was a part; and if it shall appear from the whole examination that the answer or answers of the party committed is or are satisfactory, such court or judge is empowered to order him to be discharged. Sect. 39. And by the fortieth section a similar provision is made in the case of actions brought by bankrupts or other persons for false imprisonment.

16th. No writ is to be sued out against, nor copy of any process served on any commissioner, for any thing done by him as commissioner, unless notice in writing of such intended writ or process shall have been delivered to him, or left at his usual place of abode by the attorney or agent of the party, at least one calendar month before the suing out or serving the same; and such notice must set forth the cause of action, and on its back must be indorsed the name and place of abode of the attorney or agent. Sect. 41. And by the forty-second section, the plaintiff in such action cannot

obtain a verdict unless he prove such notice was given, and he shall not be permitted to give evidence of any cause of action, except such as is contained in the notice. And it is provided by the forty-third section, that every such commissioner may, at any time within one calendar month after such notice, tender amends to the party complaining, or his attorney or agent, and plead such tender in bar; and this section further provides that if no amends or insufficient amends have been tendered, the defendant may, by leave of the court, at any time before issue joined, pay into court such amends as he shall think fit.

17th. The commissioners may order the wages or salary of servants or clerks of a bankrupt to be paid to the extent of six months, and the servant or clerk may prove under the commission for all excess of wages or salary above six months. Sect. 48.

18th. In all cases of apprenticeship, the issuing of a commission of bankruptcy against the master of the apprentice amounts to a discharge of the indenture; and the commissioners are empowered to order a part of the apprentice-fee to be returned to the apprentice, proportioned to the amount of the sum paid on behalf of the apprentice to the bankrupt, and to the time during which the apprentice has resided with the bankrupt previous to the issuing of the commission. Sect. 49.

19th. Sureties for payment of annuities granted by any bankrupt are prohibited to sue any person who may be collateral security for the payment of such annuity, until such annuitant shall have proved under the commission for the value of such annuity, and for the payment thereof; and if such surety after such proof pay the amount so proved, he is discharged from all claims in respect of such annuity; and if such surety shall not (before any payment of the annuity subsequent to the bankruptcy becoming due) pay the sum so proved, he may be sued* for the accruing payments of such annuity, until such annuitant shall have paid or satisfied the amount so proved, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the time of notice of such proof, and of the amount thereof being given to such surety; and after such payment or satisfaction such surety shall stand in the place of such annuitant in respect of such proof, to the amount so paid or satisfied by such surety; and the certificate of the bankrupt shall be a discharge to him from all claims of such annuitant, or of such surety in respect of such annuity, provided that the surety shall be entitled to credit in account with the annuitant for any dividends received by the annuitant, under the commission, before the surety shall have fully paid, or satisfied the account so proved as aforesaid. Sect. 55.

20th. Debts payable on a contingency which shall not have happened at the time of the issuing

* This word is said in the act, and is one among the many verbal inaccuracies which pervade its provisions.

issuing of the commission, may be valued by the commissioners, and dividends received on the amount so ascertained and proved; or if such value shall not be ascertained before the happening of the contingency, then proof may be admitted after the happening of the contingency, and dividends received with the other creditors, not disturbing any former dividends; provided, when such debts were contracted, the person to whom they are due had not notice of any act of bankruptcy by the bankrupt committed. Sect. 56.

21st. In all future commissions, interest on promissory notes and bills of exchange over-due at the issuing of the commission, is provable at the same rate as is allowed by the Court of King's Bench in actions on such bills and notes. Sect. 57.

22d. Costs, although not taxed at the time of the bankruptcy, obtained in any action at law or suit in equity, are provable under the commission. Sect. 58.

23d. Whenever it shall appear to the assignees or to two or more creditors, who have each proved debts to the amount of £20 or upwards, that any debt proved is not justly due, either in whole or in part, such assignee or creditors may represent the same to the commissioners, who are to summon before them and examine on oath the person making such proof, together with any person whose evidence appears to them to be material, either in support of or in opposition to the debt; and if the commissioners on the evidence given on both sides, or (if the person proving the debt shall not attend to be examined, having been first duly summoned, or notice having been left at his last place of abode) on the evidence adduced by the assignees, or creditors as aforesaid, shall be of opinion that such debt is not due either wholly or in part, they may expunge the same either wholly or in part from the proceedings, provided that the assignees or creditors requiring such investigation shall, before it is instituted, sign an undertaking to be filed with the proceedings, to pay such costs as the commissioners shall adjudge to the creditor who has proved such debt as aforesaid, such costs to be recovered by petition; provided also, that such assignees or creditors may apply in the first instance by petition to the Lord Chancellor, or that either party may petition against the determination of the commissioners. Sect. 60.

24th. Joint creditors are entitled to prove under separate commissions for the purpose of voting in the choice of assignees, or of assenting to or dissenting from the certificate, or for either of such purposes; but they shall not receive any dividend out of the separate estate until all the separate creditors have received the full amount of their respective debts unless such joint creditor be a petitioning creditor in a commission against one member of a firm. Sect. 62.

25th. Actions at law or suits in equity

are not abated by the death or removal of assignees; but the court in which the action or suit is depending may, on the suggestion of such death or removal and new choice, allow the name of the surviving or new assignee or assignees to be substituted in the place of the former; and such action or suit shall be prosecuted in the name or names of the said surviving or new assignee or assignees in the same manner as if he or they had originally commenced the same. Sect. 67.

26th. Distress for rent made and levied after an act of bankruptcy on the goods or effects of a bankrupt (whether before or after the issuing of the commission) is not to be available for more than one year's rent, accrued prior to the date of the commission; but the overplus or residue which may be due, and for which the distress is not available, may be proved under the commission. Sect. 74.

27th. If a bankrupt have entered into an agreement for the purchase of an estate or interest in land, the vendor may, on petition to the Lord Chancellor, compel the assignees to elect whether they will abide by or decline the agreement. Sect. 76.

28th. The Lord Chancellor may, on the petition of the assignees, or of any purchaser from them, order the bankrupt to join in the conveyance of his estate, or any part thereof, unless an action should be pending by the bankrupt to try the validity of the commission; and if he shall not execute such conveyance of such estate within the time directed by the order, the bankrupt and all persons claiming under him shall be estopped from objecting to the validity of such conveyance; and all estate, right, or title which the bankrupt had therein, is effectually barred by such order, as if the conveyance had been executed by him. Sect. 78.

29th. All payments really and *bona fide* made by and to a bankrupt, before the date and issuing of the commission are valid, notwithstanding any prior act of bankruptcy, provided the payment by the bankrupt be not a fraudulent preference of the creditor, and provided that the person so dealing with the bankrupt had not, at the time of the payment by or to the bankrupt, notice of any act of bankruptcy by him committed. Sect. 82. And the eighty-third section points out what shall be constructive notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, namely, the issuing of a commission (if an act of bankruptcy had been actually committed before the issuing of the commission), if the adjudication of the person or persons against whom such commission has issued shall have been notified in the London Gazette, and the person to be affected by such notice may reasonably be presumed to have seen the same. But it is provided, by the eighty-sixth section, that no purchase from any bankrupt *bona fide* and for valuable consideration shall be impeached, by reason that the purchaser at the

the time of purchase had notice of an act of bankruptcy committed by the bankrupt, unless the commission shall have been sued out within twelve calendar months after the act of bankruptcy. And the eighty-seventh section further provides, that no title to any real or personal property sold under any commission or order in bankruptcy shall be impeached, in respect of any defect in suing out the commission, or in any of the proceedings under the same, unless the bankrupt have commenced proceedings to supersede the commission within twelve calendar months from the issuing thereof.

30th. Meetings of creditors for the purpose of taking into consideration the composition of debts, or the submission of disputes to arbitration, or the commencement of suits in equity, are to be attended by one-third in value of such creditors, and in default of such attendance, the assignees are empowered, with the consent of the commissioners testified in writing, to do any of such matters. Sect. 88.

31st. In actions by or against assignees, commissioners, or other persons acting under the commission, no proof is requisite at the trial of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the trading, or act or acts of bankruptcy, unless, before issue joined, notice be given in writing that those matters are to be disputed. Sect. 90.

32nd. The depositions taken before the commissioners of the petitioning creditor's debts, and of the trading, and act or acts of bankruptcy, are conclusive evidence in actions or suits by assignees for any debt or demand for which the bankrupt might have sued, unless the bankrupt, within two months (or, if he be not in the realm, within twelve months) after the adjudication, give notice of his intention to dispute the commission, and that he has proceeded therein with due diligence. Sect. 92.

33d. If the assignees commence any action or suit for any money due to the bankrupt before the time allowed him as aforesaid to dispute the commission shall have elapsed, the defendant in such action or suit is entitled, after notice given to the assignees to pay the same, or any part thereof, into the court in which the action or suit is brought, and all proceedings shall be stayed; and when the time aforesaid shall have elapsed, the money paid to the assignees out of the court. Sect. 93. And should the commission be superseded, all persons from whom the assignees shall have recovered any real or personal estate, either by judgment or by decree, are discharged from all claims or demands which might hereafter be made in respect of the same by the bankrupt or any person claiming under him; and all persons who shall, without action or suit, *bonâ fide*, deliver up possession of any real or personal estate to the assignees, or pay any debt claimed by them, are discharged in like manner, provided no notice to try the validity of the

commission have been given and been proceeded in, within the time and in the manner aforesaid. Sect. 94.

34th. No commission, adjudication, conveyance, or certificate is to be received in evidence, unless entered of record. Sect. 96. And by the ninety-eighth section, commissions, deeds, and other instruments relating to the estates and effects of bankrupts are exempt from stamp-duty, as are also all sales of the real or personal estate from auction-duty.

35th. The commissioners may at all times summon the assignees before them, and require them to produce all books, papers, deeds, writings, and other documents relating to the bankruptcy in their possession; and if when so summoned they do not attend at the time appointed (having no lawful impediment allowed by the commissioners), the commissioners may cause them to be brought before them, and on their refusing to produce such books, &c., they may commit them to prison, there to remain without bail, until they submit themselves to the commissioners. Sect. 101.

36th. The commissioners shall, at the meeting appointed for the last examination of the bankrupt, appoint a public meeting, not sooner than four calendar months from the issuing of the commission, nor later than six calendar months from the bankrupt's last examination, to audit the accounts of the assignees; of which meeting and the purport thereof, they are to give twenty-one days' notice in the London Gazette. Sect. 106.

37th. Any assignee having, either in his own hands or at any bankers, or otherwise subject to his order or disposition, or to his knowledge, in the hands of, or in the order and disposition of himself and any co-assignee or co-assignees, or of any or either of them, any unclaimed dividend or dividends amounting to £50, and shall not within six months after this act has taken effect, or two calendar months after the expiration of one year after the declaration and order of payment of such dividend or dividends made by the commissioners, either pay to the creditors or cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the office of the Lord Chancellor's secretary of bankrupts, containing a full and true account of the names of the creditors to whom such unclaimed dividend is due, and of the amount of such dividend (such account being signed by the assignee or assignees rendering the same, and attested by the solicitor to the commission, or the solicitor of the assignee), such assignee or assignees shall be charged, in account with the estate of the bankrupt, five per cent. interest on such unclaimed dividend, for the time he or they shall retain the same from the time that the certificate is hereby directed to be filed; and also such further sum as the commissioners shall think fit, not exceeding in the whole £20 per cent. per annum; and the Lord Chancellor or the commissioners may order

order the investment of any unclaimed dividends in the public funds, or in any government security, for or on account of the creditors entitled, and subject to such order as the Lord Chancellor may think fit to make respecting the same; who, if he shall think fit, may, after the same shall have remained unclaimed for three years from the declaration of such dividends by the commissioners, order the same to be divided amongst and paid to the other creditors; and the proof of the creditors to whom such dividends were allotted shall be considered as void as to the same, but renewable as to any future dividends, to place them *pari passu* with the other creditors, but not to disturb any dividends which shall have been previously made. Sect. 110.

38th. The commissioners may, before the choice of assignees, and after such choice, the assignees may, with the approbation of the commissioners testified in writing under their hands from time to time, make such allowance to the bankrupt out of his estate, until he shall have passed his last examination, as shall be necessary for the support of himself and family. Sect. 114.

39th. The commissioners may adjourn the time for the last examination of the bankrupt, or any enlargement or adjournment thereof *sine die*, and he shall be free from arrest or imprisonment for such time, not exceeding three calendar months, as they shall by indorsement on the summons appoint. Sect. 118.

39th. Certificates are to be signed by four-fifths in number and value of the creditors who shall have proved debts to the amount of £20 or upwards; or, after six calendar months from the last examination of the bankrupt, then either by three-fifths in number and value, or by nine-tenths in number; and no certificate shall be a discharge, unless the commissioners shall, in writing under their hands and seals, certify to the Lord Chancellor that the bankrupt has made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed to the provisions of this act, and that there does not appear any reason to doubt the truth or fulness of such discovery, and also that the creditors have signed in the prescribed manner; and unless the bankrupt make oath in writing that such certificate and consent were obtained without fraud, and unless the certificate shall after such oath be allowed by the Lord Chancellor, against which allowance any of the creditors may be heard before the Chancellor. Sect. 122.

40th. No bankrupt, after the allowance of his certificate under any present or future commission, shall be liable to pay or satisfy any debt, claim, or demand, or any part thereof, from which he shall have been discharged by virtue of his certificate, on any promise, contract, or agreement made or to be made after the suing out of the commission, unless such promise, &c. be made in writing, signed by him or by some

person lawfully authorized by him. Sect. 131.

41st. The assignees are, on request made to them by the bankrupt, to declare to him how they have disposed of his real and personal estate, and pay the surplus (if any) to him, his executors, administrators, or assigns; and the bankrupt is, after the creditors who have proved under the commission been paid with lawful interest, entitled to recover the remainder of the debts due to him. Sect. 132.

42d. If at any meeting of creditors after the last examination of the bankrupt (whereof and of the purport of which twenty-one days' notice shall be given in the London Gazette), the bankrupt or his friends shall make an offer of composition, or security for such composition, which nine-tenths in number and value of the creditors assembled at such meeting shall agree to accept, another meeting, for the purpose of deciding on such offer, shall be appointed, whereof notice as aforesaid shall be given; and if at such second meeting nine-tenths in number and value of the creditors then present shall also agree to accept such offer, the Lord Chancellor shall and may, on such acceptance being testified by them in writing, supersede the commission. Sect. 133.

And in deciding on such offer, any creditor whose debt is below £20, shall not be reckoned in number, but the debt due to such creditor shall be computed in value; and any creditor to the amount of £50 and upwards, residing out of England, shall be personally served with a copy of the notice of the meeting to decide on such offer, and of the purpose for which the same is called, so long before such meeting as that he may have time to vote thereat; and such creditor shall be entitled to vote by letter of attorney executed and attested in the same manner as is required for such creditor's voting in the choice of assignees; and if any creditor shall agree to accept any gratuity or higher composition for assenting to such offer, he forfeits the debt due to him, together with such gratuity or composition; and the bankrupt shall, if required thereto, make oath before the commissioners that there has been no such transaction between him or any other person, with his privy, and any of the creditors, and that he has not used any undue means or influence with any of them to attain such assent. Sect. 134.

And the one hundred and thirty-fifth section enacts that this act shall be construed beneficially for creditors, and that nothing herein contained shall alter the present practice of bankruptcy, except where any such alteration is expressly declared; and that it shall extend to aliens, denizens, and women, both to make them subject thereto, and to entitle them to all the benefits given thereby; and all subsisting commissions are declared valid; but the act is not to extend to Ireland or Scotland, except where the same are expressly mentioned.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACT RELATING TO THE NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THese important and indispensable instruments of social intercourse have been regulated and re-modelled by two recent statutes, the 5th Geo. IV. chap. 74, and the 6th Geo. IV. chap. 12. The first mentioned of these acts (which may be justly hailed as no mean specimen of legislative wisdom and scientific acumen, and not an inconclusive evidence of the enlightened and liberal policy of the present age), after setting forth in the preamble, "That it is necessary for the security of commerce, and the good of the community, that weights and measures should be just and uniform; and that notwithstanding it is provided by the Great Charter that there should be but one weight and one measure throughout the realm, and by the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, that the same weights should be used throughout Great Britain as were then established in England, yet different weights and measures, some larger and some less, are still in use in various places throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the true measure of the present standards is not verily known, which is the cause of great confusion and manifest frauds," and that a prevention and remedy of these evils should be devised for the future, proceeds to accomplish this desirable purpose, by enacting an equalization in the proportions, and a conformity, in the respective weights and measures of the empire; and these objects it promotes by adopting more certain and correct standards than those which had hitherto been in use. This act was to have been put in force on the 2d of May, 1825, but by the last mentioned statute (6th Geo. IV. chap. 12), its operation was deferred till the 1st of January, 1826, and a singular oversight (which we shall presently notice) in its provisions remedied.

The grand provisions of the first mentioned of these beneficial statutes, immediately applicable to the intercourse of society, may be briefly stated as follow:—It enacts the length of the *standard yard*, the weight of the *standard pound*, and the capacities of the *standard gallon* and of the *standard bushel*. The first of these objects is provided for in the first and second clauses of the act; the second in the fourth and fifth clauses; the third in the sixth clause; and the fourth in the seventh clause. The act then proceeds to state the description of goods to be measured by heaped measure, and such as are to be measured by stricken measure. This is the purport of the ninth clause. And the fifteenth clause enacts, that all contracts and dealings, by weight or measure, shall be made according to the new standards, unless a special agreement shall be made to the contrary. These are the leading distinctions; but all its specific

and detailed provisions are so intimately blended with the welfare and interests of the community at large, that a minute enumeration of its enactments is imperiously necessary.

The first clause of the act relates to *measures*, and enacts that the straight line or distance between the centres of the two points in the gold studs in the straight brass rod in the custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, whereon the words and figures "*standard yard, 1760*," are engraved, shall be denominated and is to be the genuine *Imperial Standard Yard*, and shall be the unit or only standard from which all other measures of extension whatever, whether lineal, superficial, or solid shall be derived, computed, and ascertained; and that all measures of length shall be taken in parts or multiples of the same; and that one-third part of the said standard yard shall be a foot, and the twelfth part of such foot shall be an inch; and that the pole or perch in length shall contain $5\frac{1}{2}$ such yards, the furlong 220 such yards, and the mile 1760 such yards.

The second clause directs all superficial measure to be computed and ascertained by the said standard yard, or by certain parts, multiples, or proportions thereof; and that the rood of land shall contain 1,210 such square yards, and the acre 4,840, being 160 square perches, poles, or rods.

And in order to counteract or provide against any possible inaccuracy from the contraction or expansion consequent from change of temperature of the brass rod on which the standard yard is marked, the first clause of the act directs that it shall be only deemed a standard when the rod is at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The third clause makes provision, in case the standard yard should be lost, destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, for testing its accuracy by some invariable natural standard. The invariable natural standard to which reference is to be had for this purpose is directed to be a pendulum, vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea, the length of which, when compared with that of the standard yard, was ascertained by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of weights and measures, to be in the proportion of 39 inches 1393 decimal parts to 36 inches. It is therefore provided, that if the standard should ever be lost, or in any manner destroyed, defaced, or otherwise injured, a new one shall be made under the directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, according to the above stated relative proportions of the pendulum and the standard.

The fourth clause relates to *weights*, and declares the standard brass weight of one pound troy, made in 1758, and now in the

custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, to be the genuine standard measure of weight, and shall be denominated the *Imperial Standard Troy Pound*, and the unit or only standard measure of weight, from which all other weights shall be derived, computed, and ascertained; and 1-12th part of the said troy pound shall be an ounce, 1-20th part of such ounce a penny-weight, and 1-24th part of such penny-weight, a grain; so that 5,760 such grains shall be a troy pound, and 7,000 a pound avoirdupoise; and 1-16th part of such pound avoirdupoise shall be an ounce, and 1-16th of such ounce a dram.

In case the imperial standard troy pound should be lost, defaced, destroyed, or otherwise injured, the fifth clause provides for the recovery of its identity, which it accomplishes by a similar provision as the third clause in the case of the imperial standard measure, namely, by its assimilation to some invariable natural standard. The invariable natural standard to which recourse is to be had for the purpose of preparing the new standard with certainty and accuracy, is as follows: The commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject, having ascertained that a cubic inch of distilled water weighed in air by brass weights, at a temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches, is equal to 252 grains and 458 decimal parts troy; therefore, in the event of the standard-pound being lost or impaired, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are empowered to give directions for having a new one made from proportions obtained from the above standard and the troy pound.

The sixth clause relates to *measures of capacity*, and declares that the standard measure of capacity for liquid and dry goods, not measured by heaped measure, shall be the gallon made of brass, and containing 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water, weighed in air with similar attention to scientific nicety as is directed in the recovery of the troy pound by the preceding clause, namely, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches; and that such brass measure shall be the *Imperial Standard Gallon*, and the unit and only standard measure of capacity, from which all other measures of capacity to be used, for wine, beer, ale, spirits, and all sorts of liquids, and dry goods not measured by heaped measure, shall be derived, computed, and ascertained; and that all measures shall be taken in parts or multiples, or certain proportions of the said imperial standard; and that the quart shall be a fourth part of such standard gallon, and the pint 1-8th part; and that two such gallons shall be a peck, eight gallons a bushel; and eight bushels a quarter, of corn or other dry goods not measured by heaped measure.

The seventh clause directs the standard measure of capacity for coals, culm, lime,

fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods or things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be the aforesaid bushel, containing 80 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water, as aforesaid, the same being made round with a plain and even bottom, and being 19½ inches from outside to outside; and in making use of such bushel measure, the eighth clause provides, that all coals, and other goods and things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be duly heaped up in such bushel in the form of a cone; such cone to be of the height of six inches; and the outside of the bushel to be the extremity of its base. But though this clause of the act fixes and determines the figure of the standard bushel measure, yet by a strange oversight in the devisers and framers of the statute, no provision was made for the formation or figure of measures made of its parts, multiples, or proportions—an oversight that would have been productive of incalculable loss to the public, as the forms of measures used for heaped goods determine the area upon which the cone is to be raised, and consequently the quantity contained therein; but fortunately this oversight is remedied by the second clause of the statute 6th Geo. IV. c. 12, which directs, that all measures for heaped goods shall be made cylindrical, and that the diameter shall be at the least double the depth thereof, and the cone raised to a height equal to three-fourths of the depth, the outside of the measure being the extremity or base of the cone.

The eighth clause of the 6th Geo. IV. c. 74, enacts, that three standard bushels shall be a sack, and twelve sacks a chaldron.

The ninth clause allows all goods usually sold by measure, whether heaped or unheaped, to be also sold by weight, at the option of the parties, but prohibits the selling by heaped measure goods which are now sold by unheaped, and *vice versa*, or to be more explicit, this clause enacts, that all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings, for any coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and all other goods and things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be either according to the said standard of weight, or the said standard for heaped measure; but that all contracts, &c., and dealings for any other goods, wares, or merchandise, or other thing done or agreed for by weight or measure, shall be made and had according to the said standard of weight, or to the said gallon, or the parts, multiples, or proportions thereof; and in using the same the measures shall not be heaped, but stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end. And the tenth clause provides, that nothing herein contained shall authorise the selling of any goods in Ireland by heaped measure, which, by any law there in force, are required to be sold by weight only.

The eleventh clause orders copies and models of the respective standards, and of their

their respective divisions and multiples, to be made and verified under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury, and deposited in the office of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer at Westminster, and sent to the Lord Mayor of London, and the chief magistrate of Edinburgh and of Dublin, and of such other cities and places in the British dominions, or elsewhere, as the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, may from time to time direct.

The twelfth clause renders it imperative on the magistrates of the respective counties of the United Kingdom, and of every town or place being a county of itself, to provide a verified model or copy of each of the aforesaid standards, and of each of their respective divisions and multiples, for the use of their respective counties; and by the thirteenth clause the expense of providing the same is to be defrayed out of the respective county rates. A subsequent part of the twelfth clause further directs, that such verified copies shall be deposited by the respective magistrates with proper persons, for custody and inspection, and that the same shall be produced by such keepers, on reasonable notice in writing, by any person requiring the same, and paying the reasonable charges for such production.

The fourteenth clause directs, that in all cases of dispute respecting the correctness of any measure of capacity, arising in any place where recourse cannot be conveniently had to any of the verified copies or models of the standard measures of capacity, the truth of any given measure shall be ascertained and determined by the magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the dispute arises, by filling the disputed measure with pure or rain water, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and if it holds 10 lbs. avoirdupois weight of such water, it is to be deemed a correct measure; the standard gallon ascertained by this act being, as before stated, equal in bulk 277 cubic inches and 274 decimal parts. Consequently the correctness of the proportions of the divisions or multiples of the gallons is readily ascertained by the same rule.

The fifteenth clause, which is among the most important provisions of the statute, enacts, that all contracts, bargains, sales, and dealings for any work to be done, or for any goods, wares, merchandise, or other thing to be sold, delivered, done, or agreed for by weight or measure, where no special agreement shall be made to the contrary, shall be deemed to be made according to the standard weights and measures ascertained by this act; and in all cases where any special agreement shall be made with reference to any weight or measure established by local custom, the proportion which such local weight or measure shall bear to any of the said standard weights or measures shall be expressed and specified

in such agreement, or otherwise such agreement shall be null and void.

The sixteenth allows the use of the weights and measures which were in existence prior to the operation of this act, provided they are marked or painted with the ratio or proportion which they bear to the new standards; but the clause expressly prohibits the manufacture of any new weights or measures after the period of the act's coming into operation, except in conformity to the standard weights and measures established by this act.

The seventeenth clause relates to the adjusting of rents or tolls payable in England or Ireland, in grain, malt, or in any other commodity or thing, according to the new weights and measures, and directs the same to be determined by inquisitions taken at the quarter sessions; and that such inquisitions, when taken, shall be transmitted into the Courts of Exchequer at Westminster and Dublin respectively, there to be enrolled, and that the amount so to be ascertained shall be the rule of payment in all time coming; and that the expense of the inquisition shall be defrayed out of the county rate. The eighteenth clause directs that the adjustment of all stipends, feu-duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatever, payable in grain, malt, or meal, in Scotland, shall be determined by inquisition as aforesaid, taken by the Sheriff-depute or Sheriff-substitute, and transmitted in like manner, and for the like purpose, to the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh. And the nineteenth clause directs, that as soon as convenient after the enrolment of such inquisitions, accurate tables shall be prepared and published under the authority of the Commissioners of the Treasury, adjusting the proportions between the old and the new-weights and measures, with such other conversions of weights and measures as they may deem necessary.

The twentieth clause directs, that tables of adjustment shall be made and published under the direction of the aforesaid commissioners, of the proportionate increased rates and duties of customs and excise, payable in consequence of the increased size of the weights and measures.

The twenty-first and twenty-second clauses continue in force all the powers, rules and regulations, contained in the several acts now in force (viz. 29 Geo. II. c. 25—31 Geo. II. c. 17—35 Geo. III. c. 102—37 Geo. III.—and 55 Geo. III. c. 43, for Great Britain; and 4 Ann.—11 Geo. II.—25 Geo. II.—27 Geo. III.—and 28 Geo. III. for Ireland) for the ascertaining, examining, seizing, breaking, and destroying any weights, balances, or measures, not conformable to the standard weights and measures ascertained and authorized by this act; and for the punishment of persons having in their possession and use defective weights and measures.

The twenty-third clause enumerates fifty-six statutes, ordinances, and acts on the subject of weights and measures, which were in force either in England, Scotland, or Ireland, for the purpose of ascertaining or establishing standards of weights and measures, or establishing or recognizing certain weights and measures of the same denomination, of which it wholly repeats twenty-four, and the remainder in part.

By the twenty-fourth clause, the right of appointing an officer to seize and seal all weights and measures to be used in the City of Westminster, is continued to the Dean, High Steward, or his deputy, and the burgesses of that city. The twenty-sixth clause makes also a like reservation in favour of the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, as it continues to them all their present rights and privileges in and concerning the office of gauger of wines, oils, honey, and other guageable liquors imported and landed in the city of London and its liberties. And the twenty-fifth clause directs, that all tuns, pipes, tertians, hogsheds, or other vessels of wine, oil, honey, or other guageable liquors, imported into the port of London, and landed within the said city and liberties, shall be liable to be gauged as heretofore, save and except that the contents of such vessels are to be ascertained by the standard measure of capacity for liquids directed by this act, and the multiples thereof; and that all such vessels found wanting of the true contents which such vessels ought to contain, to be ascertained as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the like seizures and forfeitures as are provided for by any act heretofore made for ascertaining the true contents of such vessels.

In order to render some of the provisions of this act perfectly intelligible to all apprehensions, a remark or two seem necessary.

1st. That the proportions and denominations of the old and new lineal or superficial measures are the same, viz., that a yard consists of three feet, and the foot of twelve inches. The perch still consists of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, the furlong of 220 yards, and the mile of 1760 yards.

2dly. The proportions and denominations of the troy weight remain precisely as they were, and but a very trifling alteration has been made in the avoirdupois weight; the pound of which in future is to contain but 7,000 grains instead of 7,002, according to the old standard in the Exchequer.

3dly. As the 15th clause of the act enacts, that in all cases where a customary local measure, whether of extension, weight, or capacity, different from the standard weight or measure ascertained by this act, is employed, the same shall be specified in the agreement, together with the ratio or proportion which it bears to some one or other of the new standard weights or measures, or otherwise the agreement shall be void; it will be incumbent, wherever land or

other things are intended to be bought, sold, or leased, according to any local measures or weights, particularly to specify the local custom in the deed, as no evidence of the custom or intention will be received in any action at law or suit in equity.

And 4thly. That the general difference between the old and new weights is as follows: the new wine measure exceeds the old by nearly one-sixth, and the new beer measure falls short of the old by one-sixtieth; while the new dry measure is one thirty-second part larger than the old. But their specific differences are stated in the tables which close this article.

Such are the provisions of the recent statute on the subject of weights and measures: that they will occasion some temporary inconvenience and embarrassment in their use and application in determining the proportionate quantity and value of commodities, must be admitted; but then it must readily be acknowledged, that in advantage and benefit they are superior to those which they have superseded, since they bear a conformity and more equalized proportion in the weights and measures of the empire; and what is of far greater importance, they furnish standards of gravity, of capacity, and of extension, founded on the fixed and immutable laws of nature, and therefore more correct and universal than those hitherto in use.

Having detailed the provisions of this much-wanted and long-talked-of act, and briefly described the benefits it affords to the population of the British empire, we shall probably not be deemed tedious by our readers, if we say a few words on the system of weights and measures in use in France.

This system is founded on the unit, which is adopted as a general standard; and the divisions and multiples of the respective weights and measures are regulated according as such unit can be decimally divided and multiplied. As a fixed basis or element for a natural and universal standard, the French academicians adopted the ten-millionth part of the quarter of the terrestrial meridian, which they denominated the *metre*. This metre they divided and multiplied decimally; the lower denomination they called *decimetre*, *centimetre*, *millimetre*; the higher, *decametre*, *hectometre*, *kilometre*, and *myriametre*; the words *deci*, *centi*, &c., being prefixed to the name of the standard unit for the lower; those of *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, &c., for the higher. Each of the lower denominations decreases $\frac{1}{10}$ th of that denomination which precedes it; the higher increasing in a tenfold ratio that which precedes it; consequently, the millimetre is $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of the metre, and the myriametre ten thousand times more than the metre. By this method, the use of the compound quantities and fractional divisions, which occasions all the error and confusion of the

system in use among other nations, is superseded, and numerical calculation reduced to its simplest principles. The *metre* is assumed as the basis of long measure, the *are* of superficial measure, the *stere* of solid or cubic measure, the *litre* of measure of capacity, or dry and liquid measure, and the *gramme* of weight. The basis, or element (or, as the French term it, the unit) of the weights of the French system, is the thousandth part of a cubic decimetre of distilled water, at the maximum of its density.

This system was introduced into operation during the revolutionary government; but repeated attempts had been made in that country from the time of Charlemagne to that of Louis XIV. to effect an equalization and a conformity in the weights and measures of that kingdom, and to adopt a fixed and natural standard. In a future number of our new series we shall draw a comparison between the French and English systems, and point out the relative excellence of each system.

TABLES of IMPERIAL MEASURE, Equalized with the OLD STANDARD.

IMPERIAL.		OLD BEER.		IMPERIAL.		OLD WINE.	
<i>About 112 per cent. less than old Beer Measure.</i>		Galls.	Pints.	<i>About one fifth more than old Wine Measure.</i>		Galls.	Pints.
A Gill equal to	1	1	1	A Gill equal to	1	1	1
Half-pint	2	1	1	Half-pint	2	1	1
3 Gills	3	1	1	3 Gills	3	1	1
Pint	4	1	1	Pint	4	1	1
Quart	8	1	1	Quart	8	1	1
Half-gallon	16	1	1	Half-gallon	16	1	1
3 Quarts	24	1	1	3 Quarts	24	1	1
1 Gallon	32	1	1	1 Gallon	32	1	1
2	64	2	7	2	64	2	7
3	96	3	10	3	96	3	10
4	128	4	14	4	128	4	14
5	160	5	18	5	160	5	18
6	192	6	22	6	192	6	22
7	224	7	26	7	224	7	26
8	256	8	30	8	256	8	30
9	288	9	34	9	288	9	34
10	320	10	38	10	320	10	38
18	576	18	68	18	576	18	68
20	640	20	76	20	640	20	76
30	960	30	114	30	960	30	114
36	1152	36	138	36	1152	36	138
40	1280	40	152	40	1280	40	152
42	1344	42	158	42	1344	42	158
50	1600	50	190	50	1600	50	190
54	1728	54	206	54	1728	54	206
60	1920	60	224	60	1920	60	224
63	2016	63	234	63	2016	63	234
70	2240	70	260	70	2240	70	260
80	2560	80	296	80	2560	80	296
90	2880	90	332	90	2880	90	332
100	3200	100	368	100	3200	100	368
110	3520	110	404	110	3520	110	404
120	3840	120	440	120	3840	120	440
126	4032	126	462	126	4032	126	462
252	8064	252	924	252	8064	252	924
Old Gallons	Imp. Measure.			Old Gallons	Imp. Measure.		
Firkin of 49 equal to	9	1	0	Anker 10 equal to	10	2	0
Kilderkin 18	18	2	1	Runlet 18	18	3	0
Barrel 36	36	4	3	Tierce 42	42	7	0
Hogshead 54	54	7	1	Hogshead 63	63	10	0
Puncheon 72	72	9	3	Puncheon 84	84	13	0
Tun 108	108	13	6	Pipe 126	126	19	0
				Tun 252	252	38	0

TABLES of IMPERIAL MEASURE, Equalized with OLD DRY MEASURE.

All Goods formerly sold by the Old Measure, will be delivered one thirty-second part more in quantity by the Imperial Measure; and should be charged $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (7½d. in the pound sterling) more. A chaldron of coals, it will be seen, is one bushel and one-eighth more than the old; and a quarter of wheat, about a peck above the former measure.

IMPERIAL.	OLD DRY.	OLD DRY.	IMPERIAL.
<i>About one thirty-second more than the old.</i>	<i>About one thirty-second less than the new.</i>	<i>About one thirty-second less than the new.</i>	<i>About one thirty-second less than the new.</i>
A Gill equal to....	Bushel 1 0.03	A Gill equal to....	Bushel 1 0.03
Half-pint.....	Pecks 2 0.06	Half-pint.....	Pecks 1 0.04
3 Gills.....	Pints 3 0.09	3 Gills.....	Pints 2 0.09
Pint.....	Gills 1 0.12	Pint.....	Gills 3 0.08
Quart.....	100 parts of a Gill 2 0.25	Quart.....	100 parts of a Gill 1 3 0.75
2.....	1 4 0.50	2.....	1 3 0.51
3.....	1 6 0.75	3.....	1 5 0.26
Gallon.....	1 1 0.01	Gallon.....	1 7 3 0.02
Peck.....	1 0 0.02	Peck.....	1 7 2 0.04
Half-Bushel....	2 0 1 0.03	Half-Bushel....	1 1 7 0.08
3 Pecks.....	3 0 1 0.03	3 Pecks.....	2 1 6 0.12
1 Bushel.....	1 0 2 0.04	Bushel.....	1 3 1 6 0.17
2.....	2 0 4 0.07	2 (Strike).....	1 3 1 4 0.35
3.....	3 0 0 6 0.21	3.....	2 3 1 2 0.52
4.....	4 0 1 0 0.28	4 (Comb).....	3 3 1 0 0.70
5.....	5 0 1 2 0.35	5.....	4 3 0 6 0.88
6.....	6 0 1 4 0.42	6.....	5 3 0 4 1.05
7.....	7 0 1 6 0.49	7.....	6 3 2 0 1.23
8 (Quarter).....	8 1 0 0 0.56	8 (Quarter).....	7 3 0 0 1.40
9.....	9 1 0 2 0.63	9.....	8 2 1 6 1.58
10.....	10 1 0 4 0.70	10.....	9 2 1 4 1.76
15.....	15 1 1 6 1.35	15.....	14 2 0 2 2.64
20.....	20 2 1 0 1.40	20.....	19 1 1 0 3.53
25.....	25 3 0 2 1.75	25.....	24 0 1 7 0.14
30.....	30 3 1 4 2.11	30.....	29 0 0 5 1.30
32.....	33 0 0 0 2.24	32.....	31 0 0 1 1.65
36 (New Chal.).....	37 0 1 0 2.52	36 (Old Chal.).....	34 3 1 1 2.34
40.....	41 1 0 0 2.81	40 (Wey).....	38 3 0 1 3.06
50.....	51 2 4 0 3.52	50.....	48 1 1 6 0.83
60.....	61 3 1 1 1.22	60.....	58 0 1 2 2.60
70.....	72 0 1 5 1.93	70.....	67 3 0 7 0.36
80 (New Last.).....	82 2 0 1 1.63	80 (Last).....	77 2 0 3 2.13
90.....	92 3 0 5 2.33	90.....	87 0 1 7 3.90
100.....	103 0 1 1 3.04	100.....	96 3 1 4 1.66

TABLES of the OLD WINE and BEER MEASURE, Equalized with the IMPERIAL STANDARD.

Wine, Spirits, and Liquids, hitherto vended by the Old Wine Measure, are delivered One-fifth more by the Imperial Gallon, which is about a pint and a half more than the Old Gallon; consequently those articles should be charged One-fifth more, except the proportionate diminution of duty paid to Government, which will be rated by the New Gallon.

Beer and Articles formerly sold by the Old Beer Measure should be charged One-sixtieth less by the Imperial Measure, or one penny in five shillings; the Imperial Gallon being 1-60th less than the old.

OLD BEER.	IMPERIAL.	OLD WINE.	IMPERIAL.
<i>About $1\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. more than New Measure.</i>	<i>About one-fifth less than Imperial Measure.</i>	<i>About one-fifth less than Imperial Measure.</i>	<i>About one-fifth less than Imperial Measure.</i>
A Gill of Beer equals	Galls. 1 0.02	A Gill of Wine equals	Galls. 1 0.03
Half-pint.....	Pints 2 0.03	Half-pint.....	Pints 1 0.06
3 Gills.....	Gills 3 0.05	3 Gills.....	Gills 2 0.49
Pint.....	100 parts of a Gill 1 0.07	Pint.....	100 parts of a Gill 3 0.33
Quart.....	2 0.13	Quart.....	1 2 0.56
Half-gallon....	4 0.27	Half-gallon....	3 1 0.54
3 Quarts.....	6 0.41	3 Quarts.....	4 3 0.99
1 Gallon.....	1 0 0.54	1 Gallon.....	5 3 0.98
2.....	2 0 1.09	2.....	1 5 1.11
3.....	3 0 1.63	3.....	2 3 3.37
4.....	4 0 2.18	4.....	3 2 2.63

TABLES OF OLD WINE AND BEER MEASURE continued.

OLD BEER.				IMPERIAL.				OLD WINE.				IMPERIAL.			
About $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than New Measure.				Galls.	Pints.	Gills.	100 parts of a Gall.	About one-fifth less than Imperial Measure.				Galls.	Pints.	Gills.	100 parts of a Gall.
5	Gallons equal	....		5	0	2	.73	5	Gallons equal	....		4	1	1	.29
6	.....			6	0	3	.27	6	.....			4	7	3	.95
7	.....			7	0	3	.82	7	.....			5	6	2	.61
8	.....			8	1	0	.36	8	.....			8	5	1	.26
9	..... (Firkin)			9	1	0	.91	9	.....			7	3	3	.93
10	.....			10	1	1	.45	10	..... (Anker)			8	2	2	.58
18	..... (Kilderkin)			18	2	1	.82	18	..... (Runlet)			14	7	3	.87
20	.....			20	2	2	.91	20	.....			16	5	1	.19
30	.....			30	4	0	.36	30	.....			24	7	3	.78
36	..... (Barrel)			36	4	3	.64	36	.....			29	7	3	.73
40	.....			40	5	1	.82	40	.....			33	2	2	.38
42	.....			42	5	2	.91	42	..... (Tierce)			34	7	3	.70
50	.....			50	6	3	.27	50	.....			41	5	0	.98
54	..... (Hogshead)			54	7	1	.45	54	.....			41	7	3	.61
60	.....			61	0	0	.72	60	.....			49	7	3	.57
63	.....			64	0	2	.35	63	..... (Hogshead)			52	3	3	.55
70	.....			71	1	2	.18	70	.....			58	2	2	.17
72	..... (Puncheon)			73	1	3	.27	72	.....			59	7	3	.48
80	.....			81	2	3	.64	80	.....			60	5	0	.71
84	.....			85	3	1	.82	84	..... (Puncheon)			69	7	3	.40
90	.....			91	4	1	.09	90	.....			74	7	3	.36
100	.....			101	5	2	.54	100	.....			83	2	1	.96
108	..... (Butt)			109	6	2	.91	108	.....			91	7	3	.22
126	.....			128	1	0	.72	126	..... (Pipe)			104	7	3	.11
252	.....			256	2	1	.44	252	..... (Tun)			209	7	2	.22

CONSOLIDATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE JURY LAW.

The preamble of the recent statute, 6 Geo. IV. chap. 50, adopting the voice of reason and of truth, declares, that as "the laws relating to the qualification and summoning of jurors, and the formation of juries in England and Wales are very numerous and complicated, it is expedient to consolidate and simplify the same, and to increase the number of persons qualified to serve on juries, and in some other respects to amend the said laws;" and, having made this wholesome and necessary concession, in the belief of the utility of which the plain good sense of the nation had, by nearly half a century, forestalled the Legislature, it proceeds to determine the qualifications necessary to entitle persons to exercise the important duty of a Juror:—

In England, every man (except as hereinafter excepted) between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, residing in any county in England, having in his own name or in trust for him, within the same county, 10*l*. by the year above reprises, in lands or tenements, whether of freehold, copyhold, or customary tenure, or of ancient demesne, or in rents issuing out of any such lands or tenements, or in such lands, tenements, and rents taken together, in fee simple, fee-tail, or for the life of himself or some other person, or who shall have within the same county 20*l*. by the year above reprises, in lands or tenements,

held by lease or leases for twenty-one years or longer, or for any term of years determinable on any life or lives; or who, being a householder, shall be rated or assessed to the poor-rate, or to the inhabited house-duty, in the county of Middlesex, on a value not less than 30*l*. or in any other county on a value not less than 20*l*., or who shall occupy a house containing not less than fifteen windows, is qualified and liable to serve on juries for the trial of all issues in the courts of record at Westminster, and in the civil and criminal superior courts of the three counties palatine, and in all courts of assize, nisi prius, oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery, such issues being triable in the county in which the person so qualified resides; and every person so qualified, is also qualified and liable to serve on grand juries in courts of sessions of the peace, and on petty juries for the trial of issues joined in such courts of sessions of the peace; and triable in the county, riding, or division in which the person so qualified resides. And in Wales: every man (except as hereafter excepted) being within the aforesaid ages, residing in any county in Wales, and being there qualified to the extent of three-fifths of any of the foregoing qualifications, is qualified and liable to serve on juries for the trial of all issues joined in the courts of great sessions, and on grand juries in courts of

of sessions of the peace, and on petty juries for the trial of all issues in such courts of sessions of the peace in every county in Wales. Sec. 1.

Observation 1. The qualification by estate to entitle a person to take upon him the office of juror has been various at different periods: By the 13th Edw. I. c. 3, 20s. per annum was the qualification requisite, increased by the 21st Edw. I. stat. 1, and 2d Hen. V. stat. 2; to 40s.; by the 27th of Eliz. c. 6, it was enacted that a juror should possess a freehold property of the value of 40s. per annum; by the 16th and 17th of Chas. II. chap. 3, an act which had only three years duration, 20l. per ann. was required as a qualification; by the 4th and 5th Wm. and Mary, it was ordained that the qualification should be 10l. per annum, freehold or copyhold in England, and 6l. in Wales. By the 3d Geo. II. chap. 25, persons possessing a leasehold estate on a life or lives for a term of 500 years, of the annual value of 20l. over and above the reserved rent, were deemed qualified to serve. By the same act, persons were rendered qualified and liable to serve in the city of London, who possessed real or personal property of the value of 100l. By the 4th Geo. II. chap. 7, a leasehold, value 50l. per annum above the reserved rent, held for any term of years, was a sufficient qualification in the county of Middlesex. In cities and corporations, 40l. personal property was, by the 23d Hen. VIII., a sufficient qualification. But these statutes, as well as so much of all statutes from the 43d Hen. III. to 5th Geo. IV. chap. 106 inclusive, as relates to jurors, are repealed by the 62d section of the statute under review.

Observation 2. Jurors impanelled in courts leet, not being affected by the recent statute, it seems that all persons are liable to serve thereon without any regard to qualification by estate.—2 Hawk. Pl. Cr. c. 10, s. 68.

The second clause of the act specifies the persons to be exempted from serving on juries, viz. peers; all judges of the courts of record at Westminster, and of the courts of great session in Wales; clergymen; priests of the Roman Catholic faith who have taken and subscribed the lawful oaths and declarations; persons teaching or preaching in duly registered places of congregation of Protestant dissenters, or who follow no secular occupation than that of a schoolmaster, producing a magistrate's certificate of their having taken and subscribed the lawful oaths and declarations; practising serjeants and barristers at law; practising members of the society of doctors at law, and advocates of the civil law; practising attornies, solicitors, and proctors, duly admitted and certificated; officers of the courts of law or equity, or of ecclesiastical or admiralty jurisdiction, actually exercising the duties of their respective offices; coroners, gaolers, and keepers of houses of correction; practising members and licentiates of the London Col-

lege of Physicians; practising surgeons being members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin; practising apothecaries, certificated by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company; officers in the army or navy on full pay; pilots licensed by the Trinity House of Deptford, Stroud, Kingston-upon-Hull, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and masters in the buoy and light service employed by either of those corporations, and pilots licensed by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, or under any act of Parliament or charter for the regulation of pilots in any other port; the King's household servants; officers of customs and excise; sheriffs' officers, high constables, and parish clerks; and all persons exempt, by prescription, charter, grant, or writ, from serving on juries in any of the courts.

The third clause disqualifies aliens to serve on juries or inquests, except on juries de medietate; as also all persons attainted of treason, or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime, unless they have obtained a free pardon, and all persons under outlawry or excommunication.

The fourth clause requires the clerk of the peace of every county, riding, and division, to issue his warrant, within the first week of July in every year, to the high constable of each hundred or other district, commanding them to issue their precepts to the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the several parishes, and to the overseers of the poor of the several townships within their constablewicks, requiring them to prepare and make out, before the 1st of September then next ensuing, a true list of all men qualified, according to this act, to serve on juries, and residing in their respective parishes and townships. And the fifth clause directs that the clerk of the peace is to annex to his warrant a competent number of printed forms of precepts and returns for the use of the persons by whom the precepts are to be issued and the returns to be made; and to charge the expense of printing the forms to the county. Where in any hundred, or other like district, there shall be more than one high constable, the sixth section of the act directs the clerk of the peace to deliver his warrant, precepts and returns, to every one of such high constables; and within fourteen days after the receipt of the warrant, the high constable is, by the sixth clause, to deliver the precept with the printed forms of returns to the churchwardens and overseers, requiring them to prepare and make out the jury lists. Where there are several high constables in any hundred, &c. each is to be responsible for the due performance of the duties required by this act throughout the whole of such hundred, &c. And where in any parish there are no overseers of the poor, other than the churchwardens, such churchwardens shall be deemed and taken to be churchwardens and overseers of the poor of such parish within the

the meaning of this act; and the same clause further provides, that where any parish or township extends into more than one hundred, &c. either in the same county or different counties, such parish or township shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed and taken as entirely within the hundred, &c. in which the parish church is situated; and when it shall be deemed expedient, the seventh clause of the act directs, that justices of the peace of any division may, for the purposes of this act, order any ex-parochial place to be annexed to any adjoining parish or township.

The eighth clause then provides, that the churchwardens and overseers are forthwith, after the receipt of the high constable's precept, to prepare, and make out in alphabetical order, true lists of persons residing within their parish or township, qualified and liable to serve on juries, with their Christian and surnames, title, quality, calling, or business, and the nature of the qualification of every such person. By the ninth clause, such churchwardens and overseers are to fix true copies of the lists of persons so qualified and liable, on the principal door of every church, chapel, and other place of religious worship within their parish or township, on the three first Sundays of the month of September, having first subjoined to every such copy a notice, signed with their names, stating a time and place when and where all the objections to the list will be heard by the justices of the peace; and they are likewise to keep the original list, or a true copy thereof, to be perused by any of the inhabitants of the parish or township, at any reasonable time during the first three weeks of the month of September, without fee or reward. The expense of printing the sufficient number of copies of such lists to be defrayed by the parish or township. And by the tenth clause, the churchwardens and overseers are to produce the list of persons qualified and liable at the special petty sessions of justices of the peace to be holden for the purposes herein mentioned, within the last seven days of September in every year, on some day and at some place, of which notice shall be given by their clerk, before the 20th day of August next preceding, to the high constable and the churchwardens and overseers; and the churchwardens and overseers shall answer on oath all questions touching the lists put to them by the justices; and the lists may be then amended, altered, or reformed by

such justices, provided notice be given to the party to be affected by such amendment or alteration, requiring them to shew cause at some adjournment of such petty sessions, to be holden within four days thereafter of such amendment or alteration; and when the lists have been so corrected at such petty sessions, or at some adjournment thereof, they shall be allowed and signed by the justices present, or two of them, and then they are to be delivered to the high constable, and by him to the next quarter sessions. By the eleventh clause, churchwardens and overseers are, for their assistance in completing the lists, to have free liberty, on request at any reasonable time between the 1st of July and 1st of October in every year, to any collector or assessor of taxes, or to any other officer having the custody of any duplicate or tax assessment of their parish or township, to inspect the same, and take the names of persons qualified dwelling within such parish or township, as may appear necessary and useful; and every court of petty sessions and justice of the peace, shall on like request to such collector, assessor, or other officer, or to any churchwarden or overseer having the custody of any poor-rate, within their respective divisions, have the like liberty of inspection and extracts, for the reformation and completion of the jury lists.

The lists are to be kept by the clerk of the peace, and are to be copied by him into a book, called the "Jurors' Book," and which is to be delivered to the sheriff or under-sheriff of the county, within six weeks after the close of the sessions; and every sheriff is to deliver it to his successor; and every book so prepared is to be used for one year, commencing January 1st after its delivery. Sec. 12.

The thirteenth clause directs, that writs of *venire facias juratores*, for the trial of issues, whether civil, criminal, or on any penal statute, in any of the courts in England or Wales, hereinbefore mentioned, shall direct the sheriff to return twelve qualified men of his county; and every precept for the return of jurors before courts ofoyer and terminer, goal delivery, the superior courts of the three counties palatine, the courts of sessions of the peace in England, and before the courts of great sessions and sessions of the peace in Wales, shall, in like manner, direct the sheriff to return a competent number of qualified men of his county, and not from any hundred or particular *venire* within the county, and that the want of hundreds shall be no cause of challenge. By the fourteenth clause, sheriffs are, on the receipt of the writ of *venire facias* and precept, to return juries from the jurors' book for the current year; and where process for return of jurors is directed to coroners, elisors, or other ministers, they are to make a like return; but if no jurors' book be in existence for the current year, in that case, the return may be made from the jurors' book for the year preceding. And

* The expression in the act is "in the same or different counties," an expression, to say the least of it, that strongly savours of the nature of an Irish bull. The inaccuracies in point of grammatical construction and correct phraseology, which frequently appear in the recent statutes, reflect no great credit on the taste and attention of their framers.

† The expression in the act is "the three first weeks," the inaccuracy of which can be readily pointed out by the dullest urchin that ever gabbled grammar rules. For the credit's sake of the compiler of the act, we shall refrain from all further annotation on his talent for composition, and shall suffer his peccadilloes in this respect to enjoy their due repose and authority.

by the fifteenth clause, sheriffs, or other ministers, for the return of juries for the trial of issues before courts of assize or nisi prius in England, except the counties palatine, are, on the return of the writ of *venire facias* (unless in causes intended to be tried at bar, or in cases where a special jury shall be struck by order or rule of court), annex a panel to the said writ, containing the names alphabetically arranged, together with the places of abode, and additions of a competent number of jurors named in the jurors' book; and that the names of the same jurors shall be inserted in the panel annexed to every *venire facias* for the trial of issues at the same assizes or sessions of nisi prius in each county, which number of jurors shall not, in any county, be less than 48, nor more than 72, unless a greater or less be directed by one or more of the judges appointed to hold such assizes or sessions. This clause contains also other regulations to be observed by the sheriff or returning officer.

The sixteenth clause provides, that if a plaintiff or defendant in any court of record at Westminster, or a defendant in any action of *quare impedit* or replevin, sue forth a *venire facias*, on which a writ of *habeas corpora* or *distregus* shall issue, in order to the trial of the issue, and shall not proceed to trial at the first assizes or sessions of nisi prius after the teste of the *habeas corpora* or *distregus*, he may afterwards sue forth another *venire*, and proceed to trial at any subsequent assizes; and if any defendant or tenant in any action depending in the said courts, wish to bring to trial any issue joined against him, he may, if the issuable term next preceding such intended trial to be had at the next assizes, sue out a new *venire facias* by proviso, and prosecute the same by writ of *habeas corpora* or *distregus* with a nisi prius, and so *toties quoties* as the matter shall require.

Juries for the trial of causes in the superior courts of the counties palatine are to be summoned ten days before the holding of the court; sec. 17. And a similar provision is made by the 18th clause for the return of juries for the trial of causes in the courts of great sessions in Wales.

Sheriffs or other returning ministers in every county in England, Wales, and in the three counties palatine, are to keep copies of the panels in the office of their undersheriffs or deputies, for seven days at least before the sitting of the next court of assize or nisi prius, or the next court to be holden for any county palatine or the next court of great sessions in any county in Wales, for the inspection of the litigant parties and their attorneys, without fee or reward; sec. 19. And the 20th clause reserves to all criminal courts the same power and authority as they formerly exercised for the return of jurors; and for amending and enlarging the panel; and directs the returns to the writs to be made as formerly, save that the jurors shall be re-

turned from the body of the county, instead of from out the hundred or any particular *venire* therein.

The 21st clause directs, that, when any person is indicted for high treason, or imprisonment of treason, in any court other than the King's Bench, a copy of the panel shall be delivered to him, with the copy of the indictment, ten days before the arraignment, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses; when indicted in the court of King's Bench, a copy of the indictment is to be delivered in the time and manner aforesaid; but the list of the petit jury is to be delivered at any time after the arraignment, so as it be delivered ten days before the day of trial; but this clause specifically declares, that nothing herein contained shall in anywise extend to any indictment for high treason in compassing and imagining the death of the king, or for imprisonment of such treason where the overt act, or overt acts, alleged shall be assassination or killing of the king, or any direct attempt against his life or person, whereby his life may be endangered, or his person suffer bodily harm; or to any indictment for high treason for counterfeiting the coin, the great or privy seal, the king's sign manual or privy signet; or to any indictment of high treason, or any proceedings thereon, against persons for counterfeiting the coin.

By the 22d clause, the judges of assize, or of the superior palatine courts, or of the courts of great sessions in Wales, may direct the sheriff, or other returning minister, to summon and impanel any number of jurors, not exceeding 144, to serve indiscriminately on the criminal and civil sides; and they may direct such panel to be divided into two sets of jurors, one to attend for an appointed number of days at the beginning of each assize or great sessions, and the other to attend the residue thereof. In case of an order for a view, the judge is to appoint the trial during the attendance and service of that set of jurors in which the viewers, or the major part of them, are included. Where a view shall have been allowed, those jurors who have had the view, or such of them as shall appear on the jury to try the issue, shall be first sworn; sec. 24. Common jurors are to be summoned ten days at the least before the day of attendance, and special jurors three days; and, at the time of being summoned, a note in writing under the hand of the sheriff, or other proper officer, containing the substance of the summons, is to be shown to the jurors, or in case of his absence from his usual place of abode, left with some person there inhabiting; but it is specially provided, that the time for summoning jurors in the city of London or county of Middlesex shall remain as it did before the passing of this act.

The 25th clause directs, that the names of each person summoned and impanelled in any court of assize or nisi prius, or, for the trial

trial of issues in the civil courts of the counties palatine or great sessions, with the place of his abode and addition, shall be written on a distinct piece of parchment or card, such pieces of parchment or card being all as nearly as may be of equal size, and shall be delivered to the associate or prothonotary of such court by the under-sheriff of the county, or the secondary of the city of London; and shall, by direction and care of such associate or prothonotary, be put together in a box, and when any issue shall be brought on to be tried, such associate or prothonotary shall, in open court, draw out twelve of the said parchments or cards, one after another, and if any of the persons whose names shall be so drawn shall not appear, or shall be challenged and set aside, then such further number, until twelve men be drawn, who shall appear, and; after all just causes of challenge allowed, shall remain as fair and indifferent; and the twelve men so first drawn and appearing, and approved as indifferent, their names being marked in the panel, and they being sworn, shall be the jury to try the issue, and the names of the men so drawn and sworn shall be kept apart by themselves until such jury have given in their verdict and the same be recorded, or until such jury shall, by consent of the parties, or by leave of the court, be discharged, and then the same names shall be returned to the box, there to be kept with the other names remaining at that time undrawn, and so *loties quoties* as long as any issue remains to be tried: provided, that if any issue be brought on to be tried in any of the said courts before the jury in any other issue have brought in their verdict or been discharged, the court may order twelve of the residue of the said parchments or cards, not containing the names of any of the jurors who shall not have so brought in their verdict or been discharged, to be drawn in the manner aforesaid, for the trial of the issue which shall be so brought on to be tried: provided also, that where no objection shall be made on behalf of the king or any other party, it shall be lawful for the court to try any other issue with the same jury that shall have previously tried, or been drawn to try any other issue, without their names being returned to the box and redrawn, or to order the name or names of any man or men on such jury, whom both parties may consent to withdraw, or who may be justly challenged or excused by the court, to be set aside, and another name or other names to be drawn from the box, and to try the issue with the residue of such original jury, and with such man or men whose name or names shall be so drawn, and who shall appear and be approved as indifferent, and so *loties quoties* as long as any issue remains to be tried.

When persons returned as jurors are not qualified according to this act, the want of such qualification is a good cause of challenge; but if qualified in other respects,

the want of freehold shall not in any case, civil or criminal, be accepted as good cause of challenge, either by the crown or by the party, nor as cause for discharging the person so returned on his own application; but it is specially provided by this clause, that nothing herein contained shall extend in anywise to any special juror; see 27. The 28th clause provides, that no challenge shall be taken to any panel of jurors for want of the return of a knight* in such panel, nor any array quashed by reason of any such challenge. And, by the 29th clause, only the king shall challenge for cause; but if they that sue for the king will challenge any jurors on inquests as not indifferent for the king, they shall assign a certain cause of challenge; and no person arraigned for murder or felony shall be allowed more than twenty peremptory challenges.

The courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster, and the courts of the counties palatine, and of great sessions in Wales, have the power, in all cases, civil or criminal, or on any penal statute, except only indictments for treason or felony, to order, on motion, special juries to be struck before the proper officer. Sec. 30.

The 31st clause directs, that every person who shall be described in the jurors' book for any county in England or Wales, or for the county or city of London, as an esquire or person of higher degree, or as a banker or merchant, shall be qualified and liable to serve on special juries in every county in England and Wales, and London respectively; and the sheriff of every county in England or Wales, or his under-sheriff, and the sheriffs of London, or their secondary, shall, within ten days after the delivery of the jurors' book for the current year to either of them, take from such book the names of all persons described therein as esquires or persons of higher degree, or as bankers or merchants, and shall respectively cause the names, abodes, and additions of all such persons to be truly copied out in alphabetical order in a separate list to be subjoined to the jurors' book, which list shall be called "The Special Jurors' List," and shall prefix to every name in such list its proper number, continuing the numbers from the first name in a regular authentic series down to the last name, and shall cause such numbers to be written upon distinct equally-sized pieces of parchment or card, and shall then deposit the same in a separate box or drawer for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

The proper officer of the court is to appoint the time and place for nominating the special jury; and being attended by the under-sheriff of the county in which the trial is to be had, or on the secondary of the city of

* The phraseology of the statute is, "a knight's being required,"—an expression rather startling, and which requires the ingenuity of an act of parliament-man to explain its meaning.

London, if the trial is to be had there, who are to bring with them the jurors' book and the special jurors' list, and all the numbers written on distinct pieces of parchment or card aforesaid, shall, in the presence of all the parties and of their attorneys (if they choose to attend), put all the numbers into a box, and, after having shaken them together, shall draw out 48, one after another, and shall, as each number is drawn, refer to the corresponding number in the special jurors' list, and read aloud the name designated by such number; and if, at the time of so reading any name, either party, or his attorney, object that the person whose name is so referred to is in any manner incapacitated from serving on the said jury, and shall then and there prove the same to the satisfaction of the said officer, such name shall be set aside, and the officer shall, instead thereof, draw out of the said box another number, and shall, in like manner, refer to the corresponding number in the said list, and read aloud the name designated thereby, which name may in like manner be set aside, and other numbers and names shall, in every such case, be resorted to as before described, for the purpose of supplying names in the places of those set aside, until the whole number of 48 names not liable to be set aside be completed; and if in any case it happen that the whole number of 48 names cannot be obtained from the special jurors' list, the officer shall fairly and indifferently take, according to the mode of nomination heretofore pursued in nominating special juries, such a number of names from the general jurors' book, in addition to those already taken from the special jurors' list, as shall be required to make up the full number of 48 names, all and every of which 48 names be taken to be those of special jurors; and the said officer shall afterwards make out for each party a list of the 48 names, together with their places of abode and additions, and return all the numbers so drawn out, together with all the remaining undrawn, to the under-sheriff or secondary, or his agent, to be safely and securely kept for future use; and all the subsequent proceedings for reducing the said list, and all other matters relating to special juries, shall continue as heretofore, except where the same, or any part thereof, is expressly altered by this act; and all the fees heretofore payable on the striking of special juries shall continue to be paid in the accustomed manner. Sec. 32.

The parties in any cause may, by consent, communicated in writing to the proper officer, have a special jury struck according to the ancient mode; and the same special jury, however nominated, may try any number of causes, so as the parties in every such cause, or their attorneys, signify their consent in writing to the nomination of such special jury for the trial of their respective causes; and the court may, on the application of any person who has served once as a special

juror at any assize, discharge him from serving on any other special jury during the same assizes. Sec. 33.

The 34th clause directs, that the costs of a special jury and all the expenses occasioned by the trial of the cause by the same, shall be paid by the party applying for such jury, unless the judge certify that the cause was a proper one to be so tried. And the 35th clause provides, that no special juror shall receive a larger fee than one guinea, except in cases wherein a view is directed.

The 36th clause enacts, that where any special jury is ordered by rule of court to be struck by the proper officer in any cause arising in any county of a city or town, except the city of London, the sheriff, or under-sheriff, shall produce the jurors' book or lists to the officer, and the jury shall be struck out of the same as heretofore.

Where a full jury shall not appear in any of the courts aforesaid, or where, after appearance of a full jury, any default of jurors arises from the challenge of the parties, the court may, on request made for the king by any one assigned or authorized for that purpose by the court, or on request made by the parties or their attorneys, command the sheriff, or other returning minister, to supply the deficiency from the *tales de circumstantibus*; and if a special jury have been struck, the talesmen may be such as may be impanelled on a common jury panel: and the jurors so added may be challenged. Sec. 37.

Persons duly summoned on juries not attending, or being thrice called not answering, or any such person or talesman, after being called not appearing, or after appearing shall withdraw himself, are fineable at the pleasure of the court, unless he prove on oath some reasonable excuse; and viewers so defaulting are subject to a fine of 10*l.*, unless for some reasonable excuse as aforesaid. Sec. 38.

The 39th clause indemnifies sheriffs, and other returning ministers, for impanelling and returning persons named in the jurors' book, though not qualified or liable; but, if they wilfully impanel and return any person whose name is not in the jurors' book for the current year, or if such book has not been delivered, then in the book last delivered, they are fineable at the pleasure of the court; as are also all clerks of assize, associates, prothonotaries, clerks of the peace, or other officers, who wilfully record the appearance of any person so summoned and returned, who really did not appear.

The sheriff, or his under-sheriff, is to register alphabetically in the jurors' book the names of jurors who have served on common juries, and the times of their service, and give, on application of such jurors, a certificate testifying the service; sec. 40. And, by the 41st clause, the clerk of the peace is to make out lists of all persons who have served at sessions of the peace on grand or petty juries, together with their places of abode and addition, and the date of their services, and within 20 days after the close

of the sessions transmit the same to the sheriff to register; and he is to give, on application of every person who has so duly served, a certificate testifying the same.

The 42d clause provides, that no person shall be returned as a juror to serve at any session of nisi prius or of gaol delivery in the county of Middlesex, who has served as a juror at either of such sessions in the said county, in either of the two terms or vacations next immediately preceding, and has the sheriff's certificate of having so served; and no person shall be returned as a juror to serve on trials, before any court of assize, nisi prius, oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery, or any of the superior courts in the counties palatine, or the courts of great sessions in Wales, or who has served as a juror at any of such courts within one year, or in the counties of Hereford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, or Rutland, or four years before in the county of York, or two years before in any other county, and has the sheriff's certificate of such service; and no person shall be returned to serve on any grand or petty jury at any session of the peace in England or Wales, who has served as a juror at any such session within one year before in Wales, or in the counties of Hereford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, or Rutland, or two years before in any other county, and has the certificate of the clerk of the peace of such service: and if sheriffs or other ministers transgress in any of the cases aforesaid, they are fineable. But these provisions do not extend to grand jurors at the assizes or great sessions, or to special jurors.

Sheriffs, coroners, bailiffs, or other officers taking money or reward to excuse persons from serving; or if bailiffs or other officers summon any person except those mentioned in the warrant or mandate; or if sheriffs, bailiffs, or other officers summon any juror less than ten days before the day on which he is to attend, or any special juror less than three days before his attendance, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted; for every wilful transgression, he is fineable at the discretion of the court, sect. 43. And if high constables, for fourteen days after the warrant of the clerk of the peace has been served on him, or left at his usual place of abode, refuse or neglect to issue and deliver his precept as is required by this act, or to annex thereto the sufficient number of forms of return, or deliver within three days any additional number as the churchwarden or overseers may demand of him, or shall refuse or neglect any petty sessions or adjournment thereof, or to receive the list or lists tendered by the justices, or to deliver the same to the next quarter sessions, for every wilful offence they forfeit a sum from 10*l.* to 40*s.* at the discretion of the magistrate before whom they are convicted. Sec. 44.

If churchwardens or overseers refuse or neglect, unless prevented by sickness, to

assist in making out any list required by this act, so that the same be not made out within the time and manner directed; or shall omit any person's name who is qualified and liable, or shall insert therein the name of any person who ought to be omitted, or shall take any money or other reward for omitting or inserting any person, or shall insert therein a wrong description of the name, place of abode, title, quality, calling, business, or the nature of the qualification of any person; or shall refuse or neglect to apply for the sufficient number of forms of return; or to fix a signed copy of such list, or to subjoin thereto the requisite notice, on the principal church or chapel door; or to allow any inhabitant to inspect the list; or have a true copy thereof gratis; or shall on due notice refuse or neglect to produce the list at the petty sessions, or any adjournment thereof; or shall refuse or allow the petty sessions or any justice of the peace on request to inspect or make extracts from the poor-rate, for every such wilful neglect or refusal they forfeit any sum from 10*l.* to 40*s.* And the justice before whom they shall be convicted of a wrongful insertion or omission is forthwith to certify the same to the clerk of the peace, who is to correct the list accordingly, and give the sheriff notice thereof, that he may correct the jurors' book in like manner. Sec. 45.

The 46th clause prescribes the penalty of 50*l.* for every omission or neglect of duty by clerks of the peace, clerks of petty sessions, and sheriffs or under-sheriffs in furtherance of this act. By the 47th clause alien jurors are exempted from challenge for want of freehold or of any other qualification required by this act. The 48th enacts that justices of the peace are not to be summoned or impanelled as jurors at any sessions of the peace for the jurisdiction for which they are justices. And the 49th exempts the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster from serving on any jury at the Middlesex sessions.

The 50th clause provides that the qualifications hereinbefore required for jurors, and the regulations for procuring lists of persons liable to serve on juries, shall not extend to the jurors or juries in any liberties, franchises, cities, boroughs, or towns corporate not being counties, or in any cities, boroughs, or towns being counties of themselves, but that in all such places the panels shall be prepared as heretofore, provided that no person shall be impanelled or returned by the sheriffs of London as a juror, to try any issue in the courts of record at Westminster, or to serve on any jury at the sessions of oyer and terminer, gaol delivery, or sessions of the peace, to be held for the said city, who shall not be a householder, or the occupier of a shop, warehouse, counting-house, chambers, or office, for the purpose of trade or commerce within the said city, and have lands, tenements, or personal estate of the value of 100*l.*; and that the lists of qualified

qualified persons resident in each ward, shall be made out, with the proper quality or addition and abode, by the parties who have heretofore been accustomed to make out the same; provided also that no person shall be impanelled or returned to serve on any jury for the trial of any capital offence in any county, city, or place, who shall not be qualified to serve as a juror in civil causes within the same; and the same matter and cause being alleged by way of challenge, and so found shall be taken as a principal challenge, and the person so challenged shall be examined on oath of the truth of the matter. And by the 51st clause, that courts of nisi prius, oyer and terminer, gaol delivery, and sessions of the peace held for the city of London may fine jurors, talesmen, or viewers for any default of attendance, in the same manner as the other courts.

The 52d clause enacts, that jurors on inquests or inquiry shall be qualified in the same manner as jurors on trials at nisi prius; but jurors on coroner's inquests require no other qualification than they did before the passing of this act. And by the 53d clause, persons summoned as jurors on inquests defaulting in attendance may be fined in any sum not exceeding 5*l.* by the sheriff, coroner, or commissioners, who are respectively to transmit a certificate of such fine, and the cause thereof, to the clerk of the peace, on or before the first day of the quarter sessions next ensuing, to be certified on the roll. But persons making default of attendance in the inferior courts, forfeit any sum from 40*s.* to 20*s.* unless the court be satisfied of the cause of absence. Sect. 54.

The 55th clause enacts, that fines and penalties imposed by this act, if not paid, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and for want of sufficient distress, the offender shall be committed to prison for any term not exceeding six calendar months. The 56th prescribes the form of conviction. The 57th provides, that the conviction shall not be quashed for want of form. The 58th, that persons sued for any thing done in pursuance of the act, may plead the general issue. The 59th requires the venire to be laid in the county where the fact is committed. The 60th abolishes all attainds and inquests against juries or jurors for the verdicts given them. The 61st provides, that embracers and corrupt jurors shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. The 62d enacts, that those parts of the act which relate to the issuing of warrants and precepts for the return of the jury lists, the preparation, production, reformation, and allowance of these lists, the holding of the petty sessions for those purposes, the formation of a juror's book, and the delivery thereof to the sheriff, and the preparation of a list of special jurors, and of parchment or cards, in the manner before mentioned, shall commence and take effect so soon

after the passing of this act as the proper periods for doing those things shall occur; and that the rest of the act shall commence and take effect on January 1st, 1826; and then the clause, as we have before said, repeals such parts of the statutes from 43 Hen. 3 to 5 Geo. 4. c. 106, as relate to jurors and juries. Then the 63d clause provides that the act shall not affect the acts relating to Quakers and Moravians. And lastly, the 64th clause enacts, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to alter, abridge, or affect any power or authority which any court or judge now hath, or any practice or form in regard to trials by jury, jury process, juries or jurors, except only where repealed or altered by this act, is or shall be inconsistent with its provisions, nor to abridge or affect any privilege of Parliament.

From the most cursory view of the above statute, it must be considered as one of the noblest and most patriotic legislative enactments on record, and pregnant with the most beneficial effects to the liberty and well-being of the community. In fact, it may be hailed as a foretaste of the exertions of an enlightened and a wise government to infuse light and order into the chaos of our judicial system, and digest that confused mass into limit and order, and impart to it some degree of clearness, unity, and precision. Among the improvements, however, introduced into our jury system by this statute, we cannot but lament that some provision has not been made for the administration of the oath to the jurors in a solemn and impressive manner. "The hurried, slovenly, and indecorous mode," as Mr. Williams well observes in a well-penned note to the third volume of his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, "in which oaths are administered to jurymen, as also in all proceedings in English courts of judicature, has long been the subject of regret to every considerate mind, and must be acknowledged to have a wonderful tendency to diminish men's veneration for their sanction, and to give occasion for frequent perjury. To prevent the scandalous prostitution of these solemn appeals to the Deity, it is to be regretted that some device, similar to that of our Saxon ancestors, is not adopted, who, to awaken the conscience, and keep alive the religious fears of mankind, couched their oaths in the most awful form of words that could be invented; and, that these forms might not lose their effect by becoming too familiar, they were frequently changed. Perhaps the maxim, "*fas est et ab hoste doceri*," was never, in any instance, more evident than from a comparison of the calm, solemn, and impressive procedure of this institution under the revolutionary government of the late ruler of France with that of the English method. The overweening partialities, and hobnob prejudices of Englishmen will, no doubt, be wounded by a comparison of French laws and

and institutions with those of his own country, and the person who has the courage to point out the defects of existing institutions, will probably be assailed with the imputation of being an enemy to his country, and an admirer of the defunct arch-enemy of mankind. But the malice and folly of such imputations are regarded with perfect indifference by those who wish to see their

country arrive at the highest perfection and happiness which are within the reach of human attainment," in which liberal and enlightened sentiments we entirely agree, and hope that proper attention will be paid to their salutary monitions by those who are engaged in the amelioration of our system of jurisprudence.

STRICTURES ON "THE NON-ETERNITY OF THE WORLD."

CLAUSES 1, 2, assert, that whatever has existed from eternity must be self-existent, as whatever is self-existent must have existed from eternity. Every one, I think, will be disposed to agree with the Commentator, that these two clauses of the Inquirer's argument contain postulates which cannot be controverted; although, perhaps, the preposition *from* is not quite proper, as it seems to imply a starting point; yet the ostensible truth embodied therein appeals so powerfully to the understanding as to command its assent almost without an effort. It may also be said here, that every effect must have a cause; there are effects—therefore there must be causes; consequently the first effect must have had a cause, and the first cause must always have had being, or else it never could have had—because if ever it *began* to be, it must have been the first effect, not the first cause. And, if it be said that the *inherent* activity of matter is the eternally self-existent cause of all the phenomena we see connected with it, and that the various modifications of matter; and not the parts of matter itself are effects, then must the activity of matter and the matter itself be two distinct existences, and if so, they must be co-eval; and if distinct and co-eval, we have thus two eternally self-existent beings—or, if the inherent activity of matter be identical with that which is moved and necessarily connected with it, then must one part be superior to another, which in a self-existent being is impossible: but, further, this activity must be distinct from that upon which it acts to produce particular modifications, which only, it is granted, are the effects and not the aggregate of atoms, which constitute such combinations. I say, these cannot be the same, as the one is cognizable by all our senses, but *power* is an abstract term and wholly incognizable and untrace-

able in its own nature; its existence can only be known by the effects it produces.

Whatever is not an effect must be eternally existent, as whatever is eternally existent cannot be an effect. Now, although it be admitted that no part of matter is an effect proximately, yet it does not follow that it is not an effect remotely. I will just observe here, that "eternally *ex*-istent certainly does appear to be contradictory agreeably to the Commentator's note, but that "eternally *self-existent*" is not; and where the former is used in this disquisition, the same idea is included in it as in the latter expression.

3.—In this clause it appears that the Inquirer has committed himself. What propriety can there be in, or what conceivable necessity was there for the supposition that *something within an eternal being might give it existence!* How could something exist if *nothing* existed, which is implied in the idea that the self-existent being "began to be." But if it is intended here to oppose the notion that an eternally self-existent being can possess the power of self-multiplication, I think the argument conclusive; for such a being cannot emanate new parts, because then every portion of his substance cannot be co-existent, but some must be effects and finite, and consequently, not partaking of the properties from which they emanated, they cannot be identical with them—or rather there can be no such thing as a self-multiplying Deity.

4.—It is here stated, that "it is impossible that the self-existent being can be divided into parts; for if so, then it behoved *every part* to be self-existent;" and it is objected by the Commentator—"no, not self-existent as a part, but a part of the self-existent." To this it may be replied:—Yes, self-existent as a *part*, if that part is to be imagined as detached, and there can be no division without a detachment. If

any part of the self-existent can be detached from the aggregate, that must be self-existent as a *part* as well as a *part of the self-existent*, and, possessing also all the other attributes of the aggregate, must be eternal, and thus again we have two eternals. So that whether there be detachment of parts or not in a self-existent being emanating new parts, consequences equally contradictory appear to be involved.

Upon the hypothesis of those who deny the eternity of matter, it is not necessary that matter *should* have emanated from the Deity, for if so, it must have been a part of the Deity—it must have been one part existing in consequence of another.

Before matter existed, then we say, there must have been a possibility of its existence, and if so, there must have been a power requisite for its production *ex nihilo*, or it never could have been produced; and if there *was* a power, then the eternally self-existent being who possesses "all the power that is," must have possessed *such* power.

If parts in infinitude be admitted, or if infinitude be divisible, then must every part be equal to the whole, and the whole no bigger than a part. It is absurd to speak of an *infinitive*, although prospectively or retrospectively; because, if there is any determinate sense in language, the term *infinite* must be understood to mean—illimitable—without bounds. If matter is infinite, it cannot admit of augmentation, and if it be finite, it cannot possess any infinite attributes—which it must have if it be infinitely divivable or extensible. So that if we want to speak of that capacity which appears to belong to matter of division and extension, without any conceivable, and we must use other terms to express our ideas than such as are demonstrably contradictory, we may say with propriety, that matter is indefinitely divisibly and augmentable, but not that it is infinitely so. For if matter possess infinite attributes, then as what is true of the whole is true also of every detached part, we must have an indefinite number of infinities, indeed—infinity multiplied by infinity! It is contradictory to speak of an actually existing infinite number; yet, if the particles of matter admit of being counted, we must have such in the supposition, that matter is eternal. Hardly saw this, and opposed to it, as equally difficult to get over, that to suppose matter finite is to suppose a stop where the mind

cannot rest: we shall still, he says, ask for a cause of this finiteness, and not finding an answer regret the supposition. But let any one attend to these two difficulties, and say if they are equal in magnitude. We reject one supposition because it involves a contradiction, and we reject the other because we cannot tell *why* it should be true.

5.—This clause respects the power of the eternal Being, and the conclusion come to is—that he must necessarily be omnipotent, and this omnipotence is defined to be "a superiority to every thing else." I would go further, and say that what we mean by this term is completely embodied in the triumphant exclamation of Coleridge, and implies not only a superiority to every thing besides, but an actual possession of all the power which exists, and all the power which we may imagine can ever exist. It is the Inquirer, and not Coleridge, that sets limits to omnipotence, for the Omnipotent may possess a superiority to every thing else, without possessing that power to which he is superior, and that in this case we may suppose the power of one increased by the accession of the other to it. A man is superior to a dog in his power to move any body; yet their united efforts will accomplish the task much more easily than if exerted separately.

This definition by Coleridge, that the Omnipotent "has all the power that is—he cannot have the power that is *not*," certainly does not *limit* omnipotence, while it maintains that he has all the power that *is*. Indestructibility is clearly one of the essential attributes of a self-existent being, and, consequently, no power of destroying it can ever exist; and if the power can never by possibility exist, it is not absurd to say that an omnipotent being does not possess *such* power, because the supposition of such leads us to a contradiction. And if we attend to the radical idea conveyed by the word, we shall be convinced of the truth of the assumption:—omnipotent—all-powerful—that is, capable of doing every thing, without exception or restriction; but what does not exist, and what by the supposition can never exist, cannot be a thing or object either for reflection on, or anticipation of.

If it can be demonstrated that any being is omnipotent, then it must follow that he must be omnipresent, or existing everywhere, in order to act everywhere, which omnipotence must be capable of doing.

doing, and no being can act where it does not exist.

6.—We have here a satisfactory demonstration that there cannot be two omnipotents, and the definition by Coleridge may be brought to bear successfully on the point. There cannot be two distinct omnipotent beings, because, if so, they must have distinct powers, which is impossible, on the supposition that an eternally self-existent being has all the power that is. In fine, there cannot be two omnipotents, because there cannot be two eternal, as whatever is omnipotent must be eternal.

7—8.—The grand consequence here inferred from the preceding arguments is declared to be, that a being, omnipotent, eternal, and indivisible, is consequently *immaterial*, and that the visible world being both material and divisible, it cannot be self-existent, and consequently has not existed from eternity, either under its present modification or in a chaotic state.

The Commentator, in his observations on the eighth clause, says that the arguments of the Inquirer do not even touch the question of the eternity or non-eternity of matter; but I think the Inquirer does seriously affect the question, where he says that the natural world being *material* and *divisible*, is, consequently, finite; or, in other words, whatever is indivisible is consequently immaterial, eternal, and self-existent, because whatever is *material* is finite and divisible, or consisting of separate and distinct parts; for, as above stated, there can be no division without a detachment, either real or imaginary.

If matter were the eternally self-existent being, then again, as above shewn, every part or modification must possess the attributes of the aggregate, and thus man would be omnipotent. Farther, matter, we know, is subjected to constant change, and one part is capable of changing another, i. e. of changing, if not its essential properties, those, at least, which arise from a particular organization; and this invariably and necessarily implies a superiority of power in exercise in the agent over the power exercised by the object acted upon. But one part of the self-existent cannot change another, because one part cannot be superior to another. That which is indestructible in its own nature, cannot be conceived of as destroyed, as such conception would involve the existence of a power which, by the supposition, can never exist. But matter

may be conceived of as destroyed, and with respect to our globe, we can clearly conceive of its total extinction from the universe, and if a part of the universe may be conceived of as annihilated, the whole may be so conceived of too.

Again, that which is infinite cannot be conceived of as limited, as such conception would again be absurd, but matter may be conceived of as limited. All the systems of worlds in the universe may be imagined to be enclosed within one mighty boundary, beyond which is *empty space*. I say, the mind can distinctly form these ideas, which demonstrates the possibility that matter is finite, and if possibility, then absolute certainty. We cannot imagine any aggregate of matter so large as not to admit of being made larger, nor any so small as that it cannot be made smaller; empty space will always stretch beyond our utmost conceptions of magnitude; yet this very idea of matter being indefinitely divisible and extensible, precludes the possibility of its infinity, and of its possessing any one of the attributes of an eternal being. Now, whether space be something or nothing—whether it be merely the relation which one part of matter bears to another with respect to distance—whether it be an abstract or concrete term, cannot perhaps be positively determined. Yet one thing is certain respecting it, and on that account it serves well to explain what I understand by *infinite*. I challenge any—even the most acutely metaphysical minds, to conceive what we call *space* either limited or annihilated.

9.—This clause contains logic, the precise import of which is rendered indeterminate by the vague use of the term *world*. If by the term is meant that particular modification of matter we call the earth, then are the premises false, and of consequence the conclusions therefrom deduced. The premises are false when they assert, that the parts of the earth are produced in succession by some previous external cause. That which is produced must be an effect, and it has been above shewn, that the only effects in the earth with which we are acquainted are certain modifications of matter, and not particles of matter. When a child, a plant, or a stone are produced, the particles of matter which compose these bodies are not then produced or brought into existence, for all of them existed previously, only under a different form, or in some of them even under the same form—though in a

newly born child, not under the same identical organization, which may possibly be the case with a person fifty years old.

And if by "world" the Inquirer mean matter itself—this palpable something—still the premises and consequences must share the same fate, as they are at present worded. But perhaps he meant to say, that the earth may be further proved not to be self-existent thus:—all the subordinate modifications of the particles which compose it are produced by an external cause; now, if all the modifications of all its parts be effects, the whole must be such too; for what may be said of *all* the parts may also be said of the whole. But who can say this of *all* the parts of this modification we call the earth? and to say it with respect to some will not answer the purpose. What is true of some parts of a whole may not be true of the whole. There is another clause of the Inquirer's argument open to the same objection as the ninth. It is expressed—"But if all parts of the universe are thus changed and produced, the same must be true of the whole." Here the term "universe" is vague; does it mean organized or unorganized matter? for there may be both in the *universe*; but supposing the former, it will then read—But if all parts of organized matter are thus changed, and all the modifications of all parts are thus produced independently of themselves, the whole of organized matter may be changed, and all its modifications produced independently of themselves or by some external cause: which amounts to nothing,—the logic has no reference to the question of the eternity of matter, although I believe it was the Inquirer's intention it should have such reference, directly—for matter may be eternal in spite of it. Neither can it shew, on the supposition that matter is eternal, that organized matter may not have existed from eternity, as it can only *infer*, but can never demonstrate, that—because all the modifications of matter which come under the evidence of our senses, are effects—all which can never so appeal to us, are effects also.

Having made these objections to the logic employed in the latter part of the Inquirer's argument, it is unnecessary to go farther with it, as, on account of the same destitution of specific expression in which his ideas are conveyed, we should only have to repeat what has

just been said. I will, however, refer to one of the examples given to substantiate his reasonings. To shew that every thing (vagueness again!) in the universe is dependent on something else for the continuance of its existence, and that by parity of reasoning the universe is the same, we are told that "the inhabitants of the earth depend on it for a supply of nourishment;" what is this but saying that one modification is dependent on another, or that many are so dependent? the question whether matter itself be dependent, which I believe he had in view, or even whether our earth be dependent, is left unaffected by this mode of illustration.

I shall now proceed to examine the concluding reasonings of the Commentator:—

It would have given these considerable force, if the commentator had *instanced* some of those "researches of science," those "analyses of experimental philosophy," some of that "every-day experience of our ordinary senses," which *affirm* the idea of the eternity of matter; and also favoured us with some of those metaphysical or astronomical inductions, by which the learned have been convinced that La Place has "demonstrated the sun to be constituted with attributes for eternal existence," and pointed out why those inductions would not apply with equal force to the earth and the rest of the planetary system. Although I know nothing of these demonstrations of the French philosopher, yet I doubt not that he can and does make them *so* apply; and if the learned admit such application, they must also admit that revelation is an imposture; yet I am not prepared to say that it is essentially affected by the assumption of the eternity of matter simply.

I do not know of any method of refuting an argument, on any subject, so successfully as that of the *reductio ad absurdum*, which is at once the most simple and efficient weapon that can be wielded. I have employed it very frequently in this paper—how conclusively it must be left with my readers to determine. But this weapon is seized by the Commentator most unwarrantably, where he takes it up on the assumption that nothing in the Inquirer's paper affects the doctrine of the eternity of matter which, until granted by the Inquirer or proved by himself, it is evident that the weapon must be pointless.

How,

How, by possibility, can the arguments of the paper in question make so completely changeable a Deity with such a complete mutation of attributes, as the assertion that *matter* is that eternally self-existent Being, the constant revolutions, disorganizations, and renovations of which we have the most direct evidence of our senses for believing, and which, indeed, is repeatedly put forth by the objector himself. To deny the eternity of matter, upon the supposition that it *emanated* from the Deity, it is granted, involves much of the same absurdity that attends a denial of a self-existent being; but from the induction above, it does not appear necessary to admit this. I hold it to be idle to inquire what occupied the attention of Deity prior to his creation of matter. This can be of no importance to us, so long as the neglect of it involves no difficulty.

We are told by the Commentator that the various modifications of the earth have laws of growth, solution, concretion, and production of their own. I ask, then, has *matter laws*? If so, by whom were they imposed? Is matter and the laws which regulate its motions identical or distinct? They cannot be the former, any more than the simple capacity of a body for motion is identical with that motion. It may have a capacity for moving, and yet be quiescent, *i. e.* not locomotive; and if these are distinct, whence come the laws? They could not give existence to themselves, for a law is purely passive as a rule of action, not active as an agent; and if matter or its inherent activity established these laws, we have an eternally self-existent being framing and imposing in itself laws for its own guidance! Again, it is to be remembered, that the laws exert their influence in the activity of matter as well as in the matter itself, in allotting to certain modifications of the latter more of the former than other modifications, and it is of great importance to keep this in view.

And that there are laws by which the actions of matter are regulated, is thus shewn:—that if there is a destitution of all rules of action in the material world, then must its operations be left to chance and uncertainty, which is flatly contradicted, not only by the most profound philosophical research, but by every-day experience. Now, if it is absurd to suppose that a self-existent

being should appoint laws for its own regulation, it follows that these laws must have been imposed by some other being, who must have existed prior to, and independent of, matter, in order to have established laws respecting it.

A condensation of the above arguments I shall briefly give thus:—

1. Something must be eternally existent.

2. Whatever eternally exists, must necessarily exist; as whatever necessarily exists, must eternally exist.

3. Whatever eternally and necessarily exists, must be self-existent and independent of all other existence.

4. Whatever is self-existent is, illimitable or infinite, and omnipotent, or possessing all power that exists, or can exist.

5. What is illimitable is indivisible, as division implies limitation.

6. What is omnipotent is indivisible, as there can neither be two omnipotents nor half an omnipotent.

7. Whatever is self-existent, omnipotent, illimitable, and indivisible, must be immaterial; as whatever is material is not self-existent, omnipotent, illimitable, nor indivisible.

8. Whatever is infinite cannot be conceived of as finite; but matter may be conceived of as finite—therefore it is not infinite.

9. Whatever is self-existent cannot be conceived as destructible, as such destruction would imply the existence of a superior power, either within or without itself. It is impossible there can be any power superior to that possessed by the self-existent without itself, and it is equally impossible that one part of the self-existent can be superior to another.

10. But matter may be conceived as destructible, as well as its particular modifications.

11. Matter may exist in the universe, either unorganized or organized.

12. No organization of matter can be eternally existent, as all organization is an effect.

13. Neither can unorganized matter be eternally existent, because its combinations may be dissolved and its parts detached from each other; because it is extended and susceptible of limitation and annihilation, properties which, when applied to an eternally self-existent being, involve positive contradictions.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

Notices of those Patents the Specifications of which have not been given within the preceding Twelve Months.

January 1825.

To Wm. Bandy, of Fulham, Middlesex : for his anti-evaporating cooler. Sealed 1st November, 1823.

To John Burn, of Manchester : for his new apparatus for dressing various kinds of cotton, flax, woollen or silk manufactures. Sealed 14th April, 1824.—The intention of this apparatus is to singe the surfaces of fabrics made of cloth, cotton, flax, wool or silk, in order to remove the downy appearance which such fabrics have before they have been dressed by singeing.

To George Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial Road, Stepney : for improvements on capstans. Sealed 1st November, 1823.—The contrivances which constitute these improvements consist in the constructions of capstans of several pieces, capable of being combined or disunited so as to allow of their easy removal.

To George Hawkes, of Lucas-place, Commercial Road : for an improvement in the construction of ships' anchors. Sealed 1st November, 1823.—These improvements consist in forming anchors with one half of the shank and the whole of the fluke in the length of the anchor, and afterwards giving the requisite form by bending.

To Henry Barry, of Abchurch-lane : for improvements on an apparatus for more readily producing light. Sealed 20th March, 1824.—The parts of this apparatus are not new in themselves ; but their combination appears to have considerable novelty.

To Joseph Spencer, of Belper, in the county of Derby : for improvements in the construction of furnaces and forges for the preparation of iron or steel, and for the process of manufacturing nails, &c.—Sealed 7th April, 1824.

February 1825.

To John Molam, of Wakefield, Yorkshire : for a mode of applying materials hitherto unused for that purpose, to the construction of retorts, and improvements in other parts of gas apparatus.—Sealed 18th August, 1823.

To John Holt Ibbetson, of Smith-street, Chelsea : for his invention of improvements in the production of gas. Sealed May 15, 1824.—This invention has for its object the more complete decomposition of coal in the making of gas, by dissolving both the resinous and the carbonaceous part of the coal by the assistance of steam, for the purpose of obtaining therefrom carburated hydrogen gas.

To Wm. Gutteridge, of Dear-street, Cork : for his invention of certain improvements on the clarionet.—Sealed 29th January, 1824.

To Robert Lloyd, of the Strand, London, and James Rowbotham, of Great Surrey-

street, Blackfriars' Road : for their having brought to perfection a hat upon a new construction of great public utility.—Sealed 19th Feb. 1824.

To John Fussell, of Mells, Somerset : for his invention of an improved method of heating woollen cloth for the purpose of giving it a lustre in dressing.—Sealed 11th August, 1824.

To Robert Copland, of Wilnington-square, Clerkenwell : for his apparatus for gaining power by new or improved combinations of apparatus applicable to various purposes. Sealed 16th January, 1823.—The design of this invention is to obtain a perpetual motion by the alternation of several pistons actuated by water and air, and it is presumed that, when this apparatus is once set a-going, it will continue to go without any other aid than its own mechanical force.

To Wm. Cleland, of Leadenhall-street, London : for his invention of improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the refining of sugar and other substances.—Sealed 6th May, 1824.

March 1825.

To Thomas Wolrich Stansfield, William Prichard, and William Barraclough, all of Leeds : for improvements in the construction of looms, &c. Sealed 5th July, 1823.—The subjects of this patent are embraced under three heads, the two first of which comprize different modes of giving out, or delivering the warp from the warp-roller, or beam of a power-loom ; and the third is a method of increasing and diminishing the tension of the warp at intervals, for the purpose of assisting the operation of weaving.

To Benjamin Rotch, Esq., of Furnival's-Inn, London : for an improved fid, for the upper masts of ships and other vessels.—Sealed 21st August, 1823.

To William Harwood Horrocks, of Portwood, county of Chester : for an improved method of preparing, cleaving, dressing, and beaming silk-warps.—Sealed 24th July 1823.

To Henry Constantine Jennings, of Devonshire-street, Mary-le-bone : for an instrument or machine for preventing the improper escape of gas, &c. Sealed 14th August, 1823.—This is a very ingenious appendage to a gas-burner, and is constructed upon the principles of two dissimilar metals attached together, expanding differently under the same temperature, like some of the compensation balances attached to chronometers.

To James Holland, of Fence House, parish of Acton, county of York : for improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Sealed 31st May, 1824.—The proposed improvements consist in making the soles of boots and shoes principally of wood,

wood, with hinge joints, the leather of the welts being folded over the edges of these wooden soles, and fastened by nails or screws.

To Henry Smart, of Berner's-street, Mary-le-bone: for improvements in the construction of piano-fortes: Sealed 24th July, 1823.—These improvements apply to upright piano-fortes, and consist in an improved mechanism connected with the hammers and keys, for the purpose of preventing the hammers from rebounding against the strings, and also of shortening the action when a quick repetition of the same note is to be performed.

To the Rev. Joseph Rogerson Cotter, of Castle Magnor, county of Cork, Ireland: for improvements in wind musical instruments.—Sealed 9th October, 1823.

April 1825.

To William Henry James, of Winson-green, near Birmingham: for improvements in the construction of steam carriages. Sealed 15th March, 1824.—The patentee proposes to adapt separate engines to the gear of each of the wheels on which the carriage runs; these engines are intended to be of small dimensions, and to be worked by steam at a high pressure, which is to be supplied by pipes connected with a boiler or generator. By this adaptation of distinct engines to each wheel, he expects to be able to vary the powers communicated to the respective wheels, and to give to each an independent rotatory motion, so as to cause the wheels to turn with different velocities, which is essential in moving the carriage in curves, or turning corners in the road.

To Robert Higgin, of Norwich: for his discovery of a new method of consuming smoke.—Sealed 18th August, 1823.

To Joseph Wells, of Manchester: for a machine for dressing, stiffening, and drying of cotton and linen warps, at the same time the loom is working, either with the motion of the loom or any other machinery.—Sealed 25th May, 1824.

To John Jones, of Leeds, county of York: for his invention of improvements in machinery for dressing and cleansing woollen, cotton, linen, silk, and other cloths or fabrics. Sealed 27th January, 1824.—These machines are applicable to the dressing of woollen and other cloths, either in a dry or wet state, and they produce an appearance upon their surfaces not to be obtained by any other means.

To Henry Potter Burt, of Devizes, county of Wilts: for his invention of an improvement in the construction of cranks, such as are used for bells and other purposes.—Sealed 14th April, 1824.

To John Leigh Bradbury, of Manchester: for an improvement in printing or staining silk, cotton, woollen, and other cloths, paper, parchment, vellum, &c. by means of blocks or surface-printing.—Sealed 15th of July, 1823.

May 1825;

To Samuel Wellman Wright, of Lambeth: for improvements in machinery for making pins.—Sealed 15th May, 1824.

To William Davis, of Leeds: for improvements in machinery for shearing and dressing woollen and other cloths.—Sealed 24th July, 1823.

To John Shaw, of Milltown, county of Derby: for his invention of transverse spring slides for trumpets, french-horns, &c.—Sealed 7th October, 1824.

To Alexander Dallas, of Northumberland-court, Southampton-buildings, Holborn: for a machine to peck and dress granite and other stones.—Sealed 27th April, 1824.

To Thomas Leach, of Friday-street, London: for improvements in parts of the machinery for roving, spinning, and doubling wool, cotton, &c.—Sealed 18th August 1823.

To Henry Constantine Jennings, of Devonshire-street, Mary-le-bone: for an instrument to be affixed to the saddle-tree, by the use of which inconvenience and distress to the horse made be avoided.—Sealed 11th September, 1823.

To Joseph Bourne, of Derby: for improvements in the burning of stone wares and brown wares, by carrying up the heat and flame from the lower furnace, &c.—Sealed 22d November, 1823.

To Josiah Parkes, of Manchester: for a new mode of manufacturing salt.—Sealed 4th December, 1823.

To Benjamin Agar Day, of Birmingham: for improvements in the manufacture of drawer, door, and lock-knobs, &c.—Sealed 15th June, 1824.

To William Bailey, the younger, of Lane-End, Staffordshire Potteries: for an improved gas consumer.—Sealed 15th June, 1824.

To John Turner, of Birmingham: for a machine for crimping, pleating, and goffering linens, muslins, frills, &c.—Sealed 27th April, 1824.

June 1825:

To Charles Anthony Dean, of Charles-street, Deptford, county of Kent: for his invention of apparatus to be worn by persons entering rooms or other places filled with smoke or vapour.—Sealed 20th Nov. 1823.

To Jean Henry Petelpierre, of Charlton-street, Somers-Town: for his new-invented engine for making several articles from one piece of leather without seam or sewing, shoes, gloves, caps, &c. &c.—Sealed 20th March, 1824.

To Edward Schmidt Swaine, of Bucklersbury, London: for a method of producing and preserving artificial mineral waters, and for machinery to produce the same.—Sealed the 9th October, 1823.

To Edward Jordan, of Norwich: for improvements in the construction of water-closets or of the apparatus connected therewith.—Sealed 27th March, 1824.

To John Leigh Bradbury, of Manchester: for his invention of a new mode of twisting, spinning, or throwing silk, cotton, &c.—Sealed 3d July, 1824.

To Wm. Pontifex, of Shoe-lane, London: for his new invented mode of adjusting or equalizing the pressure of fluids in pipes, and also an improved mode of measuring the said fluids or liquids.—Sealed 1st July, 1824.

To James Rogers, of Marlborough, county of Wilts: for his improved instruments for ascertaining the cubic contents of standing timber. Sealed 20th March, 1824.—The method proposed for ascertaining the cubic contents of standing timber is by taking observations at a certain distance from the tree, and determining by means of a mathematical instrument both the vertical and horizontal angles subtended from that spot, between the several points of the tree about to be measured, and then reducing the measure of the tangents of these angles by means of tables, or by calculation, so as to obtain the solid contents between the several parts so observed, and the patentee offers an improved instrument for this purpose.

To Abraham Henry Chambers, of New Bond-street, London: for improvements in paving. Sealed 28th February, 1824.—The proposed improved mode of paving is by depositing large regularly formed stones, with their broadest surface downwards, upon firm beds of earth, and fixing them by pouring between the junctions a quantity of cement, filling up the remaining interstices with broken flints, and by adapting thereto the side trenches and under drains described in a former patent of the same inventor.—Inrolled August 1824.

To William Yettis, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk: for an apparatus to be applied to a windlass.—Sealed 28th February, 1824; inrolled April 1824.

To Thomas Todd, of Swansea, South Wales: for an improvement in producing tone upon musical instruments of various descriptions.—Sealed 22d November, 1823; inrolled May 1824.

To William Church, of Birmingham: for an improvement in augers and bits for boring, and in the apparatus for making the same.—Sealed 4th November, 1824; inrolled May 1825.

To Charles Chubb, of Portsea, county of Southampton: for improvements in the construction of locks.—Sealed 15th June, 1824; inrolled August 1824.

To Thomas Attwood, of Birmingham: for an improved method of making nibs and slots in cylinders used for printing cottons, linens, &c.—Sealed 26th February, 1825; inrolled August 1825.

To William Henry James, of Cobourg Place, near Birmingham: for improvements on railways, and in the construction of carriages to be employed on them.—Sealed 15th March 1825.—These improvements consist in forming the rails at those parts of the road

where curves or turns are to be made, with ribs of different elevations, and adapting grooves of different diameters on the peripheries of the carriage wheels to run upon these rails, so as to cause the two opposite wheels on the same axle of the carriage to vary in their circumferences, at those parts of the railroad or railway where the carriage has to turn. Inrolled September 1825.

To Aaron Jennings and John Bettesworth, both of Birmingham: for improvements in the method of preparing and working pearl-shell for ornamental uses.—Sealed 29th March 1825; inrolled October 1825.

To John Thompson, of the London Steel Works, Chelsea: for an improvement in the making refined, or what is commonly called cast steel.—Sealed December 1824; inrolled February 1825.

To Jean Jacques Saintmarc, of Belmont Distillery, Vauxhall: for improvements in the process and apparatus for distilling.—Sealed 20th March 1824; inrolled September 1824.

To Joseph Clisild Daniel, of Stoke, county of Wilts: for improvements in dressing woolen cloth.—Sealed 20th November 1824, inrolled March 1825.

To Charles Jefferies, of Havannah Mills, near Congleton, Cheshire, and Edward Drakeford, of Congleton: for a method of making a swift, and other apparatus thereto belonging, for the purpose of winding silk and other fibrous materials.—Sealed 29th July 1824; inrolled September 1824.

To Archibald Buchanan of Calme Cotton Works, Glasgow: for improvements in machinery employed in spinning mills in the carding of cotton and other wool.—Sealed 4th December 1823; inrolled April 1825.

To John White the younger, and Thomas Sowerby, both of Bishop's Wearmouth, county Durham: for improved air furnaces.—Sealed 6th November 1824; inrolled February 1825.

To Thomas Parkin, of Baches Row, City Road: for improvements in the apparatus employed in printing.—Sealed 15th May 1824.—The proposed machine, which is designed for letterpress printing, has one form of types placed on a traversing table, with a pressing cylinder in the middle; the sheets of paper to be printed are alternately conducted, by means of nipping rollers, and an endless blanket from tympan on each side of the pressing cylinder; whence, after passing over the forms of types, and receiving the impression, they are carried up between endless tapes, and are discharged from the machine on to wooden tables above. Though the operations of this machine are but slightly varied from several other printing machines in use, it differs considerably in the mechanical construction of many of its parts. Inrolled September 1824.

To John Theodore Paul, late of Geneva, now residing at Charing Cross: for improvements in the method of generating steam, and in the application of it to various purposes.

poses.—Sealed 18th May, 1824.—This invention is a mode of generating steam of high pressure, by passing water through a long contorted pipe inclosed within a furnace; by which contrivance a greatly extended surface is exposed to the action of heat, and steam of a very high pressure produced with great rapidity.—Inrolled November, 1824.

To John Heathcoat of Tiverton, Devon: for a machine for the manufacture of platted substances composed of silk, cotton, or other thread, or yarn.—Sealed 20th November 1823; inrolled May 1824.

To Humphrey Austin, of Alderly Mills: for improvements in shearing machines.—Sealed 22d June 1824; inrolled Dec. 1824.

To Thomas Bewley, of Mount Rath, Queen's county, Ireland, for improvements in wheeled carriages.—Sealed 24th January 1824.—These improvements are intended to be applied to mail coaches, and have four objects; 1st, such a division of the compartments of the carriage as shall afford the greatest protection from robbers to the guard and to property within; 2d, a new arrangement of the springs on which the body of the carriage rides; 3d, the adaptation of projecting pieces at the lower part of the body, for the purpose of preventing it from overturning in the event of a wheel coming off, or the axletree breaking; and 4th, the introduction of a novel kind of bearings into boxes for the axle of the wheels to run against.—Inrolled May 1824.

To John Slater, of Saddleworth, York: for improvements in the apparatus to facilitate the operation of cutting or grinding wool or cotton from off the surfaces of woollen or cotton cloths, and for removing hair or fur from skins.—Sealed 22d November 1826; inrolled January 1824.

To Thomas Hancock, of Goswell mews, Goswell street; for a method of manufacturing an article which may be substituted for leather, and be applied to various useful purposes.—Sealed 29th November, 1824.—The mode of making this article is by coating fibrous substances with a liquid elastic gum, such as caoutchouc; the process is to prepare a quantity of the fibres of flax, cotton, wool, &c. by hackling or carding them; then laying them in straight layers of suitable thickness, when the material is to be soaked with water in a trough, or felted together, after which the water is to be pressed from the fibres by passing them between a pair of rollers, or by any other convenient pressure.—Inrolled May 1825.

To Francis Henry Wm. Needham, of Davis Street, Fitzroy Square; for an improved method of casting steel.—Sealed 1st October 1824; inrolled April 1825.

To Robert Dickinson, of Park Street, Southwark; for improvements in the construction of metal casks or barrels, for the conveyance of goods by sea or otherwise.—Sealed 7th October 1824; inrolled April 1825.

To Robert Dickinson, of Park Street; for

his improved air chamber, for various purposes. Sealed 1st December 1824.—The principal object of this invention is to prevent iron ships and boats from sinking, even though they are filled with water. For this purpose the patentee intends to enclose buoyant vessels, such as air bags, and bags filled with cork shavings, or other light substances, in cases between the linings of the boat or ship, or in any other convenient parts of the vessel, making the cases both air and water-tight.—Inrolled June 1825.

To William Greenthwaite, of Nottingham: for an improvement in air engines. Sealed 15th March 1825; inrolled September 1825.

To Thomas Foster Gimson, of Tiverton, Devon: for improvements and additions to machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances.—Sealed 6th November 1823; inrolled May 1824.

To Henry Adcock, Birmingham: for his improvements in making waistbands, ventricular, lumbar, and spinal bandages, or supporters attached to coats, waistcoats, &c. to be permanently or occasionally attached.—Sealed 19th February 1824; inrolled August 1824.

To John Hobbins, of Walsall, Stafford: for his improvements in gas apparatus. Sealed 22d June 1825.—These improvements apply to the retorts for generating gas from coal, and to the apparatus for taking up the tar and other gross matters from the gas.—Inrolled August 1824.

To Philip Taylor, of the City-Road, for certain improvements in apparatus for producing gas from various substances.—Sealed 15th June 1824; inrolled December 1824.

To John Lane Higgins, of Oxford Street, for his improvements in the construction of masts, yards, sails, and rigging of ships and smaller vessels, and in the tackle used for working and navigating the same.—Sealed 7th July 1824; inrolled December 1824.

To William Darker Mosley, Radford, Nottingham, for his improvements in the making and working of machines used in the manufacture of bobbin-net.—Sealed 10th March 1824; inrolled Sept. 1824.

To Henry Marriott, Fleet Street, London, for his improvement on water-closets.—Sealed 14th October 1824; inrolled December 1824.

To Thomas Musselwhite, of Devizes, Wilts, for improvements in the manufacture of collars for horses or other animals.—Sealed 16th July 1825; inrolled September 1825.

To Joseph Luickcock, of Edgebaston, near Birmingham, for his improvements in the process of manufacturing iron.—Sealed 15th May 1824; inrolled November 1825.

To Humphry Jeffries, of Park Street, Bristol, for his improved flue or chimney for furnaces, and other purposes.—Inrolled December 1824.

To William Busk, of Broad Street, London: for certain improvements in the means of propelling ships, boats, or other floating bodies.—Inrolled December 1824.

To William Harrington, of Crosshaven, county Cork: for an improved raft for transporting timber.—Sealed 15th June 1824; inrolled December 1824.

To James Nucey, of Shankling, Isle of Wight: for his new-invented method of supplying water for domestic or other purposes in a more extensive and economical manner than has hitherto been practised.—Sealed 22d May 1824; inrolled November 1824.

To Thomas Sunderland, of Croomshill Cottage, Blackheath: for his invention of a new combination of fuel.—Sealed 20th April 1825.—The combination herein proposed is a mixture of gas-tar and clay with saw-dust, or tanner's bark, or the refuse of dyer's wood, or any other species of wood sufficiently granulated, or peat. The proportions of one quarter of gas-tar, one quarter clay, and one-half of any of the other ingredients will burn very well; but, of course, the larger the proportion of tar the more combustible it will be. One-third tar, one-third clay, and one-third saw-dust will burn brilliantly; inrolled October 1825.

To Robert Garbutt, Kingston-upon-Hull: for his invention of an apparatus for more conveniently filing of papers, &c.—Sealed 15th June 1821.—The patentee commences his specification by describing the files in common use for securing letters and other papers, particularly those files consisting of a slip of wood to lay at the back edge of the sheets, with two strings passing through the papers, to be tied in front. By his improvement, however, one string only is sufficient to confine the paper by the assistance of the newly constructed apparatus.—Inrolled December 1825.

To Cornelius Whitehouses, of Wednesbury, in the county of Stafford: for his improvements in manufacturing tubes for gas and other purposes.—Sealed 26th February 1825; inrolled August 1825.

To Alexander Roberts, of Morford Place, Kennington Green, Surrey: for his discovery of a method of preserving potatoes and certain other vegetables.—Sealed 23d April 1825.—The patentee states, that having directed his attention for several years to the subject of preserving potatoes so as to prevent their growing, and render them capable of being kept in the hottest climate for a considerable time, and having made a great variety of experiments directed to that object, he has found the following plan to answer the purpose.—“Take potatoes that are thoroughly ripe, and before they have grown in the spring, cut out with a knife or other instrument, or otherwise destroy the eyes or germs. The more they are kept from the air, the finer they will be. Carrots, turnips, and other vegetables, may be preserved by cutting away or otherwise destroy-

ing the growing or germinating parts.”—Inrolled October 1825.

To John Heathcock, of Tiverton, Devon, for an improved method of combining machinery used in the manufacture of lace, in weaving and spinning by power.—Sealed 9th March 1824; inrolled Sept. 1824.

To the same, for a new method of manufacturing certain parts of machines used in the manufacture of lace called bobbin-net.—Sealed 9th Mar. 1824; inrolled Sept. 1824.

To the same, for improvements in the machines now in use for the manufacture of lace commonly called bobbin-net, and a new method of manufacturing certain parts of such machines.—Sealed 9th March 1824; inrolled Nov. 1824.

To Augustus Applegath, of Duke Street, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, for improvements in machines for printing.—Sealed February 19th 182.—These improvements have for their objects, to save the room occupied by the inking-tables employed in some of the patentee's improved printing machines, and to construct a printing-press with two cylinders, which shall take the impression rapidly from one form, and thereby expedite the process of printing.—Inrolled August 1824.

To William Turner, of Winslow, co. Chester, and William Mosedale, of Park Street, Grosvenor Square, for improvements in collars for draught horses.—Sealed April 1825; inrolled June 1825.

To Richard Whitechurch and John Whitechurch, of Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, for an improvement upon hinges for doors, cupboards, sashes, shew-cases, &c.—Sealed 17th March 1825.—This very ingenious contrivance is designed to enable doors, windows, or glass-cases to open to the right hand or to the left, as circumstances or convenience may render desirable; for this purpose the hinges are made to separate, that is, the wing of the hinge affixed to the door to come apart from the wing affixed to the door-post or jamb. It is hence necessary to attach the parts to each side of the door and to each jamb, and to connect the upper hinges upon which the door swings by cross-arms or bars, that lead from the hinge on one side to the hinge on the other side, and which bars are respectively brought into action as the door opens to the right or to the left. They may, with very slight modifications, be adapted to every situation where hinges are required.—Inrolled May 1825.

To John Lingford, Nottingham, for improvements upon the machinery for making bobbin-net or Buckinghamshire lace-net.—Sealed 20th March 1824; inrolled September 1824.

To David Edwards, of King's Street, Bloomsbury, for an ink-stand so constructed that, by means of pressure, the ink is caused to flow for use.—Sealed Feb. 26, 1825.—By turning the top of this new-invented

ink-stand in one direction, the ink is made to flow from the interior into a small cup on the side of the lower part of the ink-stand, and by turning the top the reverse way, the ink flows back again from the cup to the interior.—Inrolled April 1825.

To John Beacham, of the Strand: for improvements in water-closets.—Sealed 19th February 1825.

To John Christie, of Mark Lane, London, and Thomas Harper, of Tamworth, Staffordshire: for an improved method of combining and applying certain kinds of fuel.—Sealed 12th February 1824.—This invention is the combination of bituminous coal with stone, coal, culm, and anthracite, in such proportions as will burn in furnaces and kilns without emitting smoke. The proportions, which must vary with the draft of the fire-place, will generally be from a fifth to a third bituminous coal, and the remainder stone-coal, culm, or anthracite: it is only necessary to add so much bituminous coal as will invigorate the inferior coal and keep it burning.—Inrolled August 1824.

To David Gordon, of Basinghall Street: for improvements in the construction of portable gas-lamps.—Sealed 14th April 1824.—These improvements comprehend, first, an apparatus for regulating the supply of gas to the burners of portable gas-lamps from vessels in which it has been compressed, which is proposed to be effected by three different modes of introducing a conical pointed screw into the gas passage; secondly, an apparatus with a conical spring valve opening inwards, by the employment of which gas may be introduced into the vessels without the danger of its escape; and, thirdly, apparatus of two kinds, by which gas may be conveniently passed from one vessel to another.—Inrolled October 1824.

To James M'Curdy, late of New-York, United States, now of Snow-hill, London: for an improved method of generating steam.—Sealed 15th June, 1824.—The object of this invention is to produce steam for the working of a steam-engine without employing a boiler; the method adopted is by injecting water into a red hot chamber, where it instantly becomes steam of high pressure, and escapes by a suitable pipe to the induction aperture of the engine. The claims of the patentee are—first, for converting water, either warm or cold, direct from the reservoir that supplies the forcing pump instantly into steam of any required pressure. Secondly, the mode of distributing the water through every part of the steam-chamber so as to diminish, as little as possible, the action of the fire upon the steam-chamber. Thirdly, for creating a head of steam, by charging the steam-chamber previous to starting, and without the use of the engine.—Inrolled Dec. 1824.

To John Gibson, of Glasgow: for his invention of a mode of manufacturing an elastic fabric from whalebone, hemp, and other materials combined, for making into

elastic frames for hats, caps, bonnets, &c. and also for making such elastic frames by the mode of platting.—Sealed 15th June 1824; inrolled October 1824.

To John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, county of Devon: for improvements in certain parts of the machinery used in spinning cotton-wool or silk.—Sealed 20th March 1824; inrolled September 1824.

To Samuel Crosley, of Cottage-lane, City Road: for an improvement in the construction of gas regulators or governors.—Sealed 1st February 1825.—This is an instrument for the purpose of regulating the discharge of gas through any opening or burner, in order that it may issue with a uniform velocity, notwithstanding a variation may have taken place in the pressure within the supply pipes.—Inrolled Aug. 1825.

To George Vaughan, of Sheffield: for improvements on steam engines.—Sealed 1st May 1824.—The object of this invention appears to be the union of the two cylinders of a steam engine, end to end, so as to appear externally like a column, consequently connecting the action of the two pistons together by vertical rods, and by the alternate action of the pistons communicating power to move machinery as from other steam engines.—Inrolled October 1824.

To Samuel Crosley, of Cottage-lane, City Road: for an apparatus for measuring and registering the quantity of liquids passed from one place to another.—Sealed 1st February 1824; inrolled August 1825.

To John Potter, of Smedley, near Manchester: for improvements in looms.—Sealed 13th May 1825; inrolled November 1824.

To William Johnson, of Great Totham, Essex: for a means of evaporating fluid for the purpose of conveying heat into buildings for manufacturing, horticultural, and domestic uses, and for heating liquors in distilling, brewing, and dyeing, &c.—Sealed 5th August 1824.—Mr. Johnson had formerly obtained a patent for “a means of obtaining the power of steam for the use of steam engines with reduced expenditure of fuel.” This was proposed to be effected by placing one vessel above another, each containing water, and allowing the heat of the steam in the lower vessel to ascend through the bottom of the next above it, and then to cause the water to boil and generate steam, the heat from which was to pass through the vessel above it, and so on, steam being generated from all the vessels by the heat of the one fire at bottom, &c. The object of the present patent is that of employing steam, generated this way, for the heating of buildings generally, and also for heating liquors. The mode proposed is by laying lateral pipes leading from the supplementary boilers, arranged as above described, to the vessels or chambers, of whatever form or kind, used for the several purposes above enumerated.—Inrolled December 1824.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last Twelve Months, At CARLISLE.

MONTH.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Winds.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Inches.		West. S. & S.E.	East. N. E. & N.W.	Variable.
January .	50	27	39	30.65	28.90	30.02	1.73	15	21	7	
February .	50	23	38	30.55	29.30	30.04	2.03	12	20	8	
March ..	55	30	42	30.68	29.16	30.11	1.31	12	23	8	
April....	65	28	47	30.57	29.31	30.02	1.34	11	16	14	
May	68	35	51.2	30.36	29.52	30.00	3.21	13	9	22	
June....	77	40	57	30.44	29.21	29.95	2.73	16	16	14	
July....	82	43	62	30.41	29.80	30.17	.45	5	12	19	
August..	78	50	60.6	30.42	29.12	29.90	4.80	14	18	13	
September	71	40	58.2	30.40	29.41	29.836	3.55	14	21	9	
October..	67	32	52	30.43	29.00	29.86	4.00	22	22	9	
November	53	22	38.9	30.24	28.54	29.59	5.24	19	18	12	
December	50	22	38.6	29.94	28.91	29.51	2.31	14	16	15	
Annual Mean....	48.8			Annual Mean			32.70	167	215	150	

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1825.

January.—The average temperature of this month, 39°, was unusually high for the season; the weather was generally moist and gloomy, and at times extremely stormy: on the three first days of the month, and also on the 18th, the wind from the W. blew most violent hurricanes, with hail, rain, and sleet; some short intervals of moderate frost occurred, and snow was sometimes observed on the mountains.

February.—The first week was extremely variable; on the second the thermometer was as high as 50°; on the third a severe frost commenced, which continued till the seventh; on the mornings of the 4th and 5th, the thermometer was 24° and 23°; on the former morning we had a heavy fall of snow, which amounted to about six inches in depth; the weather afterwards, with some trifling exceptions of hoar-frost in the mornings, was unseasonably mild, and generally fair and pleasant.

March.—In the former part of this month, we had light showers of hail and sleet, with hoar-frost in the nights; the 6th was very wet and stormy—the weather afterwards was chiefly fair, calm, and brilliant, particularly the latter half of the month, which was very droughty, with some trifling hoar-frost in the nights. During the whole of this latter period, the barometer was generally upwards of five-tenths of an inch above its annual average.

April.—The weather continued extremely droughty till about the middle of the month; it was generally very bright, with hoar-frost in the nights; on the 13th much snow was seen on the mountains. In the latter half of the month we had fine refreshing rains, which were of most essential

benefit to vegetation; during this latter period distant thunder was frequently heard here; and on the last day of the month, at noon, we were visited with some dreadful peals of thunder and extremely dense lightning. The barometer continued unusually high nearly the whole of this month.

May.—In the former part of this month, we had some very heavy falls of hail and rain, with distant thunder, till the evening of the 6th, when we had a most dreadful and destructive storm of thunder and lightning, with torrents of rain, which passed directly over this city, and was productive of considerable mischief here and losses of farming stock in the fields. The weather afterwards was generally fair, bright, and droughty, with hoar-frost in the nights, till the 24th; the remainder of the month was cold and showery.

June.—The first week was cold and gloomy, with heavy showers; it afterwards was fair and brilliant, and most oppressively warm till the 19th. The remainder was showery and rather cold for the season.

July.—The weather, during the greater part of this month, was most overpoweringly hot, and extremely droughty; on the 18th and 19th (which were the hottest days) the thermometer at noon was 81° and 82°, and at night 67° and 70°. In the former part of the month we had some trifling light showers, when thunder was frequently heard at a distance; after the 13th the sky was generally quite brilliant.

August.—The former part of this month was extremely sultry, with some heavy falls of rain, which proved of essential benefit to the harvest; after the 6th, the weather continued seasonable and pleasant, with light showers till the 19th; the remainder

was fair, and most oppressively hot, when the reaping in this neighbourhood was nearly finished, and much of the grain secured.

September—was throughout most unseasonably and oppressively warm and sultry: the first eight days were very brilliant; it afterwards continued showery, with intervals of fair and favourable weather for finishing the harvest, which was nearly quite over about the middle of the month; on the 11th, we had some vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder, accompanied with heavy rain; the last four days of the month were perfectly cloudless.

October—The weather continued unseasonably mild and sultry till the 17th; on the 7th, we had a very heavy fall of rain, which swelled the rivers here beyond their banks: the latter part of the month was showery, and extremely variable, both in temperature and density; on the 20th, many of the highest surrounding mountains were perfectly covered with snow; the nights of the 26th and 27th were frosty, when we had ice and white rime in the mornings; during the last four days we had some excessively heavy rain, mixed with hail.

November.—The weather, during the whole of this month, was most remarkably variable; severe frost, snow, hail and sleet, and extremely heavy rains prevailed in rapid succession; in the second week of the month, we had some very severe frost; on the morning of the 10th, the thermometer was 23° , and in the night of the 11th, 22° , when immense quantities of snow appeared on all the surrounding mountains; the 27th, 28th, and 29th were wet nearly throughout, which produced considerable floods in the rivers.

December commenced with moderate frost, when all the surrounding mountains were perfectly white; on the 6th, the weather became unseasonably mild and extremely moist and gloomy, which continued almost invariably to the 26th; about the middle of the month we had some heavy rains; the concluding part of the month was frosty, and the two last days were very severe, when the thermometer on the 31st was at 20° , with thick white rime. During the greater part of the month it was generally calm and foggy, and often quite a dead calm.

WM. PITT.

Carlisle, January 2, 1826.

ON THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INSTINCT AND REASON.

MANY of the ancient philosophers ascribed to brutes an understanding differing only in degree from that of man, and attributed their inferiority to the want of proper and sufficient bodily organs. Among the moderns, Cudworth endeavoured to explain the instinct of animals by means of a certain *plaster nature*. Descartes thought that all the actions of brute animals might be explained by the simple laws of mechanism, and considered them as machines totally devoid of life and sentiment; but so curiously constructed, that the mere impression of light, sound, and other external agents on their senses, set them in motion and caused them to execute these various operations, which had before been ascribed to the principle of life and spontaneity. But the actions and manners of animals, which are totally incoherent with the laws of mechanism, evince the absurdity of this opinion. The naturalist, Buffon, however, adopts the opinion of Descartes in part; but grants the animals life, and the faculty of distinguishing between pleasure and pain, together with a strong inclination to the former, and an aversion to the latter. Others have considered the actions of animals as produced by the constant and immediate influence of the divine energy

directing all their inclinations and motions. Such appears to have been the opinion, however unphilosophical it may appear, of Addison, in the second volume of the *Spectator*.

I will first take a short contrasted view of the state of man and other animals, in order to demonstrate in what they are connected, and in what they differ from each other.

Both instinct and reason appear to act in man and in animals. When, for instance, an insect lays her eggs in a hole, and then collects a number of other kinds of insects, and places them in the hole with her eggs, for her young ones to eat when they come to be hatched, and dies herself before that time, this appears to be the result of instinct, because, otherwise, the insect must possess knowledge without experience, and must even be a prophet to know that young ones will come from the eggs. But when a bird builds a nest, or a bee a honey-comb, although there appears to be instinct in these actions also, in either case the instinct can only apply to the motive, or rather desire of doing it; as, certainly, all the difficult operations necessary in the construction of a nest or honey-comb, executed with such skill and under such a variety of circumstances relative to the

the place where they build, to the shape of the work, to the different kind of materials they find, &c.,—all these apparently require *reason* to adopt their means to circumstances, and that reason innate, since they seem to act without experience. A human workman, with good tools, with the best materials, with the accumulated knowledge of ages, and assisted by the apprenticeship of a whole life, would fail in accomplishing such works. There seems to be a great difference in the sense of different animals. Of this, spiders furnish an example in the extreme animation they shew when they take their prey; when they fight, or when they shake their webs to frighten an invader. It is well known also, that in autumn they have preserves of living animals, which in summer, instead of bagging in this manner, they kill and instantly dispose of. All this shews the strength of their intellect, though joined to a ferocious disposition.

Besides this, and the example of what animals, such as birds, bees, ants, beavers, &c. perform, it is well known that they can receive instruction from man. Birds learn to sing real music according to our own scales, correctly, with good intonation, good emphasis and good time. They learn also in some degree to talk, and obviously, in some particular instances, to understand what they say. Monkeys and dogs acquire the art of dancing; horses have been taught the art of writing, and making figures in the sand with their feet; and dogs and pigs have apparently performed arithmetical calculations. It matters little whether these are really calculated, or are the result of signs from the master; since an almost equal sagacity is in the latter case required. What a nice observation, and what a retentive memory must a dog possess, who finds his way home for many miles, the first time of going to a place; which does not appear to result from scent, since

dogs who cannot follow their game for a mile by scent, can also, under similar circumstances, find their way back. Even cats which have been taken a great way in a bag have done the same. The difference between the reason of man and animals seems to consist in this, that in the first it is progressive and imperfect; in the latter limited and fixed. Man, considered by himself, unassisted by his gregarious disposition, his capacity of manufacturing by the aid of his hands, and of explaining and retaining his ideas and those of his predecessors by the signs of oral or written language, would be the weakest of creatures, and, notwithstanding his boasted dominion, would be inferior to animals which now obey his rule in most qualifications, physical and moral. But the reason of man is improveable and progressive: that of animals never improves, and, though perfect, is limited. The superiority of one age over the preceding, and the rapid inventions made of late years in every branch of science and art, shew that his condition is still in its infancy, and his origin still recent. Geological researches corroborate this inference; since, among the different strata of the earth which have been examined, unequivocal signs appear of different and successive races of animals, but no human bones. It seems reasonable to infer that the state of man, as a moral and intellectual being, is intended to rise much higher, but not in his present form; since, if the organized mind or soul, employing matter as its instrument, were continually adding to the stock of its ideas, it would become overcharged; their number would efface each other, and obstruct their mutual action. On the other hand, as the individual man is constantly acquiring ideas till death, his acquisition would be useless and thrown away, if they did not receive their full development and employment in some illimitable state.

RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

THE proposed bill appears to us to be well drawn, and capable of attaining its intended objects; but as suggestions are invited, it is possible that the bill may yet be improved. That the object proposed is no trifling one, may be at once understood, when

we state, what we believe is an acknowledged fact in the profession, that two-thirds of the time of the court of King's Bench are occupied by actions for debt under 15*l*.; nor will counsel suffer very much, for most of these actions are undefended.

HEADS OF A PROPOSED BILL, FOR THE MORE EASY AND SPEEDY RECOVERY OF DEBTS UNDER 2*l*. IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS AT WESTMINSTER.

1*st*. That all actions of indebitatus, assumpsit, and debt, upon simple contract, above 2*l*. and under 15*l*. shall commence by the defendant being served with a copy of a declaration, in the nature of a plaint, to be issued out of the court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, with a notice to appear and plead thereto, stating the residence of the plaintiff, and the amount of the debt sought, to be recovered; the form of the declaration to be given in the schedule of the act. But no action to be commenced until after the plaintiff has delivered to the defendant the particulars of his demand, in writing, at least fourteen days preceding the commencement of such action.

2*d*. That a precept shall be filed with the proper officer of the court in which the suit is commenced, who shall sign the declaration; service to be good if left at the defendant's place of business or dwelling-house, with his wife, child, or servant, of at least 14 years of age, one week before the return.

3*d*. That all process under the act shall be returnable before the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer, on the first Wednesday in every month.

4*th*. That a rule to plead shall be given, and the defendant shall plead within four days after the return of the declaration, or final judgment may be signed.

5*th*. That if there shall be no plea, final judgment may be signed, an affidavit being first made of the service of the declaration, and the amount of the debt due, upon which the costs shall be taxed, and an execution issue.

6*th*. That if the defendant resists the plaintiff's demand, he shall plead the general issue, and obtain a side-bar rule for leave to give all special matter in evidence; as, a set-off—bankruptcy—the statute of limitations—or a tender, &c. A copy of the rule to be delivered with the plea; and if the special matter be a set-off, a copy of the particulars to be also delivered, and the rule to be admitted as evidence of the notice.

7*th*. That upon a plea being received, notice of trial shall be given, and a record made up as a writ of inquiry, to be directed to the sheriff, and executed in the same manner as writs of inquiry now are.

8*th*. That the causes shall be tried before the under-sheriff, or sheriff's substitute, in the second week in every month, except those months in which the assizes are holden.

9*th*. That the sheriff shall appoint one or

more substitutes for the trial of causes, in such towns and districts within his county as shall be ordered and appointed by the judges at the assizes; and such substitutes shall have an office in those towns and districts for entering the causes: the same to be entered three days exclusively before the trial.

10. That upon the return of the inquiry, a rule for judgment shall be given; and if no cause shown within four exclusive days, the costs to be taxed and execution issue.

11. That no writ of error shall in any case be brought, and no new trial shall be allowed, except upon the party applying giving security to pay the amount of the verdicts and double costs, in the event of a second verdict against him.

12. That a judge shall be appointed, who shall be of the degree of the coif, who shall have a control over the proceedings by summons, with power to change the venue, grant a new trial, and make such orders therein as he shall think fit. That he shall also act as an assistant to the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in taking special bail, swearing affidavits, and, in term time, hearing summonses in causes in those courts and granting orders.

13. That if any cause shall be tried before any of the judges *à nisi prius*, either in London or Westminster, or at the assizes, and which in the opinion of such judge ought to have been tried before the sheriff, the Judge in his discretion may deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of any costs, and give to the defendant double costs.

14. That no cause of action shall be split, but a party may waive a part of his demand so as to bring it within 15*l*., giving notice in his declaration of so doing.

15. The operations of the act to be restricted to three years.

Observations.—The preceding outlines of a bill, intended to be submitted to Parliament, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, are submitted to the consideration of the members of the profession, for their advice and assistance; and any suggestions or observations are requested to be sent to Mr. Anderton, secretary to the Metropolitan Law Society, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, on or before the 23*d* of January, 1826. And as it is desirable that an important measure like that proposed should receive the best possible consideration, before any steps are taken to submit it to the legislature, it is intended to confide the preparing of the bill to a committee of fifteen or more respectable practitioners, who will give their time and attention to the subject; and such gentlemen as are disposed to embark their services in the undertaking, are requested to signify the same to Mr. Anderton, as above.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Perkins' Steam Gun.—The surprising effects of this wonderful invention were lately exhibited at the manufactory of the inventor, near the Regent's Park, in the presence of the Duke of Wellington (master of the ordnance) and his staff; the Marquess of Salisbury, Mr. Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Judge Advocate General, and many other military officers of the highest rank, together with a committee of engineer and artillery officers.

The discharge of steam was almost incessant for two hours, during which its force and rapidity in discharging balls excited amazement in all present. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, in imitation of artillery firing, against an iron target, at the distance of thirty-five yards. Such was the force with which they were driven; that they were completely shattered to atoms. In the next experiment the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they passed through eleven one-inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at a distance of an inch from each other. Afterwards they were propelled against an iron-plate of one-fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. This was declared to be the utmost force that gunpowder could exert. This plate had been brought specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder.

The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful pressure did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety.

Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which musket-balls might be projected by steam. To effect this he screwed on to the gun-barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited), nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line, the steam-gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and, in like manner, there was a stream of shot-holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the

steam-gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it.

Most surprise was created by the effect of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one-half through its thickness. Several officers declared their belief, that, had the balls been of iron instead of lead, they would have made a breach through it: the wall was eighteen inches thick.

New Acts relating to Shipping.—All ships and vessels which have not been registered since the 1st of January 1823, must be registered, *de novo*, before the 1st of January 1826. It is also enacted, that every ship or vessel shall, before she takes in a cargo, have her name painted on the stern, in letters of not less than four inches in length; by which enactment all yachts and other vessels, which do not take in cargoes, are not compelled to have their names on the stern. It is also enacted, that all vessels which are not square-rigged, and all vessels whatever, whose length shall be greater than in the proportion of three feet to one foot in breadth, shall be forfeited, if not licensed by the 5th January 1826; by which there are very few, if any, ships or vessels of any description whatever, in the United Kingdom, but what must be immediately licensed; also boats of every description and size, except such as belong to square-rigged ships, or such as are solely employed in the fisheries, must have been licensed before the 5th of January 1826.

Lusus Natura.—There is now in the possession of Babbo Nundo Comiar Tagore, a native of India, an animal which is as singular a *lusus naturæ* as can be well conceived. He is from Benares, about six years old, of a middling size, and of a dark colour: a little below the line of its two horns, which are of the usual size, a third projects from the forehead, about four and a half inches from the base, and of the same colour and consistence as those placed laterally: a little below this central horn there is an eye, which, although it may be considered small, appears to have its pupil and *tunica conjunctiva*. The eye being situated lengthways, between the nose and the horn, it is difficult to determine which is the upper or lower eyelid; and it would appear that there is no difference in their structure. The *orbicularis palpebrarum* muscle is large, and powerful; and from there being no *cilia*, or eye-lashes, it is in a state of frequent contraction. The eye appears acutely sensible; but whether endowed with the power of vision, could not be, at the time, ascertained. The lachrymal parts of the eye

eye must exist to a certain degree, as the flow of tears was evident.

The Bubble Mania of the Eighteenth Century.—London, at this time (1698) abounded with new projects and schemes, promising mountains of gold. Writers about this time complain heavily that the Royal Exchange was crowded with projects, wagers, fairy companies of new inventions and manufactures, stock-jobbers, &c., so that, very soon afterwards, the transacting of this airy trade of jobbing was justly removed from off the Royal Exchange into the place called Exchange Alley. But in 1720, the destructive effects of the South-Sea Bubble palsied all the energies of industry, and gave such a shock to public and private credit, as rendered the lapse of years necessary before confidence could be restored. The absurd speculations, the bare-faced impositions and frauds, the infatuated credulity, and the egregious folly which distinguished this period, were all in the extreme, and cannot be paralleled in any other era of British history. Even after the proclamation against “Bubbles,” that frantic trade soon revived, and even increased more than ever; and whilst these bubbles daily advanced in price, every one was a gainer, so that the lower class of people fell into luxury and prodigality, as well as their betters. Not a week-day passed without fresh projects, recommended by pompous advertisements in all the newspapers, directing where to subscribe to them. Some of the obscure keepers of books of subscriptions, contenting themselves with what they had got in the forenoon, by the subscription for one or two millions, were not to be found in the afternoon of the same day; the room they had hired for a day being shut up, and they and their subscription-books never heard of more. Some of the schemes were divided into shares, instead of hundreds and thousands, upon each of which so much was paid down, and both for them and the other funds there were printed receipts. Persons of quality were deeply engaged in many of them, avarice prevailing over all considerations of either dignity or equity; lords and gentlemen attending taverns and coffee-houses, to meet their brokers, and ladies attending the shops of milliners and haberdashers to the same end. Any impudent fellow had only to hire a room near the Alley, and open a subscription-book for somewhat relative to commerce, manufacture, plantations, or some supposed inventions, either newly hatched out of his brain, or else stolen from some of the many abortive projects of former reigns (having first advertised it in the newspapers of the preceding day), and he might, in a few hours, find subscribers for one or two millions, and, in some cases, more, of imaginary stock. Yet many of these very subscribers were far from believing those projects feasible; it was enough for their purpose that there might very soon be a premium on their receipts or shares,

when they generally got rid of them in the crowded Alley to others more credulous than themselves. So great was the wild confusion in the crowd in Exchange Alley, that the same project, or bubble, has been known to be sold, at the same instant of time, ten per cent. higher at one end of the Alley than at the other. The infatuation was at length so strong, that one project was advertised thus:—“For subscribing £2,000,000 to a certain promising and profitable design, which will hereafter be promulgated.” And another writer says, “Change-alley was more like a fair, crowded with people, than a mart of exchange; as were all the avenues leading to it; and there was a little hump-backed man, who, seeing this mania, made his fortune by lending his back, as a desk, to make transfers on, to those who could not afford time to run to the coffee-houses.”

Reform at the Bar.—It has been suggested that no counsel should put questions, save in a decorous and becoming manner (for it is by courtesy that counsel are allowed to plead in criminal courts of judicature); that they should not be put in the slang way of the place, but so as not to injure the feelings of the person under cross-examination; that they should be modified, so as not to be offensive, but calculated to elicit the truth; that they should not be repeated with rapidity, so as to confuse the examinant; and unless these rules were observed, that the judge take the case in his own hands, and put the questions at the suggestion of counsel. Until these rules are observed, nothing like decorum will ever be attained.

Increase of Crime.—Last year was the heaviest year of crime we have yet had. The year 1819 was 14,254; this was the year in which the body of the people was subjected to the greatest privations. In 1820, the amount fell to 13,710, and the following year to 13,115. While food was cheap, thieving naturally decreased; with high prices, it has naturally increased. An analysis of the returns of 1824 will shew, in the most striking manner, the necessary connexion between poverty and crime. The whole number of persons committed for the manufacturing and prosperous county of York, including the separate jurisdictions and the commitments for the assizes, was only 641. It is generally supposed, that large towns are hot-beds of crime, but here we include the towns of Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, York, Wakefield, Huddersfield, &c. Contrast with this the Norfolk circuit; the commitments for this circuit, in which there are comparatively few large towns, are 1,086. The population of Yorkshire is 1,173,187; that of the Norfolk circuit is less, namely 1,002,184. According to the Parliamentary Returns, Dorset was the county in which the wages of labour seemed lowest, being not more than 7s. a week. The commitments to the sessions

sessions for Dorset, of which the population is 144,499, amounted to 109. Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham are, perhaps, the three counties in which labour is best paid and the necessities of life are cheapest. The whole of the commitments to the sessions of these three counties, of which the population is 562,772, amount only to 113.

Silk Trade.—We learn from the partner of one of the first silk-houses in the city, that a manufacturer at Lyons can put a pound of dyed silk into his loom at from 8s. to 10s. cheaper than a Spitalfields' weaver can, which amounts to about 25 per cent. in favour of the French in the cost of the raw material. With respect to the manufactured article, a yard of the best *gros de Naples* could be imported from Lyons into this country (paying the duty of 30 per cent.) for 4s. 3d., and yielding the French manufacturer a profit; whereas the same could not be produced here for less than 4s. 11d., without allowing the English weaver any profit at all. With respect to the lighter descriptions of fancy articles, such as gauze-ribbons, they can be imported generally for 15 per cent., and in some instances for 20 per cent. (after paying a duty of 30 per cent.) less than is paid in England for the labour of making them, independent of the cost of the materials.

To extract Grease-spots from Linen.—The following method is not generally known, and is certainly the most simple and (we speak from experience) the best we ever met with:—Take magnesia in the *lump*—wet it, and rub the grease-spots well with it; in a little time brush it off, when no stain or appearance of grease will be left. —*Housekeepers' Magazine.*

Life and Annuity Tables.—From the most accurate life annuity tables, it appears that the duration of life a century ago in England, was only three-fourths of what it is at present, and that this is true in respect to each sex. It also appears that the life of a woman is vastly superior to that of a man at every age above infancy, and that the consequence of this difference is enormous in pecuniary interests depending on lives; for if two persons, a man and a woman of the same age, (for instance, thirty) were the one to purchase an annuity of £100 to be enjoyed by the other in widowhood, if the male purchased in behalf of the female, the pension would cost £466. 14s. 6d.; whereas, if the female purchased in behalf of the male, it would cost only £317. 1s. 7d. It likewise appears, that in France the duration of life was, a century ago, greatly beyond that enjoyed in England at the same time. One fact is of a surprising nature. It appears that the waste of infant life among the poor of the metropolis is most frightful—out of every thousand children born, only 542 are

alive at the time of the mother's next pregnancy; that is, scarcely more than a half survive nursing.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It does not require much architectural skill to point out a great and obvious scale of improvement which might be carried into effect in the City, which is, that it should contain two grand thoroughfares—a central and a water-side one. The one it already possesses, viz. by Fleet-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill; the other, a river-side thoroughfare, is to be gained by widening Thames-street from the Temple-gardens to London-bridge; and then connecting these two by wide streets, instead of the present miserable lanes, &c. from the opposite sides of which the inhabitants can almost shake hands with each other. This, we are aware, would be a work of considerable expense, if accomplished all at once; but if set about by degrees, and in a spirit of true taste, it might be effected much more easily and speedily than may be at first imagined. Many of the public companies, we should think, would contribute largely towards an object which would, in the end, so materially improve their estates.

Tothill-fields Prison, it appears, is to be pulled down, because it is "inconvenient, insufficient, and otherwise inadequate," and because there is a "necessity for the erection of a new gaol for Westminster," and the place whereon the old prison is situated, is represented as "improper," so that the said prison is to be removed to some other part of Westminster.

The Date-Tree.—The extensive importance of the date-tree is one of the most curious subjects in natural history; a considerable part of the inhabitants of Egypt, of Arabia, and Persia, subsist almost entirely on its fruit; they boast also of its medicinal virtues; their camels feed upon the date-stones. From the leaves they make couches, baskets, bags, mats, and brushes; from the branches, cages for their poultry and fences for their gardens; from the fibres of the boughs, thread, ropes, and rigging; from the sap is prepared a spirituous liquor, and the trunk of the tree furnishes fuel. It is now said, that from one variety of the palm-tree meal has been extracted from among the fibres of the trunk, and has been used for food.

Hazel Nuts have been found in a bog at Bonnington, near Peebles, on a farm belonging to Sir J. Hay, bart., about eight feet below the surface. The top soil was three feet of meadow clay, upon a layer of grayish-coloured gravel, about four and a-half feet thick: the substratum of the bog consisted of a mixture of gray sand and brown moss, with some rotten branches and stumps of trees; at the bottom of this the nuts were found. Upon opening these nuts they were found entirely without kernel, though the nut itself and the inclosing membranous were as entire as if just fresh and ripe.

The nut being opened carefully, the membrane was taken out in the form of a perfect bag. The substance of the kernel, therefore, must have escaped in a gaseous form through the membrane and the shell, or when decomposed or dissolved by water. In some of the nuts, not arrived at maturity, the bag was very small, and surrounded, as in the fresh nut, with a soft fungous-like substance, which had resisted decay.

Exportation of Gold and Silver.—From the 1st of January 1824 to the end of June 1825, there has been exported from this country, according to the register of the custom-house, in gold and silver coinage—gold, 8,550,000 pounds; silver, 3,223,379 pounds; undeclared, 5,200,000 pounds; a total of 16,973,379 pounds—about a million sterling, monthly.

Small Writing.—"I wrote, within the compass of a half-split pea, a full copy of the Lord's Prayer (doxology included), also a full copy of the Grace, with the addition of three words, not found in the prayer-book—*viz.* "now and for," &c.—the original being, "be with us all evermore," &c. I then wrote the "Glory be to the Father," &c. "as it was in the beginning," &c. all perfect: having still a space unoccupied, I added my name thus, Written by John Maccready, A. B., T. C. D., 1825. The lines are twenty-five, and the number of letters contained in the whole amounts to five hundred and twenty-six, and four figures! The punctuation is perfect. It may be a matter of surprise to mention, that it was written without the assistance of a glass. I have seen curiosities of this kind in the museum of the Dublin Society House, but I found that mine exceeded none of them in compass, and was considerably smaller than one.

They contain the Lord's Prayer only, without the doxology." So writes—JOHN MACCREADY, of 43, Bride-street, Dublin!!

A Panoramic View of the City of Mexico and the surrounding country is now exhibiting by the Messrs. Burford, at their well-known Exhibition in Leicestershire-square. The view, taken in 1823, includes the whole of the singular and magnificent city, the extensive and highly-cultivated valley, the five great lakes, and the grand chain of Mexican Cordilleras, which completely surrounds the whole.

An Explosion of Oil Gas recently took place in Edinburgh, through the culpable or rather wanton negligence of a servant lad, in the employ of Colin Mackenzie, Esq. It appears that the Oil Gas Company of Edinburgh provide burners to their gas lamps, which are capable of being taken off at pleasure; and to this mismanagement may be ascribed the fatal accident here recorded. The boy having some curiosity, with regard to the explosive properties of gas, was, it appears, in the practice of taking off the burners from the pipes, and lighting the jet from the aperture of the service pipe.

He was also in the habit of filling paper bags with the gas, and exploding them for the amusement of himself and friends; though utterly unconscious of the danger he incurred in his chemical investigations. He was, however, destined to pay dearly for his folly: for, having either forgotten to replace the burner on the end of the pipe, previous to leaving it, or else being called away without having an opportunity of returning to the place (a sort of back area or kitchen) so as to shut off the gas, a sufficient quantity escaped to produce an explosive mixture; and the unfortunate lad, with some other servants, on bringing a light to the door of the room, in order to find out the leakage of gas, occasioned an explosion, which was instantly fatal to himself, and which scorched and otherwise injured two other (a male and female) servants. The smell of gas had been perceived in the house, and also in that adjoining, for two hours previous to the occurrence of the accident; but no suspicion whatever was entertained of the real cause of its escape, until subsequent to the accident, when the people of the gas-works arrived on the spot. Surely, they ought to put it out of the power of ignorance or indiscretion to produce accidents, which might, in many cases, be attended with much more serious effects than in this instance.

The following are the proportions in which languages prevail in the new world. The English language is spoken by 11,647,000; the Spanish by 10,504,000; the Indian by 7,593,000; the Portuguese by 3,740,000; the French by 1,242,000; the Dutch, Danish and Swedish, by 216,000 persons; making, altogether, the number of 27,349,000 speaking the European languages, and 7,593,000 the Indian.

The metropolis of Great Britain alone is supposed to contain more inhabitants than all the provinces of La Plata, extending over 28 degrees of latitude and 13 of longitude.

New Musical Instrument.—A keyed trumpet has been constructed of wood, which is intended as a substitute for those made of copper. This instrument has been examined and tried at a meeting of musical men, by whom it was approved, and called "Tuba-Dupré," the name of its inventor. Some years ago, a similar attempt was made by a manufacturer at Paris, but was not finally successful. Wood must be an unfavourable material for those brilliant instruments, whose principal office is the execution of flourishes. It is surprising that composers for the orchestra do not more frequently avail themselves of the keyed trumpet, and thereby throw some variety into the trumpet parts, which have hitherto been exceedingly limited. Properly employed, key-trumpets are capable of producing an admirable effect, not only in the *tutti*, but even the *solo*.

Tea.—In Mexico and Guatemala, the leaves of the *Psoralea Glandulosa* are used for tea. In New Grenada, the *Alstonia Theiformis* or *Symplocos* affords a tea, not inferior to that of China. Further to the north of the same continent, a very wholesome tea is made from the leaves of the *Gualtheria Procumbens* and the *Ledum Latifolium*, which is usually called Labrador tea, and was made known by the late Sir J. Banks. Paraguay, however, furnishes the most famous of American teas. It is made by merely pouring warm water upon the leaves, when it is sipped, through a small silver or glass tube, from a vessel called a *Maté Pot*, suspended from the neck by a light chain. It is frequently mixed with a little lemon juice—used with or without sugar, and is preferred to the Chinese drug by many European travellers. It is the more remarkable, being the produce of a kind of holly (generally considered deleterious) growing to about the size of the orange-tree, to which it bears considerable resemblance in leaf and habit: its flowers are white and tetrandrus, and succeeded, like those of common holly, by scarlet berries. The leaves, fresh or dried, are without smell; but, warm water being poured on them, they exhale an agreeable odour. In New Holland, *Correa Alba* produces a very good tea. The inhabitants of the Kurile Islands, in the Kamtschatkan sea, prepare tea from an undescribed species of *Pedicularis*. It is needless to notice all the aromatic *Labiatae*, used for tea in different countries: the object being to show that the plants made use of in producing this beverage, are nearly as various and remote as the countries in which they are used. However, while on the subject of teas, it may be interesting and useful to observe that, generally, those which may be arranged under the appellation of common black China tea, consist chiefly of the old leaves of the *Thea Viridis*, mixed with those of the *Camellia Sasanqua*, or *Oleifera*, and sometimes fragments of the leaves of the *Olea Fragrans*; and that the finest teas, whether green or black, appear to be produced by the *Thea Bohea*: the quality and colour depending solely on the age of the leaves, and the mode of preparing them. Long attention to the subject (a writer in Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour. states) has not enabled him to detect, in teas, said to be adulterated, either willow or sloe leaves, or any thing else of British growth. Probably the leaves of the species of *Camellia*, before mentioned, may have been taken for sloe leaves.

The Dutch papers contain an account of a new discovery in printing, or a new application of lithography, for reprinting foreign journals; by which it is calculated that the subscription to those papers which now costs, with the postage and triple stamp, thirty-one francs twenty cents per quarter, will be only ten francs. The reprint will be executed by a lithographic and

chemical process, to which the inventor has given the name of *Identigraphy*. Every foreign journal, for which there shall be one hundred subscribers, will be reprinted and the reprint appear two hours after the arrival of the mail.

Our readers are acquainted with the discovery made some time back in England, of caverns containing the bones of hyenas, tigers, and various other animals. A similar interesting discovery has been made in France;—a cavern full of fossil bones, belonging to a great number of species, has been recently found in the neighbourhood of Lunel-Vieil, near Montpellier. A notice on this subject has been addressed to the Royal Academy of Sciences, by M. Marcel de Serres, of which the following is the substance. The cavern is in a stratum of limestone, and contains the remains of a multitude of quadrupeds, both carnivorous and herbivorous, several of which have never before been met with in a fossil state; amongst the latter the bones of the camel are particularly remarkable. Judging from some of the remains of the lions and tigers found in this collection, the animals to which they belonged must have considerably exceeded in size, and force the lions and tigers of the present day. There are other remains of these animals, the proportions of which are similar to those of the present race. With these latter are found mixed, the bones of hyenas, panthers, wolves, foxes, and bears; and what is very remarkable, these remains of carnivorous animals are mingled confusedly with an immense quantity of the bones of herbivorous quadrupeds, amongst which M. Marcel de Serre was able to distinguish the hippopotamus, wild boars of an immense size, peccaris, horses, camels, several species of the deer and elk kind, sheep, oxen, and even rabbits and rats. A singular peculiarity, presented by this collection of animal remains, is, that the position in which the bones are found does not correspond with their distribution in the skeleton, or with the habitudes of the animal; for close to the jaw-bone of a carnivorous quadruped may be frequently found the thigh-bones of an herbivorous one. In fact, the whole are so confusedly heaped together, that it is very rare to meet two bones of the same animal, or even of the same species, lying together. The fossil bones, discovered in this cavern, are imbedded in an alluvial soil, which contains a great quantity of rounded pebbles, a circumstance that would lead to the supposition that they had been transported thither by the waters. All the bones found in this cavern contain animal matter; and, what is rather singular, the earth in which they are imbedded contains still more animal matter than the bones themselves. For further information on this interesting discovery, we must look to M. Marcel de Serre's next communication, which

which he promises shall be much more accurate and detailed.

Zinnwald Mica is of a silvery white colour, mixed with grey; it occurs in crystalline greys, of which the laminae are flexible, elastic, and of considerable size. The specific gravity of some boiled in distilled water to exclude the air, was 2.985. Heated to redness, no appreciable weight was lost; and, generally, little change of aspect induced. It was readily fused by the blow-pipe flame, which was then tinged with red. The fusion was accompanied by an apparent boiling, and a black scorioid mass was left. To determine the alkalies, carbonate of baryta acted on 51.235 grains of the powder. The mass greatly contracted from the ignition, and assumed a green blackish colour. 7.35 grains of sulphate of lithia, equivalent to 2.281 grains, or 4.09 per cent. of pure lithia, resulted from the process above described; and 9.68 sulphate of potass, equivalent to 5.28 grains, or 9.467 per cent. pure. (Sulphate of potass is here presumed to be composed of 40 sulphuric acid and 48 potass; and sulphate of lithia of 40 acid and 18 lithia.) The determination of the other constituents is complicated, owing to the presence of fluoric acid, which occurs, perhaps, in all micas. Berzelius' method, in the analysis of the topaz, was resorted to; which, being of some delicacy, may be described particularly. 29.38 grains of the mica, in powder, were mixed with thrice the weight of carbonate of soda, and ignited in a moderate red heat, for the space of half-an-hour; the mass had then contracted greatly, and was of a dirty yellowish colour, stained green, in parts, by manganese. It was treated by successive portions of hot water, till all soluble alkaline matter was completely removed. Carbonate of ammonia was now added to the alkaline solution, exposed to a temperature about 100° Fahr., till the ammoniacal odour had completely ceased; by which mean the alumina and silica were deposited. After filtration, the liquid was neutralized by muriatic acid, and the fluoric acid dissipated by muriate of lime. The fluete of lime having been ignited, weighed 5.41 grains, equivalent (fluete of lime containing, in 100 parts, 27.86 of fluoric acid) to 1.509 grains, or 5.138 per cent. of fluoric acid. The matter, undissolved by the water, at first, together with that afterwards separated from the alkaline solution, was dissolved by muriatic acid. The solution was evaporated to dryness, the soluble parts were taken up by water, acidulated with muriatic acid, and the silica collected on a filter. After ignition, it weighed 15.07 grains, or 41.277 per cent. To the acid liquid, while cold and moderately diluted, a solution of carbonate of soda was gradually added, till the alumina and iron were precipitated. After filtration, they were separated by pure potass. The alumina, after ex-

posure to a white heat, weighed 8.349 grains, 24.532 per cent. The ignited peroxide of iron amounted to 3.709 grains, 3.329 grains, or 11.35 per cent. of protoxide; and examination proved this to be pure. The solution, from which the iron and alumina had been separated, was boiled briskly to expel carbonic acid, and rendered decidedly alkaline by carbonate of soda. A dirty white precipitate subsided, which, when heated to redness, amounted to 0.543 grains of the brown oxide of manganese, 1.489 grains, or 1.664 per cent. of the protoxide. Examination proved it to contain neither lime nor magnesia.

The composition is:—

Silica	44.28	Fluoric acid	5.14
Alumina	24.53	Potass	9.47
Protoxide of iron	11.33	Lithia	4.09
Do. of manganese	1.66		

100.50

[*Dr. Turner, in Brewster's Journal.*]

Klaproth's analysis shows:—

Silica	47
Alumina	20
Oxide of iron	15.50
Do. of manganese ..	1.75
Potass	14.50

98.75

Other specimens of mica have likewise been subjected, by Dr. Turner, to the same minute analysis, particularly from Altenberg, near Zinnwald;—a greyish white, and a brown mica from Cornwall: in none of which varieties was there any presence of *titanium*, which (in p. 441, of vol. lix. M.M.) is apparently too hastily stated to be a minute constituent of all micas; but these analyses, which have been subsequently instituted, refer, perhaps, to "varieties not then known." It is curious that all these micas are found in tin districts; and perhaps future observations on the occurrence of *Lithion-Mica*, may direct the practical miner in his search for veins of tin.

Historical Facts.—It is singular, that parliament has assembled on a Sunday, in consequence of the death of the sovereign, no less than three times during the present and the three preceding reigns—in that of George I, on occasion of the death of Queen Anne; in George III, on occasion of the death of George II.; in George IV, on occasion of that of George III. It is also equally singular, that the reigns of the first three Edwards should have occupied a space of time considerably exceeding a century: and that the reigns of the first three Georges should have occupied a similar period: Edward I. ascended to the throne Nov. 16, 1272; Edward II, July 7, 1307; Edward III, Sept. 21, 1327. These three monarchs ruled England 104 years, 7 months, and 12 days. The time occupied by the reigns of three Georges was 103 years, 6 months, and 20 days.

FOREIGN.

NORTH AMERICA.

The method taken by the North Americans to preserve their log-built houses from damp is as simple as it is infallible: they cover the foundations (in low and swampy soils) with sheet lead, to the height of one or two feet above the ground, and they then build above this, which should cover all the thickness of the wall. By this method no moisture can possibly penetrate above the lead, and the foundations of the houses only are exposed to humidity.

Conflagration.—At the scattered and thinly inhabited forest-town of Miramichi, in New Brunswick, North America, the woods have taken fire from some (it is hoped) accidental cause. Those occupied in felling timber, within their precincts, have been consumed; the flames have seized their dwellings, and even the ships in the harbour, which have been burnt to the water's edge; the fury of the flames has been such, that half naked sufferers, both on land and water, have with difficulty escaped—only to witness and recount the scenes of misery and devastation, with which an almost unknown extent of country is enveloped.

A Steam Boat of Sheet Iron, intended for a passage-boat from Columbia, on the Susquehanna, to Northumberland, is constructing at New York. The boat has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is three feet high. She is composed entirely of sheet iron, riveted with iron, and her ribs are strips of sheet iron, which, by their peculiar form, are said to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the square or flat form. The whole weight of iron in the boat, with the wood-work, decks, cabin, and steam-engine, will be but five ton. The whole cost of the boat and steam-engine will be three thousand dollars.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Except during the season of Lent, scarcely an evening passes in South American cities without some social *tertulia* or dance, where a stranger is welcomed with marked hospitality and attention. It is usual for the lady of the house to present him with a flower when he enters—a favour which is much enhanced by the grace with which it is bestowed; but at these *tertulias* there is no lavish expense as in England. It is seldom that any thing beyond cold spring water and sugar are produced. But, in England, the custom of lavish expenditure has almost altogether put an end to social intercourse.

The *saya* and *manto* are the principal peculiarities of the female dress in Lima. The latter is made of black silk; and being attached to the waist, is brought over the head, and held by the hand in front, so as to suffer one eye only, except on special

occasions, to be visible. The former is a sort of outer garment, made of a thick elastic stuff, and fitted so close to the person, as to exhibit the shape in a manner which would be considered indelicate; also, where, a certain degree of wadding even is used to heighten the effect, and show off the beautifully slender waist to more advantage.

The Republic of Columbia comprizes New Grenada, consisting of the governments of the Cordilleras, from Guayaquil to Manilla, Casanare, and San Juan de Los Llanos; and Caracas, a captaincy, containing Cumana, Barcelona, Caracas, Valinas and Guyana.

The inhabitants of the Andes may, on the same day, pass from a heat violent as that of the burning climate of Central Africa, to the extreme cold of the frozen regions of Lapland, and yet run no risk, because the change is gradual. This Republic is supposed, by Baron de Humboldt, to contain 29,952 square leagues. It has two archbishoprics, i. e. of Caracas and Santa Fé. Their suffragans are—Popayan, Carthagená, Santa Martha, Merida, Guiana, Antioquia, Quito, Cuenca, Mayhas and Panama.

The river *De la Plata* is flooded periodically, and, like the Nile, inundates and fertilizes the adjacent country; when the Indians, leaving their country, and betaking them to their canoes, float hither and thither till the waters retire. In April 1793, a violent wind up-heaved this immense mass of water to a distance of 10 leagues, immersing the whole country, while the bed of the river was dried up in such a manner, that it might be walked upon dry-shod. Foundered and sunken vessels again saw the light, and among others, thus brought to day, was an English vessel, which had been lost in 1762. Many people descended into this bed, visited and despoiled the vessels thus laid dry, and returned with their pockets filled with money and precious articles, which, more than 30 years, had been buried.

“In the deep bosom of the ocean, buried.”

This phenomenon lasted three days, when the wind abated, and the waters rolled back into their natural channels.

FRANCE.—CANNES, 25th

Slave-Trade.—On a moderate calculation, the number of vessels of Nantes alone engaged in the slave-trade is no less than eighty; and the ship-owners increase the number of their accomplices, by making the ship-builders and the workmen themselves—the carpenter, the sail-maker, the rope-maker, the smith—owners of small shares in the illegal and infamous adventure. An eye-witness of the highest credit, who has just visited Nantes, reports, from his own observation, no less than eleven slave vessels in readiness or preparation; and states, as a fact, beyond question, that fifteen had sailed

sailed with the same destination a few days before. Vessels, palpably fitted up for the conveyance of slaves, were to be seen in the ship-builders' yards, and lying in the river publicly for sale. This was not all; the handcuffs, the iron-fetters, the thumb-screws destined for the refractory limbs of the tortured negroes on board, were to be seen by hundreds in the forges.

ITALY.

The annual census (ending at Easter, 1825) of the Roman population has been recently published; the following are extracts.—Entire population of the capital, 138,750; families, 33,271; priests, 1,488; monks and friars, 1,662; nuns, 1,502; marriages, 1,158; births, 4,243; deaths, 4,446; in the hospitals, 2,002; in the prisons, 1,020; heretics, Turks, and infidels (exclusive of the Jews), 217; increase of the population since the preceding year, 220.

Important discoveries of antiquities have been made at Tusculum. Not only has an ancient theatre been found, but the streets leading to it have been cleared: an aqueduct, a public fountain, baths, vases, a head of Jupiter, other marble ornaments, elegant paintings in fresco, and other precious objects, have been brought to light.

PRUSSIA.

Suicides, it appears by a calculation of Dr. Caspar, are increasing wonderfully in Berlin. From 1780 to 1797, the proportion was one in 1,000; from 1799 to 1808, one in 600; and from 1813 to 1822, one in 100. He attributes the increase principally to the increase of drinking-houses, which, it appears, compose the fourth part of the houses of Berlin.

TUSCANY.

The population of Tuscany does not exceed a million—certainly not a million and an eighth; and, to provide for the spiritual wants of this little state, we find 7,957 secular priests; and 2,581 persons in orders of a lower rank; 2,433 regular priests, and 1,627 lay brothers, distributed over 2,013 convents, together with 7,670 nuns, occupying 136 establishments of seclusion. The whole number of persons thus taken from the business of life, to conduct the exercise of public worship, or to spend their days in the ignorance and seclusion of the cloister, amounts by this statement to 22,268. Thus the religious population is to the secular as one in fifty; or, allowing for children and persons unable to work in the latter, the inhabitants of convents and the secular clergy are, to the active and industrious portion of the community, as one to twenty-five or thirty. London exceeds in the number of its inhabitants the whole of Tuscany.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.—The Society in this city, "*Pro Fide et Christianis Moribus*," has decreed the prize to an Essay by a Mr.

Collin, sub-rector of the academy at Malmœ, on the question proposed by the society:—"What are the best means to prevent concubinage and the constantly increasing number of illegitimate children in Sweden?" Among other proposals made by the author of the essay, is one to appoint in each province a moral-censor; to transmit to the chief-censor (to be appointed in the capital) reports on conduct; in which those persons should be named who merited civil infamy; and who, on the report of the chief-censor, should be punished as follows:—the nobleman, to the loss of his nobility; the citizen and peasant, by the loss of his right of voting at elections, and of holding places of public trust; and the clergy and civil officers, by the loss of their offices, &c. Several of our journals have expressed themselves with some severity, not only on the author of the essay, but on the society which crowned it; and one of them calls it an attempt to introduce into Sweden an inquisition worse than the Spanish: it declares the principles laid down in this essay as contrary to the constitution; because, if the plan were carried into execution, such a chief-censor would have a greater power than the constitution allows to the king himself.

SICILY.

At Macaluba, a hill near Girgenti, composed chiefly of blue clay, there is a continual disengagement of gas (carbonic acid and carburetted hydrogen) from small cavities, shaped like craters, which are filled with muddy water, mixed with petroleum. There are times, when the quantity of gas emitted is so great as to throw up the mud to the height of 200 feet, so as almost to justify the name common in the country, where these jets are called Air-Volcanoes.

Near the town of Sciacca (the ancient baths of Selinus, on the slope of Mount Calogero, the ancient *Mons Cronius*, at the back of the above town), are baths, of which the temperature is no less than 120° Fahr., and which seem to contain sulphate of magnesia and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Like the Harrowgate waters, they are much used for cutaneous disorders. At a higher level, the rocks belonging to the blue clay formation are lost, and a white compact saccharoid of limestone is met with, containing kidney-shaped masses of flint, similar to those in chalk strata, which continues to the top of the mountain.

Not long since, the proprietor of some land in the interior congratulated himself on his good fortune, in being able to collect a large quantity of sulphur, already purified; by merely placing vessels to receive a stream of that substance, which was constantly issuing from the side of a hill, occasioned by a bed of sulphur in its interior having caught fire,—the heat generated by the combustion of one part serving to liquefy the other.

TURKEY.

The following is stated to be the price of provisions in Constantinople. But we are not inclined to suspect that even this cheapness will induce many persons to emigrate to Turkey, or to exchange the dearth and safety of their own country for the cheapness and insecurity of the Sublime Porte.

Beef	1½d. per lb.
Mutton	1½d. do.
Butter	5½d. do.
Cheese	1½d. do.
Eggs	2d. per dozen
Good Bread	2d. per lb.
Ordinary ditto	1d. do.
Tea	5s. do.
Sugar	5½d. do.
Loaf ditto	8d. do.
Fowls	1s. 2d. per couple
Ducks	1s. 2d. do.
Geese	1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. each
Turkeys	1s. to 3s. each
Wine	1½d. per bottle
Good ditto	3d. do.
Rackee, or Brandy	4½d. do.
Olive Oil	1s. 6d. per gallon
Wheat	22s. 9d. per quarter
Barley	9s. 6d. do.
Rice	1½d. per lb.

A house pays, on its being built, from 50 to 1,500 piastres to the Mermeroglu, or inspector of buildings, and to the Bostanghi Bashî, 25 to 1,000 piastres (four piastres being nearly equal to £1 sterling).

HAYTI.

As this island is now an object of public attention, the following details will be, probably, acceptable to our readers:—The President is elected by the Senate; his office is for life, and his revenue is 200,000 francs per year. He has the right to nominate his successor, in a letter addressed to the Senate; but that body is, however, free to reject this nomination—it may accuse the President. The President possesses the executive power; he is the fountain of all honour, and appoints to all employments. The legislative power is divided between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies; and the Chamber is composed of deputies, one sent from each parish, and two from the town; they must be land-owners, and must be twenty-three years of age: they are elected for five years. The electors who sell their votes are excluded from all employment under government. The deputies meet on April 1st, every year, at Port-au-Prince, and remain together three months. The Senate is composed of twenty-four members who are elected for nine years by the Chamber of Deputies, by means of a triple list (which must not contain the name of any deputy), presented by the President. To be a senator, a person must be thirty years of age; and no one can be re-elected till after three years. The Senate is particularly charged with all that concerns the administration; it is a permanent body,

and each senator receives a salary of 8,000 francs.

WEST-INDIES.

The island of Cuba contains 700,000 inhabitants; among whom are 256,000 slaves; Jamaica, 402,000, among whom are 342,000 slaves; Porto Rico, 225,000, of which 25,000 are slaves; Guadeloupe and its dependencies, 120,000, of which 100,000 are slaves; Martinique, 99,000, among which are 78,000 slaves.

Preparation of Coffee at Rosetta.—After roasting the coffee, it is pounded in immense mortars, three Arabs working, at one time, with enormous pestles, each as large as a man can raise. The capacity of the bottom of the mortar being only equal to the reception of one of these at a time, the pestles are raised according to the measure of an air, sung by an attendant Arab. The main purpose of this curious accompaniment is to prevent the hand and arm of a boy, kneeling near the mortar, from being crushed to atoms. The boy's arm is always within the mortar, which affords room for each pestle to pass, in turn, without bruising him; if he place it in time against the side of the vessel; but as, after every stroke, he must stir up the powder, at the bottom, with his fingers, if the precise period of each blow were not marked by the measure of the song, his arm would be struck off. A sight of this process is sufficient to explain the cause of the very impalpable nature of the coffee-powder used in Turkey.

It appears from a letter recently received from a son of Mr. Galloway, the engineer, that the Pacha of Egypt is making immense improvements in manufactures, and otherwise, in his dominions, under the superintendence of English and foreign agents. The Pacha has contrived to possess himself of the last and highest improvements of our manufacturing machinery; among others, the engraved barrel rollers for cotton printing. He has his choice, and apparently, is quite equal to the task, of selecting from all the superb inventions of modern engineers French or English. The progress which Egypt has made, in three years, in turning the balance of trade in her favour, indicates what may be expected in future. By a table of the imports into Liverpool, it seems that more than 20,000 bags of Egyptian cotton were introduced into that port, during the last year. It would be curious if the growth and manufacture of cotton should again become one of the staple commodities of Egypt; and that the modern Athenians, whose ancient progenitors were colonists from the cotton-spinning districts of Sais, should, in common with their brethren, the regenerated Greeks, become again the Mediterranean carriers of productions derived from the looms and soil of renovated Egypt.

SUPPLEMENTARY OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN BURGESS, died Sept. 11, in St. Margaret's street, Canterbury, at the advanced age of 96, was, for many years, one of the choristers of the cathedral; but infirmity having rendered the task irksome, he retired some time since, upon a liberal bounty provided by the dean and chapter. He was also parish clerk of Saint Mildred, and belonged to the society of ringers.

MR. WILLIAM BICKNELL. At the residence of his son, in Lower Tooting, aged 76, Mr. William Bicknell. He was formerly master of an academy at Ponder's End, near Enfield, which was afterwards removed to Tooting. At no period of life ambitious of public notice, he passed the evening of his day in tranquil retirement in the bosom of his family. A firm belief in the truth of the Holy Scriptures, and a diligent and fearless inquirer into the meaning of the sacred text, he experienced the consolations of the Gospel, and met death without fear. Humble as he was in station, and retiring in disposition he was yet firm in what he considered correct political sentiments. As a freeholder of the county in which he lived, and as a liveryman of the city of London, he always gave his vote in favour of those candidates who were the known advocates of the liberties of the subject, or to those whose professions he believed to be sincere on this important subject. Opposed to the war system, he formed various estimates of the national debt, which were published in some of the former volumes of this journal, and which present most fearful details. Solicitous, however, that reform should be brought about by peaceful and constitutional measures, he disapproved such public meetings as were rather calculated to ferment the public mind than to produce any real good. In the earlier part of his life he had been a member of the Established Church; but, in the firm belief that she was wrong, he withdrew from her worship, and connected himself with that denomination of Dissenters called Unitarians. He was an active opponent of Lord Sidmouth's bill respecting Dissenters. But his chief excellencies were to be seen in private life. From the earliest period, he was a lover of science: he had acquired a considerable knowledge of the learned languages, and with the mathematics, in all their various parts, he was intimately conversant. By a diligent and steady course of reading, his mind also contained a treasure which was inexhaustible. These acquisitions well fitted him for the arduous duties of a schoolmaster, which profession he followed with unremitting diligence and success, for the long period of seventy-two years. His character, also, as a husband,

a father, and master of a family, is beyond all praise. He was seized, about three days before his dissolution, with a general paralysis; and he quitted the scenes of time without any desire of a more protracted stay, and entered into futurity without any mistrust as to its consequences.

DESFONTAINES.

Nov. 20.—At Paris, aged 92, Desfontaines, the father of the present race of French poets.

COMMODORE JOSEPH NOURSE, C.B.

Commodore Nourse began his naval career in 1793, under the command and auspices of Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, afterwards Lord Bridport, in the Royal George. With the intention of enabling him to see more service, the Admiral placed him on board the Audacious, under the command of his nephew. After a time he returned to the Royal George, and in 1795, was in the battle off Port L'Orient, with Lord Bridport. The Royal George had two ships engaged with her at the same time, one of eighty and one of ninety guns: the carnage was dreadful. In 1796, or the beginning of 1797, he was acting lieutenant on board the Alcmena, Capt. H. Browne. He was in the engagement off Algeiras Bay: he also formed a part of the detachment from the fleet at Vigo Bay, on the expedition under Sir James Pulteney. In 1802 he had the command of the Advice brig. He was soon afterwards appointed to the Cyane, and so successfully cleared the French privateers, that the merchants of Barbadoes presented government with a vessel soliciting that Capt. Nourse might command her. In 1813, he was appointed to the Seyern, and so signaled himself in America, that on his return to England he was made a Companion of the Bath. In 1822 he sailed with the rank of commodore to take the naval command of the Cape of Good Hope station. He expired, Sept. 4, on board the Andromache, in all probability a victim to the effect of climate and the inconveniences to which he was exposed.

GENERAL BESSIERES.

General Bessieres was born in the south of France, of low and obscure parentage. His youth, it is generally asserted, was not without its errors, and it was generally reported that he fled his native country to escape the hand of justice. He chose Spain as his asylum, entered into the military service, and held the rank of Captain, when he was arrested on suspicion of forming one of a secret society for establishing a republic in the Peninsula. Being convicted, he was condemned to death by the tribunal

of Barcelona; but his life was thus preserved: By the laws of Spain, when an individual is condemned to death, he prepares for the execution of the sentence by three days' prayers and confessions, in a chapel where he is confined, and from which he is led to the place of execution; but if, by any extraordinary circumstance, the prisoner remains in the chapel of expiation beyond the term fixed, he is pardoned. Bessieres had this happiness: he afterwards solicited the clemency of the king, and upon a report made to Ferdinand by M. Bardoxi, the then minister of the interior, was pardoned; but his name was erased from the army-lists, and he was ordered to quit the Spanish territory. Bessieres took refuge on the frontiers, where he led a miserable existence. It was here he resided in 1820, when the events which took place gave him an opportunity of raising and disciplining a number of troops, and with them repaired to the environs of Madrid, in the province of Cuenca. He assumed the rank of Field-marshal, and wore the uniform, and in this quality commanded the troops under his orders. Towards the end of the campaign, Bessieres had established his head-quarters at Huete, a small town, 20 miles from Madrid. It was here that he struggled against the constitutionalists with great intrepidity. He was excessively rigid in his mode of life; slept but seldom, and trusted no one—having been several times on the point of being betrayed to the constitutionalists. The removal of the government to Seville, then to Cadiz, and the arrival of the French troops, put a stop to or deranged all the projects of Bessieres; but he held out his position at Huete till the entry of the French into Madrid. The king, on his return, received Bessieres and confirmed his former rank. Since that time he constantly resided at Madrid, and always appeared at court, where, however, he was little noticed, undoubtedly on account of his origin, and became very discontented with the state of things, and at seeing men preferred before him; but still always appearing devoted to Ferdinand; and accompanied his majesty in 1824, to the waters of Sacedon. Perhaps Bessieres had secret motives in making this voyage. The king traversed a part of the province of Cuenca, the theatre of Bessieres' efforts in the royalist cause, and the populace spoke of him with enthusiasm. All this assiduity on the part of Bessieres towards the king, and his conduct at the head of the royalist party, apparently merited in his eyes greater favour than he enjoyed. But Ferdinand did not even bestow on him the cross of St. Ferdinand; and there is little doubt but discontent and ambition were the cause of the revolt of this inveterate royalist, for which he suffered.

MR. THOMAS RAVENHILL

Was originally an engraver, and engraved

several of the plates to Grose's *Antiquities*, besides various other topographical prints for the magazines. He worked for Hooper, the publisher of Grose, then keeping a shop in Holborn, facing Bloomsbury-square, where Bullock's auction-room now stands; beneath whose roof resided Captain Grose himself, for the convenience of publishing his work. Ravenhill at that time had considerable employment: but the great improvement in the style of topographical engraving deprived him of business, and he has latterly lived by taking sketches of antiquities in various counties for the purpose of illustration, particularly those places mentioned by Lysons in his *Environs of London*. About seven years ago he printed a small tract, entitled "A List of Topographical Sketches, accurately taken on the spot, years back, by T. Ravenhill, chiefly in London, and the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex. Many of these having never been engraved, they will be found useful for the illustration of Lysons, and other authors who have noticed the antiquities in and round London." This tract contained a list of about 350 subjects, with a brief address on the advantages of preserving our national antiquities. He frequently was employed to make copies of a great proportion of them: and certainly has been the means of preserving views of many public buildings, now destroyed, of which no other resemblance remains. In the richly illustrated copy of Lysons' *Environs*, belonging to J. Morice, Esq., are two views of every church mentioned in that interesting work, besides many others of antiquities, &c., from the pencil of the late Mr. Ravenhill. He was one of the last survivors of the old topographical engravers, whose work now would not be deemed worthy of insertion in a magazine. He was a small man, upwards of seventy; lively, with a great flow of spirits, and felt a strong interest in every thing connected with the illustration of *Pennant's London*, or *Lysons' Environs*. Just before his death he spoke with great enthusiasm of his copy of the latter work, illustrated with a great number of additional prints and original drawings. From the account on the inquest, it would appear he was destitute of effects; but the original sketches for his drawings, no circumstances would have induced him to part with: and although copies of them have been repeatedly made, they would still possess a value to the collector. His appearance bespoke poverty; but from his conversation nothing of the kind would be surmised; indeed, he seemed very indifferent about the sale of his drawings, and could scarcely be induced to exhibit any specimens, although they would frequently have produced him numerous orders. He thought his list and a sketch was sufficient; but of course, illustrators wished to see the style of execution, as well as the subject.

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